

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

B. F. SKIRVIN, Manager

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Keokuk, Iowa, March 11, 1910

POSSIBILITIES.

We cannot all be handsome and we cannot all be great. We cannot all have riches, nor help to run the state;

We cannot all go fishing when the fish would like to bite. But there's not a man among us who can't now and then do right.

We cannot all be princes and we cannot all be kings; We cannot all make money merely doing easy things;

We cannot all seek pleasure or put heavy tasks aside, But there's not a man among us who cannot be "true and tried."

We cannot all be youthful and we cannot all be gay, We cannot all have topknots or avoid becoming gray;

But because the cost of living has become so very high We can keep from overeating if we have the wish to try.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

A bending staff would not break. A feeble faith I would not shake. Nor even rashly pluck away The error which some truth may stay, Whose loss might leave the soul without A shield against the shafts of doubt.

Main street is clean. Why not keep it so?

On the other hand, there is the spring fever to be reckoned with, and that offsets a lot of things.

It is said that London women are leaving off cigarette smoking and turning to pipes. It is a part of the suffragette movement.

March seems to the Cedar Rapids Gazette to be too good to be true. The fact remains, however, that it is true enough to be good.

The question to be decided in the Seventh district is which is the better route to congress—the Des Moines river or good wagon roads.

Mr. Bryan has announced that he will never try for the presidency again. If he persists in this resolution it will be a lot harder for the Republican candidate next time.

The high cost of living never touched Congressman Jamieson of the Eighth district. In proof of this see the \$9,000 he saved in two years.

An optimist is one who believes that the Illinois legislature will, some time or other, pass a law that is constitutional. The class is very rare.

Newton, Kan., has adopted the commission form of city government. The city in that state under the aldermanic system will soon be the exception instead of the rule.

"Yademanslangroolvertzerungshierundbissverschlingungsort" has been proposed as the name of a new hotel at Peru, Ill. The idea evidently is to stampee all prospective patrons before they get within a mile of the new hostelry.

In a trial in Washington, government chemists showed that gelatine is but one remove from common glue and that its use serves to glue the consumer to a doctor's bill. It appears from this that even gelatine, in ice cream or served under the guise of "snow pudding," is of some use.

Hugh Chalmers, the well-known Detroit automobile manufacturer, declares that a man is nothing short of an absolute fool today who is anything but absolutely honest—not from any ethical standpoint, but from the road, hard common-sense business ethics. There has been a change in this matter amounting practically to a revolution within the past few years, thanks largely to Theodore Roosevelt.

The Manson Democrat intimates that the Democratic state convention was located in Ottumwa in order to spite the Des Moines Capital. The latter paper is disposed to regard this as complimentary, inasmuch as—

"The disposition to 'get even' with the Capital seems to be stronger than the desire to extend a courtesy to the three Des Moines newspapers which are so industriously engaged in the dissemination of Democratic doctrine."

That should hold them for a little while at least.

The "Unknown Quantity" is the name of a new novel. Probably deals with the mite of insurgency that will be left after Colonel Roosevelt has reached home and unqualifiedly endorsed President Taft.

The Cedar Rapids Gazette is disposed to "knock" on improvement of the Des Moines river. Noting that a steambot on the Ohio river became stranded in a corn field, it says:

"Just wait till the steamers begin to ply the Des Moines river. They'll never strand in a corn field. Oh, no! they'll find easier sailing there than in the river."

Dr. Wiley predicts that in fifty years the world will be run by wind, water and alcohol. "It is easy enough to understand the hot air part," remarks the Omaha Bee, "but how the water wagon and the bottle are to mix is hard to see." It is also easy enough to understand from the Bee's statement of the case that the use of a "chaser" is no part of the Omaha programme.

