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Keokuk, Iowa May 25, 1909.

The treating habit has been applied called the first aid to intemperance.

The Chautauqua orators are hopelessly self-willed. Even the fact that Niagara dried up has been lost on them.

The charitable suggestion is advanced by the Chicago Tribune that it may be that G. Bernard Shaw is unable to write any other kind of plays.

The woman suffragists lost out in the Illinois senate by just one vote. It is lucky for the "guilty" individual that they are unable to identify him.

It is agreed on all sides that rhinoceros in the African jungle which "fell at the first shot," as told in recent dispatches, "seen his duty and done it."

A professional funny man insists that there is but one genuine joke with the bark on. That is the one on Adam when he lost his rib. All others are base imitations.

A town board in Missouri has prohibited flirting. The old lady who tackled the Atlantic ocean with a broom is not without her imitators, even at this late day.

Philosopher Perkins, who has lived long and observed closely, has noticed that women who are voluble are quickest to take on wrinkles. This should hold some of them for a while.

R. G. Dun & Co. announce that the future is bright. The Chicago Record-Herald concludes that R. G. Dun & Co. must have a new ice ticket all paid for and several tons of coal left in the cellar.

President Taft says it is necessary that the dominant party have "an intelligent and healthy opposition." But the Kansas City Journal notes that the Republican party seems to get along pretty well without it.

Cuba is facing a crisis with a possible deficit of \$15,000,000 on the year's expenses. The prospects that it will be able to repay this country for the expense incurred in establishing a stable government on the island are far from encouraging.

A rural correspondent, reporting a death, writes to the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald as follows: "Mrs. — was a long and patient sufferer. For twenty-five years she was a reader of the Telegraph-Herald. What she must have endured!"

According to testimony offered in behalf of woman suffrage by a woman who speaks from personal experience gained in Colorado, "women never discuss politics." This would seem to dispose of one of the chief objections to the proposed extension of the franchise.

Because the word "the" was omitted in the bill of indictment against a Missouri legislator caught with marked money, his conviction has been reversed by the highest court. The learned judges must have thought that it was English grammar that was on trial.

Word comes from Marshalltown that Rev. Sunday is disappointed with the results of his revival campaign there after four weeks' earnest effort. The evangelist's complaint is with the church members themselves, whom he thinks have not "warmed up" to the works as they should. Sunday has announced that he may remain in Marshalltown another week, making a six week's campaign instead of five, but that depends on the results of this week.

M. Jusserand, the French ambassador at Washington, who, leaving Washington Monday, is making the journey across the continent to deliver a gold medal, designed by his countrymen to commemorate the splendid recovery of San Francisco from the earthquake and fire, was accompanied west of Chicago as far as the Grand Canyon by F. L. Vandegrift, formerly of Keokuk. M. Jusserand is taking Mme. Jusserand with him, and from Chicago the Santa Fe railway is carrying them in a private car. They will stop one day at the Petrified Forest of Arizona, one at the Grand Canyon, one at Riverside and Redlands, California, and one at Santa Barbara, en

route. They will return east by a northern route. M. Jusserand has expressed a desire to learn something of the Santa Fe Southwest, and Mr. Vandegrift, who is editor of the Santa Fe's magazine, the "Earth," and knows the Southwest, has been assigned to show it to him. They crossed Lee county early this morning.

A contributor to one of the magazines asks: "Did Spenser write English?" Authoritative reply is made by the Davenport Democrat, which says: "He did not. In all his works there is no account of a baseball game. There was no pure and undefiled English until the American game was brought down to a fine point."

Bank clearings continue to improve. For the third week in May the total exchanges at all leading cities in the United States were \$2,310,481—16.9 per cent larger than a year ago, and 16.7 per cent over the corresponding week in 1906. The improvement since the first of the year is indicated in the average daily figures for May to date, which are larger than for any month since January.

The state board of health and the general operating officials of the railroads will hold a conference on July 15 to agree on a plan for abolishing the common drinking cup on passenger trains in Iowa. It is thought that the plan most likely to be agreed upon is that recommended by General Manager Aishton of the Northwestern road, who has suggested that the tin cups be retained but a vending machine full of paper cups be placed near the water cooler so that passengers could take their choice.

The fact should not be lost sight of that if there is to be a general overturning of manufacturing prices forced by tariff ripping and consequent foreign competition, there will be a general revision of wages also. Then when wage-earners can no longer buy farm produce at present prices the farmers will discover that they cannot sell their grain, cattle, hogs, horses, wool, vegetables, etc., at prosperity figures as they have been doing ever since the Dingley law was enacted. Any material reductions in the tariff schedule are certain to be eye-openers to wage-earners and farmers alike.

