

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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Keokuk, Iowa May 19, 1910

KIPLING'S TRIBUTE TO KING EDWARD.

LONDON, May 19.—Rudyard Kipling has written a tribute to King Edward. After detailing the greatness of his inheritance, and how all looked to him for advice and encouragement, the poet says:

And God poured him an exquisite wine that was daily renewed to him in the clear, welling love of his people that daily accrued to him. Honor and service we gave him rejoicingly, fearless,

Faith absolute, trust beyond speech, and a friendship as peerless; And since he was master and servant of all that we asked him

We leaned hard on his wisdom in all things, knowing not how we tasked him; For him each new day laid command every tyrannous hour.

To confront, or confirm, or make smooth some dread issue of power; To deliver true judgment aright at the instant unaided

In the strict level ultimate phrase that allowed or dissuaded; To foresee to ally, to avert from us perils unnumbered;

To stand guard on our gates when he guessed that our watchmen had slumbered; To win time, to turn hate, to woo loyally to service, and mightily schooling

His strength to the use of his nation, to rule as not ruling— These were the works of our king, earth's peace is the proof of them.

God gave him great works to fulfill and to us the behoof of them. We accepted his toil as our right, none spared, none excused him.

When he was bowed by his burden his rest was refused him; We troubled his age with our weakness, the blacker the shame to us.

He heard that his people had need of him, straightway he came to us. As he received, so he gave, nothing grudged, laugh and deigning.

Not even the last gasp of his breath, when he strove for us dying. For our sakes, without question, he put from him all that he cherished;

Simply as any that serve him be served, and be punished. All that kings covet was his, and he flung it aside;

For simply as any that died in his service, he died for us. Never counted out!

Besides, Colonel Roosevelt was on guard with his stick in case the comet's tail made any threatening demonstration.

The national health league has begun a campaign against drinking. It is really in earnest it will not permit to muzzle the press.

Over in Illinois the Paris Greens played the Potato Bugs, and arrange to say the Bugs came out ahead, influence of the comet, possibly.

There would be less complaint about the high cost of living if motor car gasoline and imported wines were not included in the list of "necessaries."

Forty towns in Illinois are without churches. Thousands of them are without saloons.—Jacksonville Courier.

Dear, oh dear! The Cedar Rapids Republican suggests that when we talk about transportation increasing the cost of foods, we should take all kinds of transportation into account. The following hint is thrown out in this connection:

"The railroads haul the live hogs to Chicago and the ham back to Iowa for a little more than a third of a cent a pound for the two hams, but it costs ten times as much for the butcher in Cedar Rapids to send a few pounds to the consumer's door, by special delivery wagon."

Bands of women suffragists, touring in automobiles, will descend upon every city, town, village and hamlet in Illinois before the legislative primaries next September in an effort to make the question of "votes for women" the leading issue in a campaign that already has so many angles that it promises to be the hardest fought legislative battle ever experienced in that state. Go it, husband, go it, dear!

SALE OF LIQUOR INCREASING.

Secretary G. R. Washburne of the National Model License League has prepared a tabulation showing that the average increase in the use of alcoholic beverages in the United States is 244,874 gallons a day as compared with the corresponding period in 1909.

The tabulation, he says, is based on the figures of the United States commissioner of internal revenue for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, and is as follows:

Average daily increase in withdrawals of distilled and fermented liquors for consumption for the first nine months of present fiscal year (gallons) 244,874

Total increase in collections on distilled spirits for the same period \$9,815,497.51

Total increase in collections on fermented liquors for the same period \$1,376,523

Total increase in consumption of distilled spirits for the same period (gallons) 8,923,119.53

Total increase in consumption of fermented liquors for the same period (gallons) 38,172,368

The "dry" have received some severe set-backs recently, but Secretary Washburne says this is not the explanation of the enormous increase in the consumption of liquors. The true explanation, he declares, is that prohibition has caused the introduction of bottles, cases, jugs and barrels of various kinds of alcoholic drinks into homes where liquor had never entered under the license system.

The success of the mail order business has been proportionate to the spread of "dry" territory, not to mention the growth of the blind tiger and moonshiner industries.

