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Keokuk, Iowa April 20, 1909.

TO MY BETTER SELF. Godlike self who sits afar— Leave me not to things that are.

In my darkness hold the light, Turn my erring eyes aright.

Strive to show me where I fall, While remembering I am frail.

Help me to do the thing I should, For the wisest, greatest good.

Speak, if in esteem I fall, Teach me charity to all.

Teach my manhood to be true To my brother and to you—

You—the godlike self and star! Guide me through the things that are.

—Stephen Chalmers in New York Times.

In the final analysis it is quite plain that it is up to the farmers to raise more wheat.

If the weather isn't revised shortly the farmer and the baseball enthusiast will insist on knowing why.

The moral uplift in Pittsburg cut down the divorce business 60 per cent. The exhibit sheds a flood of light on the intimate connection between divorce and immorality.

In Washington, D. C., a day was set apart for a general cleaning up all over the city. The undertaking was in the hands of the women of the city and it is stated that the effort was a success in every way. Keokuk women would earn the gratitude of the community by emulating their example. This city needs a thorough cleaning up and if the women should undertake to oversee the job there is every assurance it would be well done.

Arthur Hugh Thomas T. DeWitt Talmadge Hardin Eddy Lane Arland Linnie Marion Branch Sam Jones Pigge Reuben Walker Chiles was drowned at Paducah, Ky., last Sunday. He was the son of the Rev. R. C. Chiles, superintendent of the Rescue mission, and each name was for some minister of note. He claimed his name was the longest on record. The right of a parent to weight a child down with so many names may well be questioned.

In several cities the movement among churches to prevent the wearing of hats by women during services has taken shape recently. The Methodist churches are particularly active in this cause. At Richmond, Va., the board of the First Methodist church on Tuesday voted to require all women attendants at service to remove their hats. In the Metropolitan Tabernacle at New York the minister has proposed to have a room set aside for the women to lay off their hats and to adjust them after service. The Western Christian Advocate of Cincinnati asks: "What are our Christian women thinking of? Are they such devotees of fashion that they must haul these unseemly, hideous, outlandish constructions to church with them to make the devout groan and the devout almost swear? It is our solemn conviction that this, which looks like such a trivial matter, amounts to almost an absolute moral offense and sin." The First Baptist church of Comerville, a Boston suburb, has officially barred from service all women who refuse to remove their hats before entering the auditorium.

MOTHER HUBBARD. In connection with his latest cartoon John T. McCutcheon tells the story of Mother Hubbard in his own inimitable way. Following is his version of the well-known domestic incident:

Mrs. Hubbard, a highly esteemed lady of this city, had occasion yesterday to go to her cupboard in search of a valuable loaf of bread which she had deposited there. She was saying it for eating purposes. What was her surprise, not to say dismay, to find that the bread had disappeared, leaving the cupboard quite devoid of contents. In consequence she had none.

Mrs. H. is the parent of a little coterie of lesser Hubbards, all of whom assisted her in being dismayed when the loss of the treasure was revealed. The matter was at once reported to the police, who at once repaired to the scene and verified the loss of the bread, and there the matter rests at present. She carried no insurance.

THE WAR ON FLIES.

The Merchants' Association of New York has joined in the campaign against flies and through its water-pollution committee is doing effective work in conjunction with the boards of health and health officers. In a forty-eight-page pamphlet issued by the committee flies are held to be guilty of the dissemination of the germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis and several lesser diseases, and are declared to be "more dangerous than the tiger or cobra and may easily be classed as the most dangerous animal on earth." A number of health authorities are quoted in support of this view.

In Brooklyn the investigators set up cages. During the week ended June 6, 1908, there were fifty deaths from intestinal diseases and fifty-five flies were caught. By July 4 there had been 212 deaths and 2,000 insects were captured, thus proving, so the fly catchers declare, that the increase of disease was due to the increase of flies. More than this, by means of charts it is demonstrated that in cities like New York, Boston and Baltimore, where the water supply is good, but where flies increase and multiply and replenish the eating houses, there is great prevalence of typhoid fever in August and September, seasons when insects most congregate. Still more weight is attached to the fact that as soon as cold weather has killed off the musca domestica the epidemics also cease troubling.

Not content with this evidence, investigators made a map of New York with black dots for deaths from intestinal diseases. The whole water front immediately went into mourning. Then the investigators went down to the docks and found multitudes of flies. The flies were then trailed by means of staining fluid to their haunts—namely, the eating places near the docks. Their movements over sandwiches, pies, and doughnuts were carefully followed. Then they were seized and searched and literally "caught with the goods." When the flies' "shoes" were removed thousands of fecal bacteria were found. They walked the flies over a gelatine plate and photographed the bacteria left there.

The most practical suggestion of all is pointed by the story of a resident of Germantown, Pa. He caught typhoid fever and sued the city for damages. An entomologist convinced the jury that he had contracted the disease from flies which had carried the infection from a polluted stream to the food exposed in plaintiff's house. The man won his suit, and the city had to pay damages.

