

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. SKIRVIN, Manager

DAILY BY MAIL: One year \$1.00, Six months .75, Three months .50

Postage prepaid: terms in advance. All subscription orders should give the name and address of the subscriber

Subscribers failing to receive their papers promptly will confer a favor by giving notice of the fact.

THE GATE CITY is on sale at the following news stands:

Keokuk, Iowa May 29, 1909.

THE SILENT TENTS OF GREEN.

Sleep, comrades, sleep and rest; Here on this field of grounded arms; Where foes no more molest;

The idea seems to be gaining ground that it was the earthquake that broke the deadlock at Springfield.

S. H. D. North, director of the census, tendered his resignation and it was accepted.

A new Wisconsin law prohibits mule drivers from using profanity. The purpose of the enactment is clearly to discourage the use of mules in that state.

The husband of a New York society woman who is suing for divorce because she has eight affidavits should be granted a decree by all means.

Be careful with that gun.—Cedar Rapids Gazette. Also with that boat. Likewise look out for the undertow in the river and "the hole" in the canal.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated on the 5th this year. Postponement of its observance is probably the only way in which a really sane Fourth will ever be brought about.

The worst of all is thus portrayed by a poetaster in a more or less esteemed contemporary: Into each life some rain must fall, So poets claim. But when it spouts a game of ball It is a shame.

Illinois papers are calling attention to the fact that the earth quaked the day Lovine was elected senator. Their idea is, evidently, that almost anything is likely to happen when the foundations of the world give way.

It is agreed that Senators Dolliver and Cummins are doing splendid team work at Washington, but it is noted by the Dubuque Times-Journal that there is some difference of opinion as to which is the positive end of the battery.

The Marshalltown Times-Republican disturbs the public peace with the statement that— "That new fish company of which a Marshalltown man has been made president was organized on a large scale. No suggestion there of piker bulldozers."

Nor of suckers, either. But the supply never fails.

The funny man in the newspapers and the blackened end man of the shows like to joke the colored men about chickens and how they get them. But the Iowa City Republican has noticed that when some angry farmer uses a shot gun the fellow to call on a doctor to get the shot picked out is always a white man. Difference in color or cuts no figure when it comes to getting chickens in "de natcheral way."

Two Oskaloosa ministers who went to Marshalltown to invite Billy Sunday to conduct a series of meetings in their city were informed by the revivalist that he was in the habit of having the whole ministerial association of the town and in some cases an accompanying car load of "rooters" make the pilgrimage in order to secure his services. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Sunday will not go to Oskaloosa.

The Rev. Howland Hanson preached a sermon in Des Moines the other evening on "The Dangers of Maudlin Sympathy in Dealing with Crime," in which he paid his respects to the "tear-eyed constituency which grows maudlin" over the "barbarity of corporal punishment in a day of civilization." The Rev. Mr. Hanson declared that our school boards and teachers should not be deterred from exacting obedience by gushing sympathy, that our courts need the courage of their convictions, and instead of making it hard for them to impose penalties, every citizen should demand the im-

position of full penalties for the crimes committed.

Judge Charles D. Elliott of the supreme court of Minnesota, just appointed by President Taft to be justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, is a native of Muscatine county, this state, and formerly lived at West Liberty. He graduated from the State University at Iowa City eighteen years ago. His antecedents, it will be noted, are all right. It is a great advantage to a man to be born in the best state in the union.

There are to be no more legal hangings in Illinois. Both houses of the legislature of that state have passed the bill abolishing capital punishment and it is now before Governor Deneen, who has indicated his intention to sign it. One result is expected to be the expedition of murder trials. The question as to belief in the wisdom or propriety of inflicting the death penalty has been a stumbling block in the way of many an excellent juror, and it is believed there will henceforth be much less trouble in securing juries in cases where homicide in the first degree is charged.

