

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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Keokuk, Iowa, July 8, 1910

"The primary is ready for the scrap heap," declares the Bedford Review. Lee county Republicans in convention at Ft. Madison said the same thing in different words.

All the "sports" have not returned from Reno. The demand for "blind baggage" and brake beams was greater than the supply.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson delivered the principal address at the opening of the Iowa State College summer graduate school at Ames on Wednesday. In an interview the secretary said the Iowa crops are in splendid condition. He looks for a bumper-corn crop.

The Iowa City Republican predicts that the editors who are lauding Doherty will turn their backs on him in rapid manner if Webb Byers or George W. Clarke gets into the game two years hence. Both gentlemen are understood to be looking longingly in the direction of his seat.

"Uncle George" Perkins cast his eye hitherward and was prompted to remark in the columns of his superb Sioux City Journal:

"Down in Lee county there wasn't the least trouble in delivering straight goods. Even the Payne-Aldrich tariff was pleasantly introduced. Lee county is celebrated in the history of the state for its good and great men."

Men and boys who "cut out the muffler" on their automobiles or make unusual noises with their horns as they go racing up and down the streets are simply cheap sports who desire to attract attention to themselves. Whether they know it or not, they are inviting the enactment of a law against that sort of thing. Steps to this end have already been taken in several states.

Action to prevent the production of moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight has been taken in various cities throughout the country. As the result of state laws and orders by executive officers seven states and twenty-two cities are now closed to the reproduction upon canvas of the fight encounter. The states closed to the pictures are Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Texas and Virginia. Other states will likely follow their example. Such pictures are demoralizing and should be tabooed everywhere.

The mother of Jack Johnson thinks that the victory her son won will help the whole colored race. "If that is the standard of the help," exclaims the Cedar Rapids Republican, "may the Lord have mercy on all the people." The Republican adds with characteristic good sense:

"The things that will help the colored race are the things that men like Booker T. Washington are doing teaching them work, frugality, property and prosperity. A prize fight determines nothing as to the welfare of a race. That effect have the victories of Sullivan, Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Jeffries had on the white race?"

It is generally understood that "dunning" notices cannot be sent through the mails on postal cards or the outside of envelopes. But it is not so generally known just what constitutes a dun. A recent ruling by the postoffice department throws new light on the subject. Envelopes submitted by a business firm, in one case, bore the stamped impression: "Past due. This account has no doubt escaped your notice. Will you please favor us with a remittance, and oblige?" In another case the words "Collection Department" written in red ink appeared. The department says these words render the matter on which they appear unmailable.

Referring to a paragraph from the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald commented upon in these columns the other day, the Burlington Hawk-Eye writes to know:

"Would phenolphthalein cure a case of mental aberration which has visions of \$3,000,000 Christian and civilized people," several millions of whom are savages, as much so as the American Indians, in pioneer days?"

Probably not, but it should at least mitigate the symptoms. Anything that acts as a derivative lessens cerebral congestion and thus tends to allay abnormal mental activity. In derivative effect phenolphthalein ranks next to epsom salts and is more agreeable to take.

The present high cost of living is quite a problem. As a means of solving it salaried people want their wages raised. This, however, would not help the situation ultimately, because if the cost of manufacture and transportation is further increased the manufacturers and the railroads must again raise their prices and rates, and we would be back again to where we started. A tangible ray of solution has been suggested by Mr. W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central railroad, in the current issue of the Independent, wherein he points out that the remedy for the present high cost of living is to get more out of the land. "We have been failing lately in agriculture," says Mr. Brown. "During the last ten years our farms have produced an average yield of wheat amounting only to fourteen bushels to the acre." Mr. Brown's idea is the right idea. What is needed is to make two blades of grass grow where we are growing only one now.

THE PRESS ON THE PRIMARY.