GRAIN GAMBLING.

Apropos the Burlington Hawk-Eye recalls that one hundred and thirty-three years ago last Sunday Paul Revere made his famous ride to warn Lexington and Concord of the intended attack of the British forces, and adds: "This gave Longfellow an opportunity to write a poem that has been recited by practically every school-boy since it was published. Revere was a copper plate engraver in Boston and used his skill in caricaturing the British in the pre-Revolutionary period. He was one of the prime movers of the Boston tea party. He engaged in the printing of provincial paper money and erected a mill for the manufacture of gunpowder. He helped shoot the gunpowder at the British afterwards."

Revere was also a manufacturing jeweler. Specimens of his handiwork in that line were on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Something of his character and standing may be inferred from the fact that at the beginning of the Revolution he was Grand Master of Massachusetts Masons.

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NOTES AND COMMENT.

The weather indicates to the Council Bluffs Nonpareil that winter has a troublesome appendix.

"The lawmakers assemblies ought to have a vacation of ten years after each session," concludes the Fayette Postal Card.

Mrs. Scragginton—Tomorrow is the fourteenth anniversary of our wedding.

Mr. Scragginton—Well, you needn't taunt me with it.—Puck.

A conscientious Galveston man is deeply chagrined to find that he had robbed an old woman's home under the mistaken impression that it was an orphan's asylum.

The Des Moines Register and Leader fears that the Des Moines school children who hope Mr. Roosevelt will give up his hunting plans upon receipt of their petition are fated to meet up with a crushing disappointment.

The Boston Herald says that Mr. Taft chose that Massachusetts watering place as the "summer capital" because he wanted to find "more exclusive society" than Oyster Bay could furnish. The Chicago Post suggests that this sounds a good deal like Boston, but it doesn't sound much like Mr. Taft.

Announcement is made that the bronze statue of James J. Hill, which will be placed in the center of the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, is nearly completed. The statue is of heroic size and will be set upon a granite pedestal. At the close of the exposition it will be placed permanently on the campus of the state university. The statue has been

TEACHING MORALITY IN SCHOOLS.

A new method of giving moral instruction in the public schools was proposed by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch last Sunday in his sermon in Sinai Temple, Chicago. He denounced the system which educates only the brain, and pointed out the difficulties in the way of introducing instruction in morality.

His solution of the problem was the change of school discipline so as to give children the greatest possible liberty, eliminate appeals to their sense of fear or of recompense, and develop their personalities by appealing to their sense of honor. He declared the eighteenth century theory that knowledge was sufficient to build character had been exploded by the conduct of "a generation steeped in knowledge and drunk with science." He said in this connection:

"Today, every master of the art and of the science of pedagogy is certain the imparting of knowledge, unless supplemented by something else, is insufficient to build character and virtue. The cry has been sounded that our public schools are deficient as educational establishments because they pay no attention to the development of conscience or to the imparting of moral principles. The Catholic church is undoubtedly correct in its insistence that education must be more than the mere transfer of knowledge."

Dr. Hirsch is opposed to any distribution of school funds to denominational schools on the ground that the integrity of the public schools as they are is essential to the amalgamation of the races in the United States. He is also opposed to the plan to allow ministers and priests of various denominations to take a part of the school time for moral instruction of the children of their faith on the ground that it would lead to disputes. In his sermon last Sunday he ridiculed the idea of teaching morality through a text book agreed upon by the different sects. A reading text book instruction as a dead and out of date method. The religious element should be kept out of the schools, he said, as sectarian schools had failed as teachers of morality because they relied on theological subtleties beyond the grasp of the pupils.

None of these objections, he said, applied to the instilling of morality by an incessant impressing on every subject of the law of cause and effect on the pupil's mind and an appeal to his sense of honor through a system of liberty and discipline. Good teachers do this now," he said, "and there is moral teaching in the public schools. All biography, history, and literature teach the law of cause and effect. As yet, so shall we reap. This is teaching morality without preaching or text books."

PAUL REVERE.

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The Attorney General's Program Saloons, Gambling Houses and Houses of Ill-Fame to be Different Institutions.

With the right kind of co-operation between the department and the local prosecuting and peace officers, and with faithful work all around, the evils of the saloon, the gambling house and the house of ill fame can be reduced to a minimum in Iowa.—Attorney General Byers.

Des Moines Register and Leader: With three of the Cosson laws already in operation and the certainty that the other two will go into effect July 4, Iowa now has the machinery for law enforcement more perfect than that of any state in the union.

The three measures now in effect are the law giving the attorney general supervisory power over county attorneys, the law providing for the removal of county attorneys, sheriffs, mayors and police officers who fall in their duty, and the law providing for injunction proceedings against houses of ill fame.

Laws defining the duties of the county attorney and the sheriff, leaving no ambiguity by which they can justify a failure or neglect, will become operative July 4, and with those already on the books they are expected to bring to Iowa the credit of having come nearer to a solution of the problem of controlling the great social evils than any of her sister states.