Political agitators are filling the air with all sorts of rumors as to what is to happen to Carroll and Dolliver next year. Senator Funk takes notice of the bubbles thus blown to remark that such agitation relieves the monotony without essentially involving the status quo, and adds with characteristic good sense:

"Next year may contain all sorts of surprises. In politics no man knows what a day may bring forth. But for present calculation it were as well to assume that Dolliver will be his own successor and that no Republican will go to the primaries to contest with Carroll against the second nomination that has not in this generation been denied to any governor who cared to stand for it. Of course things might occur to spoil this program but it is the safest sort of a guess at the hour of going to press."

Baseball writers have long held first place in the matter of grotesque and picturesque language, but their supremacy is now seriously threatened by some of the correspondents at the national capital. Here is what one of them had to say recently of Senator Beveridge's oratorical ability:

"And when it comes to the clangorous bombast, Mr. Beveridge makes a man with a wooden leg having a fit on a tin roof sound like the 'Maiden in Prayer' played on the music keys. His is so full of noble and elevating language that if he cut his finger he'd bleed a dictionary."

It is not entirely clear just what cats thing is going to lead to nor where it is going to end. Only one thing is certain, and that is that the "artists" who supply the "copy" for the sports columns in the daily newspaper will have to look to their laurels.

When Stanley Miller of the Mt. Pleasant Free Press was a small boy he believed that if he went fishing on Sunday he would surely be drowned and if he went hunting the gun would explode and kill him, and he still half believed it until he read that Roosevelt had gone hunting on Sunday and not only got back alive but killed a charging rhinoceros. Now his faith in his early teachings is entirely gone, and it wouldn't be surprising if he should go from bad to worse until he finally worked on a Sunday newspaper that was printed on Saturday night. Mr. Roosevelt should have thought of the possible influence of his example on Stanley before he took his gun in hand and sallied forth in search of game in eastern Africa that Sunday morning.

The Iowa City Republican advances this hypothesis:

"Down at Fort Madison they have designated the penitentiary as Warden Sanders' conservatory of music. One of the chief musicians escaped. Probably he got mad because he was not properly encored, and he may be out in the woods somewhere practicing a solo."

Possibly. But he was an ungrateful wretch to leave the warden in the lurch as he did. His absence must seriously interfere with the production of the concord of sweet sounds with which Mr. Sanders is wont to regale the pupils in his "conservatory" while they are at their meals. Besides, his unceremonious leavetaking is calculated to reflect upon the "conservatory" as a desirable place of residence. Whether he left through pique or pure thoughtlessness his action militates against the efforts and ambitions of Warden Sanders to popularize the worthy institution of which he is the talented and respected head.

CAPITAL IN FARMING.

Some idea of the capital invested in farming may be gleaned from a note in the Cantril New Era contributed by the letter carrier on rural route No. 2 out of that place. He writes:

"I counted 141 horses and mules in the fields one day, and counting five miles for the noon hour, would easily have made 200. Estimating them at \$125 per head, would be \$25,000; harness and machine \$5,000; about \$30,000 invested to carry on that work, in twenty miles, and then say it takes no capital to farm."

This is, of course, in addition to the cost of the land and buildings, which is many times greater. The same correspondent reports that as he drives over his route he can see about 500 acres of sod ground that has been plowed for corn, and some farmers are still plowing. This ensures a big acreage of corn in that vicinity.

KEOKUK'S TOWN CLOCK.

The Burlington Gazette confesses its shortcomings in these words: "Last evening's Keokuk Gate City in the course of its account of the earthquake says: 'The town clock had stopped a few minutes before eight o'clock this morning, and the earthquake came a few minutes later.'"

"We have long been aware of the great influence exerted by Keokuk over the solar system, but had never expected that the stopping of its town clock would bring on a seismic convulsion."

The Gazette has no one to blame but itself. With the knowledge it had of Keokuk's great influence over the solar system it might have foreseen that a seismic convulsion would follow the stopping of the Keokuk town clock. How could this mundane sphere help shuddering when that public timepiece refused to do its duty by Keokuk?

RAILROADS AND THE STATE.