TO GET WELL AT HOME. The Technical World Magazine prints in a prominent place in its issue for June an article by Frank G. Moorhead on the active and successful campaign that is being waged in this state against the great white plague under the auspices of the state board of control. The whole story is told in a nutshell in the opening paragraph of this article:

"The state of Iowa has hired a preacher for the past four years to do nothing but travel around and tell the people to stay at home, work little, eat plenty of raw eggs and not worry. It has organized the most extensive 'Cheer Up' system ever perfected. It urges every citizen to wear the smile that won't come off and to take no heed of a possible tomorrow of suffering, misery and death."

The gentleman personally conducting this novel campaign is Rev. A. E. Kephord, who is quoted as saying that it is remarkable that the doctrine he is disseminating should be received by the people with amusement. "They are literally from Missouri," to use his own words, "when it comes to being told that tuberculosis can be checked and cured right here at home, without the expense of a long trip to Colorado, Mexico or Texas. But once they become convinced, the eagerness with which they enter on the campaign is notable." As to the character and results of the campaign thus being carried on Mr. Moorhead writes:

"The anti-tuberculosis campaign being carried on in Iowa is remarkable in that the keynote is optimism instead of pessimism. The people are not being scared, they are being cheered. Other states have waged spasmodic campaigns and made demagogic exhibits of a repulsive and grotesque nature. Iowa has no desire to scare its people unnecessarily. The situation is bad, but it could be worse. Every year 2,000 Iowa men die of the great white plague and 4,000 more become infected, but the situation is not without hope. It is this message of hope which Dr. Kephord is hired by the state to sound from border to border."

Mr. Kephord calculates that if the plan he advocates is carried out tuberculosis can be totally eradicated from the state of Iowa in thirty years. It means the quarantining of existing cases, raising strict barriers against the immigration of any persons suffering from the disease and the living out-of-door, upright lives by those already afflicted.

Tuberculosis is a house disease, and the great factor in its treatment is fresh air, twenty-four hours of it every day. Either the fresh air must be invited into the house or the patient must move out into the open air. The screened porch is better than the open window. Another method is the tent, which, however, must be properly ventilated. As tuberculosis is a disease of malnutrition, attacking the underfed, its treatment naturally suggests the building up of lowered vitality. This can be done only by the use of large quantities of plain, substantial food of the highest quality.

The state sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis was opened February 1, 1908. At the end of the first six months 195 patients had been received and treated, and sixty had been discharged, one completely cured, forty-one improved and fourteen unimproved. The ratio has been bettered since then, while scores have visited the sanatorium, learned the method of treatment and returned home to their sleeping porches, tents and shacks to take the cure by themselves. The method of treatment at the sanatorium is simple. It consists of the maximum of rest, fresh air and sunshine, as well as nourishing diet, of which fresh eggs

and milk form the chief features. For specific treatment a course of tuberculin is given. When marked improvement in the patient's condition warrants he is asked to perform certain duties about the sanatorium as a part of the treatment.

Mr. Moorhead's article is handsomely illustrated and is interesting and informing throughout.

WATTERSON ON JOURNALISM.

Henry Watterson discussed Journalism in an address before the Canadian Publishers' Association in Toronto Tuesday evening. One of the striking things he uttered was an intimation that he preferred the old-fashioned "run-play" to the modern libel suit.

Mr. Watterson spoke of journalism as a profession, although he conceded that it is without any code of ethics or system of self-restraint and self-respect. It has no sure standards either of work or duty, he observed.

Its intellectual landscapes are anonymous, its moral destinations confused, if not impalpable. In speaking of yellow journalism he said:

"We hear a deal about yellow journalism. It is much like the pot calling the kettle black. Offenses against decency are more or less relative and qualified. More and more will newspaper owners and makers discover that integrity and cleanliness pay the best dividends. The scandal monger will in time be relegated to the category of the unscrupulous, as well as the disreputable, and the detective driven out of the newspaper service to the company of the police, where he alone belongs. We can as little expect that each newspaper worker shall be a gentleman as that each lawyer and each doctor shall be a gentleman; but manly conduct and aspiration should be the rule, the brutal and vulgar the exception, the journalistic brand no less accepted and honorable than that of physics, divinity and jurisprudence."

The speaker lamented the passing of the old times and with them the leading editorial and the duello. He said that the leading editorial, whose disappearance is predicted and whose decline is obvious, has suffered most by the transition process from the personal. As to the duello:

"There was exhilaration in pistol and coffee. The duello was more interesting and less expensive than the libel suit. The good old times of gun play are, alas, no more. If a gentleman nowadays shoots another gentleman they call it murder. Most of us have to work for a living, and some of us even to be trained to it. I do not wonder that the wooden nutmeg affair in his type, which for the most part defaces the editorial page, as it is called, having nobody behind it, and neither continuity of purpose nor the spirit of intellectual rectitude and accountability has fallen into discredit. It might as well be dispensed with."