The report circulated in some quarters that Hon. Joseph R. Fraley of Fort Madison and Guy Feely of Waterloo are teaming as candidates for attorney general and that Mr. Fraley is to withdraw in Feely's favor when the time comes, is indignantly denied by Mr. Fraley. The latter is quoted in an interview in the Des Moines Register and Leader as saying:

"It is all false and was probably hatched up in an effort to defeat me. It is untrue in every particular. I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney general, and will remain so until the nomination is made. I may or may not be nominated, but I want it understood that I am a candidate independent of any other man's candidacy and in the interest of no other man but myself."

Mr. Fraley is in the field to stay—and to win. His candidacy is gaining strength daily and there is every prospect that it will be crowned with success.

PROHIBITION IN PRACTICE.

The political prohibitionists of Iowa in state convention in Des Moines on Wednesday resolved to wage a vigorous campaign for constitutional prohibition through the adoption of a constitutional amendment. The patent and important fact that such an amendment, even if foisted upon the state by a majority vote, would not be supported by public sentiment in many counties in the state and would substitute clandestine sales of liquor without supervision or restriction of any kind for wise regulation as provided in the mult law, is wholly ignored by the short-sighted, impractical advocates of constitutional prohibition.

Recently a number of southern states permitted themselves to be swept from their sane moorings by a wave of prohibition sentiment. The result has been disappointing to the cause of temperance, to say the least. Report on conditions in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia has just been made by Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Snyder of New Orleans in a letter to the Davenport Times. The reverend gentleman visited those states and made an investigation of the results of their prohibition laws, and he does not hesitate to say that "all these measures have been proved to be a total farce and failure which are causing constantly more evils than they pretend to cure." More specifically he declares:

"In the state of Georgia, especially in the cities of Macon, Augusta and Savannah, everything can be bought in the line of intoxicating liquors, with the exception of Atlanta, where only the sale of beer is allowed. However, the whiskey is not to be seen in a conspicuous place, but is kept out of sight, but you can have it for the asking. I have witnessed that myself."

"In Mississippi and Alabama bootleggers, tigers and locker clubs, as well as in Georgia, are selling. I am informed, more whiskey today than ever before, and I am also told by respectable citizens of Macon, Augusta and Savannah, both ladies and gentlemen, that they have seen many boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen under the influence of liquor, which never had occurred before prohibition was adopted; in addition, I understand the negro, as not been benefited by this measure of prohibition, but has more appetite than ever to indulge, because he now drinks whiskey by the bottle, instead of buying one drink at a time in the saloon. Many occasional drinkers have become accustomed drinkers, and many occasional drinkers have become habitual drinkers."

"Police records show a large increase of arrests for drunkenness since the prohibition laws have been passed, and business and commerce in general has not been benefited, but has felt its consequence, and are greatly suffering today. However, a few business men will say, especially grocers, that business has increased by prohibition, but that is only due to their unlawful selling of whiskey on the side."

Rev. Dr. Snyder concludes—and his conclusion is supported by the observation of all mankind—that people who want liquor are going to have it. If the ploy stops, "You can no more enforce a statute against the drinking of liquor," he declares, "than you can against the use of water. In its last analysis, so-called prohibition merely makes it a little more difficult for the person with a thirst to get a drink. The Anti-Saloon league cannot make people stop drinking, the legislature cannot do it, nor can congress of the United States compel them, even all the powers of the world cannot stop it!" What, then, is the remedy? Rev. Mr. Snyder makes answer in these words:

"Teach men to be temperate in all things, educate them to make the appetite of sense subject to nature and

the law of God. Teach them to exercise power of mind, to use all things in moderation and to abuse nothing. Bringing these thoughts to the hearts of men, you will elevate them to help them and thereby serve the world."

"Once more, the country will never be benefited by the establishment of prohibition laws—no indeed, will go deeper into the mire. Only by regulating the traffic, employing the best men, abiding strictly by law and enforcing the law, can the desired end be obtained."

"Prohibition is not only a failure and a farce, but a menace to society, a blot upon civilization, a stain upon intelligence, a price upon law breaking and an injury to the youth of our nation."

A GRAVE CHARGE.