The other day Representative Kendall of the Sixth district introduced a liquor tax bill based on an editorial in Mr. Bryan's Commoner. Now he is trying to enact into law some Bryan-Gompers ideas concerning injunction matters, regardless of what was accepted and rejected as party doctrine by the Republican national convention last year. In view of these things the Sioux City Journal raises the pertinent inquiry if Representative Kendall figures that his district is going Democratic next year and if he is going with it. Present indications are that he intends to out-Hamilton Dan Hamilton.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF KEOKUK.

Major D. B. Hamill has come forward with a good suggestion, to-wit: that Keokuk people write and The Gate City print short letters bearing on the advancement of Keokuk's interests along worthy lines. He thus states his proposition:

To the Editor of The Gate City: As Keokuk is improving in many respects, how would it do to have a column say once a week for short letters bearing on projects and municipal affairs that would greatly improve the city in various ways. Of course no politics allowed.

This would bring out we think good suggestions from our citizens and perhaps we might hear from such fellow citizens as Dr. Shaffer, and perhaps some of the ladies of the Civic Federation, and a lot of others whose names would add a great force to what they might write. We might include the Honorable Jasper Blines of Missouri, as the old adage might apply:

"Oh, wad some pow'r the giftie gie us, To see oursel's as ithers see us."

This is only a suggestion for say a column once a week of short letters bearing on important matters to help our city forward to a greater Keokuk. Respectfully yours, D. B. HAMILL.

The idea is a good one and The Gate City will cheerfully do its part toward carrying it into effect and making it a success. Anyone who has a suggestion to make in the interest of Keokuk's betterment is cordially invited to commit it to paper and send it to this paper. Communications should be brief, pointed and practical. Let us have the thought of the community on all important matters of local interest.

CANNON RAPS ROOSEVELT.

"Pure rot" was the term used by Speaker Cannon in an address before the city planning conference in Washington last Saturday to characterize what he thought of former President Roosevelt's home commission report. During the course of his address, the speaker by way of contrast pictured in glowing terms the wonderful results achieved by the advocates of better city homes for the working classes, and then in picturesque language launched into a defense of the "country people," who, he suggested, were getting along very well in these times and were in no wise suffering drudgery through their mode of living. The speaker said he did not take time to read much of Roosevelt's commission report about the country people, but added: "What little I did read, however, was pure rot, and nothing else." Mr. Cannon said that he was an

optimist and had always been one in these modern times and believed that "country training is a pretty good thing." He added that he found every reason to believe the world is growing better each day and deprecated the existence of pessimists whose chief mission is to flaunt discouragement between the eyes of the public. "Uncle Joe's" latest utterances are additional evidence that he has a level head on his shoulders.

CULLOM ON THE TARIFF.

Senator Cullom says that the tariff bill, as amended by the senate finance committee, will aid all classes and harm none. He admits there is a sentiment among a portion of the people in favor of a low tariff, but he does not think this sentiment is as universal as it might be. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune quotes him as saying on this point:

"Illinois, being a manufacturing state, cannot be a low tariff state. In order that our hundreds of laboring men, who are as much consumers as any other class, may prosper, the mills and factories must give them employment, and this they cannot do under a low tariff. A low tariff would be as disastrous to the interests of the state as it would be to the interests of Pennsylvania and New York.

"The laboring people, and especially the people who are clamoring for a low tariff, should remember the conditions under the Wilson tariff. No state in the union suffered more on account of that low tariff than Illinois. I for one never wish to see such conditions repeated. No manufactured sentiment in favor of low tariff ever will lead me to favor any measure that would, in my judgment, injure in the slightest degree the state I represent, or the country as a whole."

Mr. Cullom in explaining and defending the action of the senate committee said that the only course before it was to reduce such rates as seemed above the necessary protective line, and to increase those on luxuries. Notwithstanding the misrepresentation, this policy was carried out by the committee. The fact that the bill, as reported from the committee, contains nearly 400 reductions below the present Dingley rates seems to have been lost sight of. In the matter of increases the committee was governed by two considerations, first the question of revenue, and second, the question of protection. Senator Cullom regards the bill reported from the committee much better than that which passed the house. The duties on hosiery and gloves, which the house increased, are left as they are under the Dingley law. He commends in particular the administrative features of the bill. A constitutional maximum and minimum system is provided, concerning which Mr. Cullom says:

"This is of great importance. If nothing else had been done, the adoption of the maximum and minimum system would have justified the calling of the extra session. Heretofore, under our tariff laws we have been absolutely powerless to prevent other nations from discriminating against us. The great protective nations of the world have adopted a maximum and minimum system. When the bill becomes a law we will be in position not only to demand but to secure from all the nations with which we deal the benefits of the minimum rates, which, in the case of France, for instance, varies from 10 to 100 per cent."