Mr. Watterson does not think that the newspaper should consider itself a public prosecutor; rather the personal representative, friend and neighbor of good men and good women, pouring in upon the community the sunshine of heaven, not kindling and stirring the fires of hell; its aim and end, first, last and all the time, to enlighten and to brighten, to radiate and to warm, not to embitter, to brow beat and to dazzle. This is The Gate City's idea also.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY. M. H. De Young, owner of the San Francisco Chronicle, pronounces the direct primary the biggest fiasco in politics. He says he all along believed this to be so, but he was convinced of it at the last city election. A capable and honest man does not want to enter the field for political office when it will cost him many times more to be elected than the thing is worth. It isn't worth the effort or the honor. Mr. Young is quoted as saying further:

"The people clamored for a direct primary law. Now they have it, but they will find out that it is impractical, and that the method of helping them, as they thought it would, will do them more harm than good. Under the direct primary, a man running for office has to make two campaigns. He has all the worry and expense of getting the nomination and then has to go up against a political opponent in the election. No man is to hold an office will enter such a contest."

NOTES AND COMMENT. Missouri made nearly 2,000,000 more corn cobs pipes in 1909 than in the year 1908.

Alex Miller has noticed that a man who can get along without work is always envied, but never admired.

The Washington Democrat calls attention to the fact that when a clerk loses his job he is apt to say he can't stand labor work.

The Washington Post is right in its conclusion that it is much wiser to judge a man by his disappearance than by his appearance.

The Cedar Rapids Gazette complains that the rates at Brighton were really very tame affairs. Not all the auto drivers were killed.

The Mason City Globe-Gazette says that Governor Carroll will be re-elected because Iowa, irrespective of faction, generally believes in fair play.

The near-philosopher of the Sioux City Tribune explains that the reason why good conditions do not improve with age is that they don't last that long.

The Dubuque Times-Register believes the proper course for Iowa Republicans in the state primary would be to ignore the Tall Antislavery and let the senators accept this as a

pudding of themselves if they see fit. "We believe," the Times-Journal adds, "that those who consider the party in the nation unworthy of endorsement should take themselves out of it."

A Chicago merchant, having advertised "corsets up to the minute," R. L. T., of the Tribune, wants to know how far above the waist line is the minute?

THE LATE T. W. CLAGETT.

Jasper Blines Pays Tribute to An Old Time Friend.

To the Editor of the Gate City: In a spirit of reverence I write of the late Thomas W. Clagett, who formerly was a well known citizen and business man of Keokuk. I remember him away in the past, dating as far in history as the autumn of 1864, when the great presidential campaign of Lincoln and McClellan was at high pressure.

My boyhood acquaintance and memory of Mr. Clagett portrays him as a portly, pleasant gentleman, attractive in manners, and large of soul.

Along in late October, just a couple of weeks before the election of that campaign, in company with father, I visited the hat store presided over by Mr. Clagett. After some talk by way of opening the road to the higher subject, the conversation drifted into politics. Father was uncompromising for Lincoln, while Mr. Clagett was an enthusiastic admirer of McClellan.

As Lincoln once said, these differences made an issue, and as my father came into the store in quest of a new hat, Mr. Clagett very good naturedly proposed that he and father wager a fine four dollar hat on the decision of the election. But this was modified to the agreement that in the event of the election of Abraham Lincoln, he was to receive a four dollar hat as a present from Mr. Clagett, and should George B. McClellan be the choice of the voters, Mr. Clagett was to visit our home three miles west of Alexandria, and be treated to a royal Missouri dinner and reception. This pleasant agreement was the enjoyment of the hour and father and I took our departure.

The great election day came and "Little Mac," as he was commonly called by his soldiers and was generally referred to in that style, was overwhelmingly and piteously defeated by the rail splitter from Illinois. My folks were great admirers of Keokuk and its people, and our social and commercial relationship were of the most cordial character. During one of our visits to Keokuk father and I went around to the bright, business store of Mr. Clagett, and soon the election and its consequences came prominently to the front, and Mr. Clagett, in the most gentlemanly and gracious spirit, presented father with a nice four dollar hat. Father was a native of Senaduah county, Virginia, and this nativity greatly endeared him to Mr. Clagett.