W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central railroad company, was the guest a few evenings ago of the Lincoln (Neb.) Commercial Club, and was the principal speaker at its annual meeting. His address was a masterly treatment of the problems arising out of the relation of railroads to the people and the state, the function of all forms of transportation in promoting the national welfare; a plea for preparation against the time of "stress and test" which must ensue when there are no longer large areas of unoccupied land, a plea for more scientific farming, for community of interest, not only among sections, but among different business interests, and for "the exercise of rightful authority over railroads with conscientious regard for the rights of transportation interests, as well as those of the shipper, and with the broadest possible constructive wisdom." President Brown discussed candidly the question of railroad regulation, saying:

"One of the crying evils of railway management in the past (and nothing but the strong arm of the law would ever have stopped it) was the practice of discrimination in favor of large shippers as against those that shipped little, the giving rebates, the distribution of passes to secure business or to influence legislation."

"We all believed (the shipper as well as the railroad) that it was perfectly legitimate to give a shipper whose business amounted to a thousand cars per annum a lower rate than was given to him who shipped but one car in a year."

"In other words, we all honestly believed that the wholesale and retail rates on the railroads and the place in the transportation business of the country, as it has always had, and still has, in all other commercial transactions."

"We know better now—we know that the man who ships little—no matter how little—must be given the same unit price, whether by the hundred pounds or by the carload, as the man that ships much—no matter how much."

"This knowledge has come to us in an evolution that has brought out in clearer light the ethical questions involved in the great business of transportation."

"We ought to have known these things earlier, but we did not, and in judging the railroads for their share in these wrongs, we should not lose sight of the fact that wherever and whenever the hand of a railroad man was extended to give a rebate, the hand of a shipper was extended to accept a rebate."

"Where the hand of a railroad man was extended to give a pass, the hand of a legislator or a shipper was extended to receive the pass, and if a snapshot had been taken in every transaction of this character it is quite possible it would disclose the fact that in some instances the hand of the recipient was extended first."

"Like all questions, there were two sides to it, the responsibility was a divided one, and all will agree that conditions are healthier and better on account of the abolition of these evils."

"I have said that for a long time it seemed to us shippers that the railroads (or at least some of them) did not recognize any definite rights of the public that they were bound to the public that as a result of this take into account the public rose up in its indignation, and it is a serious question today whether or not the pendulum has not swung a great deal too far in the opposite direction."

"In the light of the hundreds of legislative acts of national and state regulatory authorities passed in the last five years, nearly all of them in the direction of decreasing revenue or increasing expenses, or both, many of them passed in a spirit of unmitigated angry retaliation, is there not ground for serious question as to whether conditions have not been completely reversed and instead of the railroads failing to properly recognize the rights of the public, the public at large is assuming that the railroads have no rights that are entitled to recognition or serious consideration?"

"Has not the equity that attaches to ownership been lost sight of, and in our zeal to right recognized wrongs, may we not do very serious and permanent injury to the very interests we seek to conserve?"

President Brown discussed at length the importance of transportation, declaring that the railroads were the most important factor in our national commerce. The cost of transportation, he said, was small to each person, but it reached all who wore clothing and ate food. It was important, therefore, that the cost of transportation should be reduced to the lowest minimum consistent with a safe and efficient service and a fair return on the value of the railroad.

Facts and figures were submitted tending to show that railroad rates had been steadily lowered. After reference to showings of reductions which have been made in railroad rates,

the speaker said: "We must acknowledge that the railroads have done fairly well. Why not tell them so, and try to encourage them to do as well or better in the years to come?" He declared, however, that transportation did not begin or end with railroads, and in this connection made a strong argument for the improvement of country roads.

RANKS BEING DEPLETED.

When the veterans of the 6,057 posts of the Grand Army of the Republic assemble for the roll call on Memorial Day next Monday the gaps in the ranks will be greater than ever before. According to facts and figures set forth in an article in the Peoria Star nearly 15,000 "comrades" have passed to the last muster since last Memorial Day. The Army now numbers barely 200,000. Less than twenty years ago there was double that number, and even on December 31, 1907, the various departments showed a total membership of 225,157. One by one, however, and two by two, the men who fought at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville and the Antietam have dropped from the ranks and each year fewer voices have answered to the roll call. The death rate that twenty years ago was less than one per cent has now increased to five per cent.