Lee county Republicans do not stand alone in their utter condemnation of the Iowa primary law. Many other county conventions, both Republican and Democratic, declared for its repeal. The newspapers of the state that have expressed themselves on the subject, without exception as far as observation goes, have either demanded its repeal or modification in essential respects. In the main the objections to it are its impracticability and its expense both to candidates and taxpayers. The Waterloo Reporter, a conservative paper, thinks repeal of the law out of the question for the present, but that it can be made better and more useful. In speaking along this line it says:

"The actual demonstration of the unpleasant fact that the average voter is not acquainted with the merits of most of the candidates for state office takes away from the primary law its present scope practically all the advantages that have been claimed for it. Outside of one or two places on the state ticket, like governor and railroad commissioner, as an instance, the voters went at it catch-as-catch-can, and the first name on the ballot got the vote without particular consideration. If the law should be amended, restoring the state convention as the nomination medium, making the county the unit instead of the state, and substituting delegates in place of the required percentage vote the Reporter believes an improvement would be made and the electors would be more intelligently than is possible under the provisions of the present primary statute."

Ed. Chassell, state binder and publisher of an insurgent paper, would amend the law. His plan is endorsed by the Des Moines Register and Leader. He concedes that the law works badly, but thinks it would be all right if the primary ticket were published in full in advance in the newspapers. It is estimated by the Oskaloosa Herald that this would add perhaps \$100,000 to the present high cost of this expensive political luxury, but the publisher of the Herald says he would try to stand it, though he is also a taxpayer. Both parties in their conventions in Oskaloosa unanimously recommended repeal of the primary. The insurgent Republican delegates all voted for its repeal.

The Fairfield Ledger sees no hope of bettering the law short of relegating it to the scrap pile. Noting that the law is in disrepute all over the state, the Ledger says:

"The primary election law was referred to in a majority of the counties whose convention reports have come to the Ledger's notice and in not a single instance was it commended. Its critics do not hesitate to condemn it and its most ardent friends are compelled to apologize for it. Say what you please, the system is expensive, unfair and unsatisfactory. And it is a question whether or not the law can be patched up as to perform what it has promised."

The Ottumwa Courier points out that under the primary law there is first a fight to carry the primary, then a fight to control the convention, and then a fight at the election. The main fruit of the primary election law seems to be a succession of fights. The conclusion drawn from this by the Courier is that Iowa seems to be in need of some anti-fight legislation. The Clinton Herald pronounces the law "not only a costly proposition, but an absolute failure." The greatest objection the Herald sees to it lies in the fact that there is no way of educating the voters so that they may be able to cast an intelligent vote in making the nominations. The Herald suggests that the law should be changed so as to provide for the nomination of a governor by the people, and the selection of delegates to county conventions, who in turn would select the delegates to the state convention, to whom would be delegated the duty of making all other nominations.

The Fontanelle Observer declares that the law is impractical as a statewide proposition. The Storm Lake Pilot-Tribune says radical changes in it are necessary; that its very amendment so that the names of candidates could be retailed in the different counties is a confession of its weakness. The Adams County Union-Republican urges three objections which it says are of grave importance: (1) Its expense to the state and to the individual candidates; (2) its lack of adequate safeguards to prevent members of one party from voting for candidates of another; and (3) the possibility of its being large interests for controlling nominations for state offices. Before the primary law went into effect, it is said, there were 7,000 Democrats in Des Moines. Now there are less than 700. "Undoubtedly the Demo-

crats defeated Congressman Hull for renomination," declares the Union-Republican.

"Of all the farces claiming to be a reform law, the present primary law takes the cake," is the verdict of the Indianola Herald, which says that the old vest-pocket way of voting gives less opportunity for fraud and bossism than the present law. The Mitchellville Index objects to the law because a poor man, however able and worthy he might be, would stand but little show of capturing a nomination under the conditions which obtain in the Seventh district under the law. The Toledo Chronicle observes that the primary election has lost almost completely whatever favor it ever held. "One of the duties of the next legislature," says the Chronicle, "will, without the least doubt, be the recalling of the primary election law."

The Burlington Hawk-Eye calls the arrangement a "grotesque failure." Speaking along the same line the Des Moines Capital says: "All the special pleading and juggling with statistics which insurgent leaders can do in a thousand years will not be able to show to Republicans that Democrats are not voting at Republican primaries and shaping Republican policies. This is done with the aid and connivance of insurgent Republican officials." The Dallas County News, which has been a strong champion of primary elections, objects to a system which selects two railroad commissioners from the same town, but finds a greater defect in a condition that permits voters to go into the primaries of the opposite political party. It quotes a Democratic judge of election at the recent primary as stating that to his knowledge a large portion of the Democrats who voted called for Republican ballots. The News believes the law should compel every voter, when he receives a ballot, to declare himself a member of the party whose ballot he calls for, and that judges of election should be required to check up such name from the previous voting lists and, if not found to be enrolled under the title of that party, the voter should be obliged, without challenge, to swear to his vote.