Attorney General Byers has given the Register and Leader a statement of policy of his office in relation to the programme of law enforcement that is of more than ordinary importance in view of the statewide awakening of the possibility of better enforcement which has culminated in putting the Cosson laws on the books.

State Takes Initiative. That the operation of these laws will do away with the necessity for private persons, civic societies, or leagues taking the initiative in bringing actions for violation of the criminal law is one of the most important results predicted by Mr. Byers. In this connection he said:

"In every community where such bodies do take action and procure decrees against saloonkeepers that will be taken by this department as conclusive evidence that local officers have failed in their duty."

This probably means that hereafter the activity of the Anti-Saloon League and similar local organizations will be confined to co-operating with the sheriff and county attorney, or to setting in motion the removal machinery which may be employed when these officials refuse to act.

"The people of the state who are interested in the enforcement of criminal laws must not proceed on the theory that now that we have this legislation there is nothing for citizens of local communities to do except wait for the attorney general's department to act," said Mr. Byers.

"The purpose of these bills was to provide a method by which the people of every community could compel action on the part of local prosecuting and peace officers. It will not be the policy of this department to interfere with the work of law enforcement in any community except as a last resort.

paid for by popular subscription and is a tribute from the northwest to the genius of Mr. Hill in the construction of the Great Northern railroad.

The baccalaureate speaker for June 13 at the State university will be Dr. Shaffer Mathews, dean of the Theological School of Chicago University.

"Old Dinner Horn." The following was one of the songs at the recent Gridiron Club banquet in Washington:

"Sound the good old dinner horn, we'll sing another song, About the trip that Taft once made, when, with digestion strong, He ate his share of everything that they would bring along, As we went eating through Georgia.

"We tackled the opossum that they took such care to bake, We ate canned watermelon and a dish they called hoe cake! We didn't even draw the line at alligator steak, As we went eating through Georgia.

"By southern hospitality, our hearts were surely won, And we resolved to do the very best that could be done, For Democrats; and so we saved some pie for Dickinson, As we went eating through Georgia.

And the chorus—well, it would grate on the nerves of a hungry man if he heard these words: "Hurrah! Hurrah! We sound the jubilee; "Hurrah! Hurrah! 'Twas something fine to see, "We put away three meals a day, and sometimes three times three, "As we went eating through Georgia.

Down With the Fly. Louisville Courier-Journal: It appears that one of the campaigns planned by the health department this summer is a campaign against flies. In undertaking the war on these pestiferous insects the department asks for public co-operation. It is a praiseworthy venture and it

Flour Talks # 3

Maybe you do not know bread bakers work in flour mills. No, not in all flour mills. But in the mills where Occident Flour is made, bakers make bread every day.

We resort to every test that Science knows,—to be sure the wheat we use is the very best hard wheat, to see that it is absolutely clean before the milling process begins, then to observe all those rigid requirements which are necessary to the production of perfect flour. But the final test—the supreme test—is the actual baking of bread, by our own bakers, from the flour we mill every day.

If by any chance, any day's output of flour does not make bread such as the most discriminating housewife demands, then that flour never leaves our mills under the Occident label. It costs a few cents more per sack to make Occident Flour than it costs to make ordinary flour. But the difference is worth far more than the small added cost. There is never any question about the absolutely dependable quality of Occident Flour. If we were not sure of the quality of every sack of Occident Flour we wouldn't guarantee it. But we do. Your grocer will refund your money if you are not pleased with Occident.



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Rich Cut Glass T. R. J. Ayres & Sons. Have just received a lot of rich Cut Glass in new designs and cuttings in all the different articles. Prices From \$1.50 to \$30.00. It is worth seeing, quality being the best and prices attractive. T. R. J. Ayres & Sons. 509 and 511 Main St. Keokuk, Iowa

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KEOKUK NATIONAL BANK Affords every facility for doing your banking business that any bank can 5 PER CENT ON TIME AND INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Cook With Gas It is by the fly's process of distributing its bacilli that typhoid fever is spread. Typhoid fever is the favorite article which the fly keeps in stock for its unwary customers. Frequently it happens that a typhoid fever patient will wonder how he ever happened to take into his stomach the inconsiderate germ which laid him low. If he had pointed to the fly, which became involved in his bread or milk, or water, or whatever it was he would probably have pointed to the guilty party. Therefore, citizens should work with the health department to exterminate his sinister ubiquity, the fly. Garbage cans should be kept covered tightly, should be kept free from manure, alleys and streets should be made spotless, rubbish heaps should be removed. Slack lime or diluted carbolic acid on refuse piles can help to prevent the breeding of the tiny monster. Down with the fly.

Iowa State Insurance Company Oldest Company in the State Keokuk, Iowa Incorporated in 1855 Insurance written since organization \$229,563,567.47 H. R. COLLISON, City Agent

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR A gentleman's gold filled watch, Elgin \$10.00 works. 20 year case, plain or fancy open face style. Elgin works. Other grades, \$9.50 to \$37.50. LeBron's 404 Main St.