Senator Cullom favors an income tax. He believes an income tax is constitutional and that if the question again comes before the supreme court the court would declare it to be constitutional. But in time of peace he hardly thinks we would be justified in enacting an income tax law as a part of the pending tariff bill unless it is proven we cannot get sufficient revenue from the pending tariff and other present taxation. He is opposed to the imposition of burdensome taxes in any form. However, if it is demonstrated after the new tariff bill becomes a law that, economically as we can run the government from the existing taxation we have not sufficient revenue, then Senator Cullom favors the enactment of a graded income tax. If it is necessary to resort to any other form of taxation that on incomes is the fairest of all, in his view.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Over a ton of quinine was required last year to combat malaria on the canal zone.

The Sioux City Journal complains that commencement time comes just when father is trying to get enough money together to buy an automobile.

A freed carload consignment of steers fed on pea silage at Eau Claire, Wis., sold on the Chicago market at \$6.30. The Marshalltown Times-Republican suggests that perhaps the Iowa feeder might find cow peas and a silo a substitute for seventy cent corn.

The Waterloo Reporter tells how the C. Q. D. signal flashed out by wireless saved the day from another great catastrophe. A Chicago woman was suffering from indigestion. Her physician was on the high sea sailing for Europe, and she was in a dreadful dilemma. With the inspiration of a genius she bethought of the wireless. Quickly investing \$10, she flashed to him her symptoms and promptly came back the reply, "Follow the directions I gave you before I left." She did so and felt better. Great is wireless.

The commercial traveler had been summoned as a witness, and the counsel for the defense was cross examining him, and eliciting many interesting details as to "exes," etc. "You travel for Jobson, Hobson, Slobson & Co. don't you?" said the lawyer. "Yes, sir." "How long have you been in their employ?" "About ten years."

"And you have been traveling all that time have you?" "Well, no, sir," confessed the nothing-but-the-truthful witness making a hasty mental calculation. "Not actually traveling. I have put in about four years of that time waiting at railway stations."

Five hundred coal men from Nebraska and Iowa will be in Des Moines June 15 to 16 to attend the annual convention of the Retail Coal Dealers' association of the two states. One feature of the convention will be an inspection by the dealers of the coal mines in Polk county.

As the story is told in Harper's Weekly, the maid-of-all-work in the service of a Pottsville family, the members whereof are not on the most amicable of terms, recently tendered her resignation, much to the distress of the lady of the house, who was loath to part with so excellent a servant. "So you are going to leave us?" asked the mistress, sadly. "What's the matter, Mary? Haven't we always treated you like one of the family?" "Yis, mum," said Mary, "an' I shood it as long as I'm goin' to!"

The Purpose of Memorial Day.

To the Editor of The Gate City: Kindly permit me to say some things in your paper on the purpose of Memorial Day.

Memorial Day was established by the Grand Army for a specified purpose—patriotic in its aim. The Rules and Regulations say it is "to be observed by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in commemoration of the deeds of our fallen comrades;" and "seeks thus to preserve the memories of those only who fought in defense of the national unity."

This exclusion of the Confederate dead from the honors of our Memorial Day is based upon principle. It means the teaching of true American patriotism—one of the main objects of the Grand Army. It means that those who fought to destroy the Nation, however bravely they fought, shall not be placed upon equal pedestals with those who fought to save the Nation. Four hundred thousand died to save the Nation—"the Grand Army of the Immortal." They died for all in a holy cause. They are the Nation's dead.

"Hail the dead—the Nation's dead— Who sleep by wood and field and shore! To them we come with loyal tread And kneel beside their graves once more

With notes of bugle-song and drum, With flying flags and sweet May flowers, And grateful hearts again we come To deck these soldier's graves of ours."

On this sacred day devoted to honoring the Nation's dead and teaching a National patriotism of the Washington and Lincoln kind, let us "highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain."

ROBERT KISSICK, Past Department Patriotic Instructor, Department of Iowa, G. A. R. Oskaloosa, Iowa, May 22, 1909.