Consider Mr. Shadrach, Of fiery furnace fame; He didn't beat about the heat Or fuss about the flame. He didn't stew and worry, And get his nerves in kinks, Nor fill his skin with limes and gin And other "cooling drinks."

Consider Mr. Meshach, Who felt the furnace, too; He let it sizz, nor queried "Is it hot enough for you?" He didn't mop his forehead, And hunt a shady spot; Nor did he say, "Gee what a day! Believe me, it's some hot."

Consider too, Abed-negro, Who shared his comrade's plight; He didn't shake his coat and make Himself a holy sight. He didn't wear suspenders Without a coat and vest; Nor did he scowl and snort and howl, And make himself a pest.

Consider, friends, this trio—How little fuss they made. They didn't curse when it was worse Than ninety in the shade. They moved about serenely, Within the furnace bright, And soon forgot that it was hot, With "no relief in sight."

—B. L. T. in Chicago Tribune.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Kin Hubbard says: "Some" people neglect their work thinkin' about a raise."

The Des Moines Capital says that what Iowa needs is political peace and a chance to do business.

Physicians who are watching a Paterson, N. J., boy who swallowed a five-dollar gold piece, are quoted as saying that they can see no chance.

Alex Miller admits that man is lord of the beasts of the field but he wants to know if that gives him a right to shear a dog to look like a lion?

The Iowa City Republican says that 90 per cent of the fellows who are crying for the rest from politics would go out and stir up something if they had fifteen minutes' intermission.

In the view of the Sioux City Tribune the best evidence that this country is able to take care of itself is indicated by the fact that President Hill of the Great Northern has quit worrying and gone fishing.

Major Lacey heads the Mahaska delegation to the state convention, and the Sioux City Journal suggests that possibly Mr. Fleming will seek opportunity to make a personal inspection of the major's toothless and ulcerated gums.

It Pays to Dig Clams. Waverly Independent: The river bed for half a mile down stream, beginning fifty rods below the bridge, has yielded big returns for the labor expended. For the past month five men have been engaged in clam digging in that part of the river mentioned, and last week finished their work, which shows that sixty-five tons of shells have been gathered. These at \$16 per ton, which is the lowest price paid, makes the product worth \$1,040. As some of the shells sold at a larger figure, the receipts are somewhat greater. In addition to the amount received for the shells, a number of fine pearls were secured, and, basing an estimate on their value by the prices paid for a few that have been sold and offers made on others, they are worth at least \$500. This would bring the total up to \$1,540, which is very satisfactory to the men for a month's work.

Fraternal "Freezing Out." Salem News: The New Bedford Standard speaks of the "freezing out" process in fraternal insurance organizations. There has been altogether too much of it, and it spells ruin for some of them. The Arcanum was a shining example of the "freezing out" process five years ago, and the Workmen another. There have been others. The reason is that, after members have been in these organizations for thirty or forty years and got along where they are too old to secure insurance in a regular insurance company, the younger members combine and load them down with assessments, intending to drive them out and take advantage of all the money these older members have paid in for years. If an organization finds that its assessments are too low, and most of them start that way, then rates should be raised. But when the increase is made it should be just to the older members as well as the younger ones. But the younger members do not allow this; they place the entire burden on

the older ones. No consideration is given to all the years the older ones have been paying in their money. They do not assess these old members what they ought to have paid at, but age they were when they joined, but they assess them at the rate they would pay if they were joining today, which, of course, is unfair. No one of them would join an organization and pay the rate, but they are there and too old to get insured anywhere else. All their savings may be in the assess, and they are forced to remain and submit to the injustice, hard as it is. That is why the younger element pushes up their assessments, knowing full well that it is pay or get out.