In the issue of the Keosauqua Republican for the current week, Editor J. W. Rowley makes a grave charge against Editor Albert G. Roberts of the Bonaparte Record, who is alleged to have taken "such interest in the defeat of J. W. Rowley as supervisor that he visited Senator Cummins in Des Moines and urged him to oppose the confirmation of his course in thus citing the records and showing the character of his assailants. Mr. Rowley says in a leading editorial article:

"When an individual attempts to assassinate the honor and injure the legitimate business of another, the rules and practice of jurisprudence and civilized society endorse that such an assailant becomes a proper subject of investigation in order to show the motive prompting such unlawful procedure."

The formal charge against Editor Roberts is as follows:

"We have in our possession the certified statements of two of as highly respected officials as Van Buren county has ever had, wherein it is set forth that A. G. Roberts made the proposition, that if the printing of said county office was given to him that he would divide equally with the officer the compensation received from the county for said printing. These certified statements are at hand for publication should Roberts deny the correctness of the statement."

The law on the subject of attempting to bribe a public official is very plain and the penalties quite drastic. The sections of the Code in relation to the matter are as follows:

"Sec. 4855, Code of Iowa, 1897: If any state, county, township, city, school or other municipal officer, not mentioned in this chapter, directly or indirectly, accept any valuable consideration, gratuity, service or benefit whatever, or the promise thereof, other than the compensation allowed him by law, conditional upon said officer doing or performing any official act, etc., etc."

he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, etc."

"Sec. 4856, Code of 1897: If any person, directly or indirectly, give, offer or promise, or conspire with others to give, offer or promise to any officer contemplated in the foregoing section, any valuable consideration, gratuity, service or benefit whatever, with a view or for the purpose of corruptly influencing said officer's acts or votes, such person shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding two years," etc.

Mr. Rowley alleges that Mr. Roberts went out of his way to strike at his business and honor in an effort to bring into humiliation his wife and children by defeating his confirmation,—an effort to have an allied the action of President Taft in appointing us—an effort to bring into disrepute, shame and possibly defeat Congressman C. A. Kennedy, who recommended our appointment; hence the "expose" of the Bonaparte editor. He is quite sure that had the citizens of Bonaparte known of the latter's alleged attempt to corrupt county officials he would never have been postmaster there.

The whole affair is unfortunate and deeply to be regretted. The offense charged is a serious one, and it is to be hoped Mr. Roberts will be able to exonerate himself. He is yet to be heard in his defense, and until he has opportunity to refute the allegations public judgment in the matter should be held in abeyance.

Congressman Kennedy.

Mr. Pleasant Republican: Hon. Clas. A. Kennedy, Republican congressman from this district, is a candidate for re-nomination.

He served his first term under President Roosevelt and is now serving his second term under President Taft. He is a regular Republican at all times and stands by the Republican party.

He voted for every bill advocated by President Roosevelt, and has supported every measure endorsed by President Taft.

He believes that the Republican party is the best party, and that the way to keep it strong and active is to stand by it.

He was in favor of Congressman Smith, of Iowa, for Speaker, but when the Republican caucus named "Uncle" Joe Cannon, he abided by the result and voted for Mr. Cannon. Mr. Kennedy is not a bolter. He will not assist in disorganizing and disrupting the Republican party.

He will again favor the nomination of Congressman Smith, and the indications now are that Mr. Smith will be the next Republican nominee for Speaker, but whatever the result, Mr. Kennedy will vote for the man named by the Republican caucus. He is loyal to the Republican party.

He has always deplored factional strife within the Republican party, and, as far as possible, has ignored it, and, as far as possible, has ignored it, and, as far as possible, has ignored it.

Good and wise woman as Mrs. Hillis is, she'll have to look further for the cause of unhappiness in the home and its result, divorce.