Slowly but surely the ranks of the equally brave Confederate veterans have dwindled until today but a tithe remains of Early's men and Morgan's troops and the almost invincible armies of Lee and Beauregard. Not all the survivors are included in organizations, however. The rolls of the government still carried on the first of the month the names of 601,699 veterans of the civil war.

New York leads in the number of Grand Army posts, with 598 followed by Pennsylvania 526, Ohio, 520, and Illinois, 515. The Association of United Confederate Veterans was organized June 20, 1889, and has 1,300 chapters with a membership of about 60,000. Since the war many of the veterans have scattered and camps are now located in the northwest and on the Pacific coast as well as in the southern states.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Burlington Hawk-Eye says that the trouble with Senator Dolliver is that "he does not 'stay hitched.'"

The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald says the sale that Horace Botes has made of his farm has completed the refutation of his New York speech.

Observing that West Bend does not owe any man a cent, the Boone News-Republican suggests that the town ought to pass those councilmen around.

The Dubuque Times-Journal observes that "the Des Moines river's pretensions to navigability were laughed to scorn, but Major Meigs laughed last."

"One does not have to keep his ear to the ground to hear the loud call for help on the farms," says the Marion Register. "There's work enough for every idle man in the country."

The more the Oskaloosa Herald sees of newspapers whose chief claim for existence is the cheapness of their price, the more convinced it becomes that their subscribers get what they pay for.

A widow was sorrowing, and the minister said, "You can comfort yourself with the thought that you made your husband very happy while he lived." "Yes, she replied, "he was in heaven until he died."

The Cedar Falls Record predicts that within ten years people will look back to the \$100 an acre land and regret that they did not invest, because within that time Iowa land will be around the \$150 and \$175 mark or even better.

"Iowa is the one best bet," asserts the Cedar Rapids Gazette. "Its business enterprises are on a sound foundation; its crop prospects are always good; some may be better than others; but Iowa is in the 'best' class—and it has no competitors."

"There is punishment provided for burglars, but it is not severe enough," says the Davenport Democrat. "The burglar who shoots, or has in his possession at the time of the burglary, a gun, ought to be hanged. The evidence of his intention to murder is complete. If he fails it is the mistake of his aim or the darkness."

A Hint to Hisey.

Hartley Journal: Andrew Townsend Hisey is said to be plying his graft in Minnesota towns with poor success. "The governor" should not leave a good state like Iowa. There are plenty of pennies, nickels and dimes left in this state to induce him to run for any office within the gift of the people, and it's not too early to be getting in trim for 1910.

Viewpoints.

Mother—Why do you permit Mr. Dasher to kiss you in the hall last night?

Daughter—Why, that was the first opportunity he had!—Puck.

The Optimist.

"Well, it's come at last, Mary. The cost of living's going down, sure. Congress has reduced the tariff on airships, nutmegs, teak-wood tables, and Japanese kites!"—Puck.

THE BETTERMENT OF KEOKUK.

Jasper Blines Suggests Good Government, Improvement of River Districts and Fewer Shade Trees.

To the Editor of The Gate City:

Very gladly do I accept the kind invitation of Mr. D. B. Hamill and The Gate City to contribute a few ideas to the important subject of Keokuk's moral and material welfare. Whatever is here presented is a view of the city and its affairs as one from a distance sees them, as invited by Mr. Hamill.

The various interests in the city have an influence which extends to a distance of twenty or thirty miles all around, and the welfare of Keokuk morally and otherwise is of importance to all Clark county. The mutual friendship and business of the city and county are large. Hence it follows that the two are justly interested in each other, and should be upon very friendly terms.