Sound Talk to Retailers.

Des Moines Tribune: Mr. Larimer, a retail clothier of Charleston, yesterday asked the retailers, met in annual convention at Davenport, why they were compelled to carry certain lines of goods on which the margin of profit was so small that there was really nothing for them in the business. His answer was that the manufacturer has advertised his goods so thoroughly that the retailer cannot do business without them. He was talking of the value of advertising to the retailer and cited this as an illustration of what can be done and is being done by judicious advertising. The market demand is today created by advertising.

Mr. Larimer is reported as follows: "He said the merchant who failed to use his home newspaper was standing in his own light. So many said they had nothing to advertise. His answer to the grocer was that if he had nothing more to announce than his store had a reputation for cleanliness, that was a point that would create favorable comment in the community and would bring people into his place of business."

It is probably true that if a grocer has nothing to advertise but a clean store, he might much better have his name in the newspaper in that way than not to have it at all.

Advertising is the basis of nearly all distribution at the present time. Banks are being built up on advertising. The man who does not advertise is today just what the man who sat by the stove in the back end of his store and waited for his customers to call him out was to the merchandising of twenty-five years ago.

Not Just the Right Word.

Davenport Times: Speaking of George F. Rinehart at Des Moines the other evening William Jennings Bryan said: "Mr. Rinehart has fought the battles of his party with faith in the ultimate triumph of its principles. His plans have met defeat quite as often as his own presidential aspirations, but he has never lost his courage and has fought on with renewed activity. It is such men as he that give any party strength." Get the thought? Rinehart is like Bryan himself and it is such men who give the party strength. Mr. Bryan will find a few gentlemen down east—possibly some nearer Iowa—who have a suspicion that the word "strength" was not just the word to use.

Crossing the Divide.

Parson, I'm a maverick, just runnin' loose an' grazin', Eatin' who's th' greenest grass an' drinkin' where I choose, Had to rustle in my youth an' never had no raisin', Wasn't never halter broke, an' I ain't much to lose, Used to sleep in a bag an' livin' in a slicker, Church foks never branded me—I don't know as they tried; Wish you'd say a prayer for me an' try to make a deker, For the best they'll give me when I cross the Big Divide.

Tell 'em I ain't been corraled a night in more'n twenty, Tell 'em I'm rawboned an' rough an' I ain't much for looks; Tell 'em I don't need much grief because I've had a plenty, I don't know how bad I am, 'cause I ain't kept no books.

Tell 'em I'm a maverick a-runnin' loose unbranded, Tell 'em I shoot straight an' quick an' ain't got much to hide; Have 'em come an' size me up as soon as I get landed, I just want my needin's when I cross the Big Divide.

Tell 'em I rose straight an' square an' never grabbed for leather, Never rode a crippled steer or rode a sore-backed horse, Tell 'em I've bucked wind an' rain an' every sort of weather, Had my tilts with Al K. Hall an' Captain R. E. Morse.

Don't hide nothin' from 'em whether it be sweet or bitter, Tell 'em I'll stay on the range, but if I'm shut outside I'll abide it like a man, because I ain't no quitter, I ain't going to change just when I cross the Big Divide.

Tell 'em when th' Roundup comes for all us human critters Just corral me with my kind an' run a brand on me; I don't want to be corraled with hypocrites and quitters.

Brand me just for what I am—an' I'm just what you see, I don't want no steam-hell stall or bran-wash for my ration, I just want to meet th' Boss an' face him honest-eyed, Show him just what chips I got an' shove 'em in for cashin', That's what you can tell 'em when I cross the Big Divide.

CANNED GOODS ALL RIGHT.

Dr. Wiley Puts His O. K. on that Valuable Line of Food Stuff.

Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry at Washington and member of the federal board of food and drug inspection, has given canned goods the cleanest kind of a clean bill of health, and already steps have been taken to give his words such publicity that a vast amount of good, in restoring canned goods to the confidence of the more timid class of customers, is certain to be speedily accomplished. Dr. Wiley's strong endorsement of canned goods was contained in a letter written to Walter A. Frost, of the brokerage firm of Walter A. Frost & Co., of Chicago, and reads as follows: Washington, D. C., May 1, 1909. Mr. Walter A. Frost, 5 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Frost: I have often regretted the inadvertent injury which is done to the canned goods trade by enthusiastic, well-intentioned, and yet not fully informed writers, implying that canned goods, as such, are adulterated. I think I can safely say that, taking the whole matter of canned meats, canned vegetables, and canned fruits, only an extremely small percentage of them ever contain any added substances whatever, except food and perhaps a little salt or sugar. I think this fact ought to be well advertised and published.