A READER.

mins and Taft, he always supported President Taft. He voted for the Republican tariff bill. Senator Cummins wanted him to vote against it; President Taft personally asked him to vote for it. He stood by President Taft. Mr. Kennedy believes that a Republican representative should vote with the Republican party and not with the Democratic party. The country will yet learn that President Taft was right when he said that the present tariff law is the best one that was ever enacted in the history of the country.

He has, however, faithfully and cheerfully served men of all factions and of all parties. As far as in his power he has served all the people of the First district.

He has made an exceptional record. Though only in his second term, he has been put on the important committee of Rivers and Harbor. There were seventy-five applicants for his position on this committee, many of whom had been in congress much longer than Mr. Kennedy, and the fact that he was named, notwithstanding such competition, shows how well he stands at Washington.

He has served his district well. He has been ever mindful of the old soldiers, and has secured pension acts for many of them. He has obtained an appropriation to protect the farmers in the Mississippi bottoms. He has secured a public building for Port Madison. He has done many other things. In his next term he will be able to do better than ever.

He is clean, able and upright. Those who know him best are his best friends. His life history is the story of a poor boy, who has made his own way, and who has always been square and honorable.

He has been right upon every question. He is a Roosevelt Republican. He is a Taft Republican. Vote for Kennedy in the primary.

CAUSE OF THE DIVORCE EVIL.

A Bright Correspondent Effectually Refutes Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis' Ideas and Arguments on the Subject.

To the Editor of The Gate City: The extract from Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis' interview on the Divorce Evil, as published in yesterday's Gate City, was indeed enlightening to the average mind. For example, that the selfishness of women is a potent cause of the evil. Most people will have to take issue with her on this, for selfishness is not a woman's characteristic. As you look back on the home of your childhood didn't your mother have a monopoly on all the selfishness, and isn't it true in your home today that far and away the most unselfish person in it is the woman? There are blue roses in the world yet we would not call that a characteristic color of the rose, and so there are selfish women but there aren't enough of them to cause the large number of divorces which result from unhappiness in the home.

She further says that the women do not have enough responsibility; that the men bear the responsibility in America, and that this is a cause for the divorce evil. The men do bear the responsibility in the business world, but divorces come from a condition in the home, and who bears the responsibility there? Again, there may be blue roses and there may be women who do not bear the responsibility of the home, its welfare and its safety, but they are few.

Then again Mrs. Hillis cites the fact that the women haven't enough to employ their time in the home. Recently in one of the most widely read magazines was a series of articles on the servant problem. Statistics were printed showing that a small per cent of all the women in America keep one maid and a much smaller per cent more than one. Since this is true we'll take issue again with Mrs. Hillis as to this being a cause for the divorce evil. A woman doing all the work about the house alone, or with one helper, certainly has all the exercise necessary to occupy her mind and her body as well.

Then, lastly, she says the girls lack training to make them efficient housekeepers and homemakers. We'll grant that there's truth in this. Yet there are very few girls who are not taught daily by their mothers many useful things to help them as future homemakers. How many mothers are there, or fathers either, who set about to teach their boys anything which would help them in this same future avocation of homemaking? Robt. J. Burdette once gave advice to a young man who said he wished "a domestic, useful woman" as his wife. Burdette said to him: "Let us just examine your qualifications as a model husband after your own matrimonial ideas, my boy. Can you shoulder a barrel of flour and carry it down cellar? Can you saw and split ten cords of hickory in the fall so as to have ready fuel all winter? Can you spade up a kitchen garden? Do you know what will take the lime taste out of the new cistern? Can you bring home a pane of glass and a wad of putty and repair damages in the sitting room window? Can you fix the front gate so it won't sag? Can you do anything about the house? You expect to hire a man to do all these things and yet you expect your wife to do, or to know how to do, everything any woman can do. And believe me she'll have learned all her duties before you've learned half your lesson."

Good and wise woman as Mrs. Hillis is, she'll have to look further for the cause of unhappiness in the home and its result, divorce.

CHAPTER XIII.

BRAND, busily engaged in writing the caption for the cut that was to reveal Bartelmy in his true light, was interrupted once more—this time by the entrance of the greenish hued face of the poet reporter, Powell.