The existence and advancement of the city of Keokuk will depend mainly upon the morals of its city government. This is the vital and the first principle of the entire subject. Personal character, a city or an empire will flourish in proportion to its virtues. "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach." The city must have a government which is composed of its superior citizens, honest and having at heart the moral character and building up of their town. Probably this form of government will appear in the perfecting of the commission plan of city rule. Verily, the general people must rule, and the curse of party politicians must be cast out into the deep Mississippi or a lake of fire. Designing politicians, with their corrupt and wicked election frauds, saloon power and other evils, must receive the same treatment which the people of Tyre received from Alexander the Great. Thomas Jefferson well said that honesty is the first principle of government and the ancient Aristotle advised that a city or a nation is better governed by a good man than even by good laws.

In the line of city improvement the subject is large. Observers of order and beauty realize the great revolution which should be enforced in improving the river districts below the Keokuk and Hamilton bridge. This should be made very attractive and an honor to the city and its people. Fifth street west of the cereal plant should be perfected and extended through the lumber yard locality. This is a needed requirement. My judgment of propriety is that there is too much of a forest appearance to the city. Sunlight is needed more than gloom. These suggestions of good will. Many letters will be written on this topic, including messages from D. B. Hamill, Dr. Jenkins, Charley Becker, Mr. Barr, Andrew Leake, Will Sage, Attorney Sawyer, Mr. Bowman, and a host of other talented writers. The ladies should respond.

Seven Pines.

The Junkin Trial. Des Moines Tribune: It seems to be conceded that no defense will be made for Junkin at Centerville. The whole fight will be to keep him from the gallows.

Every juror has been interrogated as to his religious beliefs and special emphasis put on his attitude toward hanging. Nothing is said of the brutal murder of Clara Rosen, but a spectacular appeal is to be made to get under the skin of the juror's sympathies, for her murderer.

If this proves to be the course of the defense it goes without saying that there will be a perversion of the Anglo-Saxon trial for crime. It was never expected, when attorneys were provided for the man charged with crime and his prosecutors were called upon to prove his guilt, that lawyers would come to esteem it a matter of professional pride to help admitted criminals escape punishment.

What does it matter to the attorneys who represents Junkin whether he hangs or not if he is in fact guilty? And what attorney, knowing him to be guilty of the crime he is charged with, can honestly turn his finger further than to protect him in his right to a legal trial?

There has been altogether too much spectacularizing and staging of criminal trials in late years for the benefit of lawyers who make it their boast that their clients do not get as much as they otherwise would.

If Junkin has no real defense—if he in fact killed Clara Rosen—he should be hanged, and the trial and the hanging should be so prompt and so certain that there will be no misunderstanding on the part of others who are tempted to similar crimes.

A spectacular trial, a lot of maudlin, sniffling mock heroics about the death penalty, a modified punishment and Junkin half convinced that he has been done a great injustice will go further to insure lynching in Iowa than all other things put together.

Working on the Farm.

Iowa City Republican: Not many years ago farm hands could be hired at from \$14 to \$18 per month with board and the privilege of a day off once in a great while. Now days farm hands are paid \$20 to \$30 a month with board thrown in, and frequently a driving horse to keep the hired man in a good humor. The town boy earns \$40 to \$50 a month and is doing fine, but after setting board and washing the boy like the halutz of a for driving, well, if

Flour Talks # 2

Not "good enough" until perfect! That is the standard by which Occident Flour is milled. Every sack of Occident Flour is milled only from the best hard wheat and is as perfect as human skill and modern science can make it.

The daily tests and experiments by food experts in our laboratory have this end in view,—to make sure the "life" and nutritive elements of the wheat grain are retained in Occident Flour.

This is why bread made of Occident Special Patent Flour contains more nourishment, more real food value, more that goes to make good health, than bread made of flour milled with less discrimination, less intelligent care.

You can always depend on Occident Flour. Your baking day need never be a failure, for Occident quality is a definite, dependable, guaranteed certainty. Your grocer will promptly refund your money if you do not find Occident Flour satisfactory.



Watch for # 3

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, Asst. Cash.

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

Cook With Gas

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

LeBron's. MART ELLER: Gold Medal Flour is the best for baking everything.