Of course, I do not include in canned goods, articles which have not been sterilized, for in such articles preservatives are often employed. I do not think the great canning trade should suffer because such an insignificant few persist in either using artificial color, artificial sweetener, or a chemical preservative.

Under the rules of the department of agriculture certain substances may be used in foods legally, provided their presence is plainly stated upon the label. Buyers of canned goods, therefore, have a certain method of protecting themselves in this matter, and that is to look at the label. When we consider the immense benefits of the canning industry to the consuming public, it appears to me that we ought to use every honorable endeavor to set the minds of the community right in regard to the composition of such articles. Of course some canned goods are of better quality than others, that is a natural and necessary consequence; but the impression that some people obtain that all canned goods contain artificial colors, artificial sweeteners and preservatives, is a most erroneous one and is harmful to the trade. I am, as you know, a believer in canned goods and in the canning process. I think it is a blessing, and a blessing which is not in disguise. I realize as well as anyone that public prejudice is difficult to control and to rectify, but I should like to do as much as I can to help this good trade along by appealing to the public not to condemn the whole trade because occasionally a sample may be found which is not in that state of purity which is the

lic demands. Let the people give their confidence to the trade and let them eliminate those goods which they do not want to purchase by inspection of the label.

If you think this letter will be of benefit to the trade I shall be very glad to have you publish it. Respectfully, H. W. Wiley. Conditions that Breed Disease. Chicago Tribune: Dirt, dust, and darkness are alike favorable for growth and propagation of germ life. Dark closets, damp basements, and dust laden rooms are dangerous for this reason. Light, fresh air and cleanliness, then, count for much as factors that make for health. Before one can possibly contract a communicable disease two things are requisite—the presence of the germs that cause it and the condition of the

Flour Talks # 1

Bread quality is the last thing to economize on. The human body can't get nourishment out of cheap breadstuffs.

Foods that lack nourishment cannot build up bodily strength. They are worse than useless. They make the digestive organs do a lot of work for nothing. Occident Special Patent Flour is rich in the elements of nutrition, and contains none of the waste part of the wheat berry.

A sack of Occident Flour costs a few cents more than the ordinary sort. But it's worth more. In the first place, we use only the best hard wheat—perfect wheat—the kind that's rich in gluten. We wash and scour this wheat till it's clean, every grain of it. Then we mill it with utmost skill, greatest care. Every sack of Occident Flour meets the rigid requirements of our Occident standard—the highest standard known to the milling world. Any flour that does not meet these requirements never leaves our mill under the Occident label. Your grocer sells Occident Flour. He is authorized to guarantee satisfaction, or refund your money. Insist on the label.

Watch for # 2 Sold by all Grocers John Finnigan's Sons, Keokuk, Iowa, Wholesale Distributors.

Bracelets T. R. J. Ayres & Sons Are showing an exceedingly fine line of Bracelets in all designs, from \$1 to \$30 each. T. R. J. Ayres & Sons. 509 and 511 Main St. Keokuk, Iowa

OWN A HOME GO INTO BUSINESS OR have a "nest egg" for the future. The first should be the aim of every married man. The second the aim of every young man. The third the aim of everybody. The State-Central Savings Bank will help you by paying 3 per cent interest on your savings. CAPITAL, \$100,000.00. SURPLUS, \$200,000.00

The Keokuk Savings Bank CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$200,000.00 Confidently believes it can meet every requirement of discriminating depositors. A. E. JOHNSTONE, Pres. F. W. DAVIS, Cash. H. L. CONNABLE, V. Pres. H. W. WOOD, Ass't. Cash.

KEOKUK NATIONAL BANK Affords every facility for doing your banking business that any bank can. 3 PERCENT INTEREST ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Cook With Gas body conducive to their growth. So maintaining cleanly conditions as to both our indoor and outdoor surroundings and by keeping our bodies strong and healthy, we can, to a large degree at least, secure immunity from communicable diseases. "De Natchel Way." A rich northerner walking about in a southern negro settlement came upon a house around which several children were playing. Seeing that the family was destitute, he called the oldest negro boy and gave him a dollar, telling him to spend it for a Christmas turkey. As soon as the generous man had gone, the negro woman called the boy to her and said: "Thomas, y' gimme dat dollar and go git dat turkey in de natchel way." —Read The Daily Gate City, cents per week.