"You sent for me, sir?" asked the poet.

"That's it. The good stuff always comes in bunches," said Brand, showing his disgust. "What else you got?"

"Your cub, Powell, just came in with a prose poem on a dance hall suicide."

"Let's see it." The managing editor looked at the story, smiling broadly as he did so. "Send him in."

The voice of Edward Dupuy was heard outside.

"Is Mr. Brand in there?"

"Here; you can't go in there," a voice was heard in warning, and Brand looked up.

"Oh, yes, I can," was the cool response, and Dupuy walked in. "Brand."

"Get out or I'll throw you out!" you print that picture of Judge Bartelmy and your paper's as good as dead," he threatened.

Brand smiled.

"Oh, we'll try to struggle on."

"The whole thing was a dirty piece of trickery, and we can prove it."

"Go ahead and prove it."

"We'll prove it was a faked picture," snarled the lawyer.

"What are you going to do?"

"Never mind what we'll do."

Dupuy now delivered the prize threat that he had saved for use in the last extremity, should it arise, and he was justified in assuming that it had arisen.

"A temporary injunction would certainly issue in a case like this," he said sternly. "I'll get one and close your shop."

"Sure! That's the thing! Get Bartelmy to issue one," suggested the managing editor sarcastically.

"I will and put a stop to your game! This muck raking mania is sweeping the country like a disease, breeding madmen everywhere. Brand, this is your finish!" He shook his fist violently.

Brand jumped up in anger and strode toward the lawyer lobbyist.

"Now, you get out of here or I'll throw you out!" he announced hotly.

"You will, will you? You just wait!" Dupuy backed slowly out of the doorway.

THE FOURTH ESTATE

Novelized by FREDERICK R. TOOMBS

From the Great Play of the Same Name by Joseph Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford.

Copyright, 1909, by Joseph Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford.

(Continued.)

"You're discharged," the boy grinned amusedly and hurried out.

"Hello! Hello!" continued Sylvester at the telephone. "Is this you, mother? I want to speak to father. I'm at the Advance office. Hell's breaking loose here, and I want him to come down quick. Isn't he there? Where is he? Expecting him any minute? Oh!

Jump in a taxi and come down, will you? All right. Good!"

He hung up the receiver and walked swiftly into the hall to leave the building.

Downs and Brand entered the little room.

"There is a big fire in Clinton street," the former said.

"Henry won't give me room, but I've got to have it."

"That's it. The good stuff always comes in bunches," said Brand, showing his disgust. "What else you got?"

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"Now, you get out of here or I'll throw you out!" he announced hotly.

"You will, will you? You just wait!" Dupuy backed slowly out of the doorway.

Brand hastened out into the composing room.

"Mac, they're beginning to squirm already," he cried.

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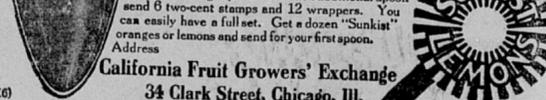
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"So you've covered a suicide?" said Brand.

"Powwow's" eyes rolled wildly. He clasped his hands and his knees shook in his horror at what he had learned.

"Oh, yessir—a terrible sight! I shall dre-e-a-m of it, sir! It would take a Dante to write of it. Oh, I!"

"What was this girl's name?" asked Brand in matter of fact tones.

"Madeline."

"Madeline what?"

"Her last name," the poet asked dazedly. "I guess I don't remember. Oh, yes, it was Jenks—Madeline Jenks!" He spoke feverishly.

Brand picked up the poet's first newspaper story and began to read it. In spite of the high pressure of events that night in the Advance office, in spite of his ever present fear that Bar-

He plucked off the first two pages and threw them on the floor. Powell winced painfully at the massacre of his first reportorial offspring. "Begin there," said Brand. Powell lunged downward to rescue his first two pages, but Brand kicked them away from him. "Where'd she live?" he asked.