So, in reading of the passing to another world of Thomas W. Clagett, I felt a tinge of sorrow. Reverence and honor do I heartily give to the name and character. This is the tribute I send. JASPER BLINES. Seven Pines.

An Ideal Locality. Jacksonville Courier: Chivalrous Arkansians will not allow the dignity of the white man to be trampled under foot. A white and a negro engaged in a fisty battle and when the negro got the better of the bout the spectators promptly lynched him. Why wouldn't Arkansas be a good state in which to pull off the Jeff-Johnson battle?

First District Oratory. The Daily Gate City, published at Fort Madison, a Democratic newspaper, feels called upon to announce that it is "first, last and always for our distinguished fellow citizen, J. A. S. Pollard, who it is predicted expects to make political matters bowl in Rome when he takes the field in the approaching congressional contest in the First district. It is gratifying to learn that the howling will be done so far away from home.—Keokuk Gate City.

Burlington Hawk-Eye: Has not The Gate City misunderstood the Gem City's geographical references, Rome, it ought to be borne in mind, is located in Henry county, in the First congressional district. The Hawk-Eye does not believe Mr. Pollard has any thought of stirring up the voting precincts along the Tiber, but rather he aims to awaken the echoes on the banks and bluffs and dales of the classic Skunk river. That is more judicious, and besides, less expensive. There is also another consideration bearing upon the proposition; even Senator Pollard, with all his resources, surplus and circulation of eloquence and oratory can hardly hope to compete with Colonel Roosevelt in associating things with the limelight in the capital of Italy. Mr. Bryan would pause in hesitation before consenting to undertake that task. The Gate City is obviously in error: the Fort Madison exponent of Mr. Pollard's political aspirations intended to limit its prophecies to the area of the First congressional district. Rome is quite central to the district and it is con-

ceivable that a well-loaded oratorical gun discharged at that point might be heard at Keokuk, Washington, Keosauqua, Batavia and Port Louis, to say nothing of Cantril, Olds and West Burlington.

Let us all, amid the political turmoils, patriotically resolve to keep our geography straight and give preference to home product.

Taft Endorses Smith.

The White House, Washington, May 11.—My Dear General: I am in receipt of your letter in which you enclose a letter that you have addressed to the soldiers of the Ninth district in behalf of the re-nomination of Hon. Walter I. Smith for congress, and I note your request to me to confirm the statements that you make in respect to Judge Smith's connection with the inscriptions on the Shiloh monuments, and Judge Smith's efforts in behalf of the placing of Gen. Grant's statue. I know Judge Smith well, and know a great many more reasons for wishing him to come back to congress than those you state, for I regard him as one of the best men in congress, and one of the strongest lawyers and debaters on the floor. But as you invoke my personal testimony in respect to certain facts in your letter, I do not hesitate to say that Judge Smith's connection with the securing of the inscriptions which are now on the Shiloh monuments was direct and close. Many towns took part in the discussion, and many long arguments were made, and the matter acquired such importance that I delayed deciding the question after the arguments were made, as I recollect it, for several months, and at the end of that time Senators Allison and Dooliver and Secretary Shaw and Judge Smith came to me with an inscription drawn by Judge Smith, which was offered and which I adopted as a solution of the difficult position presented. What you have said in your letter with respect to Judge Smith's agency in the maintenance of the General Grant statue in Washington, is in every respect true, as I personally know. Very sincerely yours, "WILLIAM H. TAFT."

"General Grenville M. Dodge, Baldwin Block, Council Bluffs, Iowa."

Effect of Low Tariffs. Ottumwa Courier: Low tariff has always shut American factories, and the same talk that is now being made against a protective tariff, was made in Andrew Jackson's administration. When Jackson was inaugurated there was a protective tariff law in force. The country was very prosperous, but the free traders and low tariff men talked against the American workingman till they got a bill enacted that provided for a reduction every two years till everything should be reduced to 20 per cent. However, before the reduction got as low as 20 per cent, the working man was out of work and the farmer was selling cows at a dollar a head. The professional politician who is drawing a salary from the people, should not attempt to deceive those who are paying him, because they might erase his name from the pay roll.

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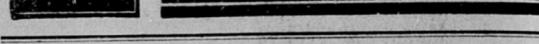
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