When it is Hot. And Nebuchadnezzar commanded the most mighty men that were in his army to bind Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-negro, and to cast them into the burning fiery furnace.—Daniel, 1: 3.

Consider Mr. Shadrach, Of fiery furnace fame; He didn't beat about the heat Or fuss about the flame. He didn't stew and worry, And get his nerves in kinks, Nor fill his skin with limes and gin And other "cooling drinks."

Consider Mr. Meshach, Who felt the furnace, too; He let it sizz, nor queried "Is it hot enough for you?" He didn't mop his forehead, And hunt a shady spot; Nor did he say, "Gee what a day! Believe me, it's some hot."

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—B. L. T. in Chicago Tribune.

The Insurgents' Last Rally.

Des Moines Capital: Theodore Roosevelt could undoubtedly make the Taft administration a failure during the remainder of the term. He could raise his voice in opposition or even in mild criticism and Taft would be powerless. The Associated Press appears to have joined the insurgents and is anxious to make it appear that Colonel Roosevelt is going to rally around himself the opposition to the President.

We do not know how carefully the public analyzes the opposition to President Taft. We do not know that the public realizes that a great part of it comes from disappointed office holders or disappointed office seekers. Garfield and Pinchot were social favorites during the Roosevelt administration. They played tennis with President Roosevelt. Their social standing with the Taft administration has been slight. Hence Garfield and Pinchot have sought every opportunity to knock on Taft. There are others in their class. The people in this western part of the country do not put a proper estimate on the importance of these social matters as effecting public men.

President Benjamin Harrison suffered so much at the hands of those who expected office and did not get it that he failed of re-election. While times have changed, still it is discovered that man's ambitions and his jealousies are about the same now as in the days of President Harrison.

We do not believe that Colonel Roosevelt will join the insurgents. We cannot feel that he will turn against Taft. Those who have known the colonel intimately know what he used to think of some of the men who have been at Oyster Bay. He may have changed his mind and he may not have done so. It is possible that he simply wants to be clever to all his acquaintances.

We do not see what any sane or reasonable man can discover to find fault with in the Taft administration. Of course there is Ballinger, but nothing has been proven against Ballinger, and the general supposition is that when he is acquitted he will retire, although no one has any ground for the supposition.

It is discoverable that the war on Taft is to have a new and final outbreak. Then if President Roosevelt cannot be induced to enlist in that war, the insurgents will go to Beverly, patch up peace and approach the pie counter. Some of the insurgents have constituents who are becoming hungry for office. Such constituents are tired waiting. They doubtless would welcome a compromise by which their appointments should be made.

But the people of Iowa should drop politics and turn their attention to business. There are many things in this state which ought to be done in a business way.

Not Such a Great Victory.

Cedar Rapids Republican: The man who admires a game fighter, must pay some of the admiration to Johnson. The fact that he is black has nothing to do with it. He showed no "yellow" streaks in him. He fought gamely, good naturedly and he showed himself a master in the art of self defense. The whole thing was as easy for him as smiling and talking. But after all has been said, the vic-

tory is not such a great one. Either Johnson or Jeffries would be outclassed by either a mule or a bull. A mule with one kick could knock them into eternity and a bull could toss either one over a barb wire fence. When it comes to mere muscle and brute strength the mule and the bull have any man in the world beaten.

FROM DES MOINES TO KEOKUK. Boat to be Launched Which Will ply Between the Two Cities.

Des Moines Tribune: Commercial navigation on the Des Moines river will be opened Saturday when William Viggers launches with due ceremony the Golden Eagle, a trading boat which he has been building for more than eight weeks. Mayor James R. Hanna will be master of ceremonies and Miss Edith Viggers, granddaughter of the builder, will christen the boat by breaking a bottle of wine against its side. Mr. Viggers says he will ply between Des Moines and Keokuk trading along the way. His boat will be able to navigate in low stage, because it draws only fifteen inches of water with a twelve ton load and only six inches with 100 persons on board. The boat is forty horse power. Mr. Viggers has been a resident of Des Moines for many years. He is an old river man and is a stationary engineer.

THE IOWA ELK'S BAND.

Elks From This State Object to Naming Band at Detroit as From Fort Dodge.

Des Moines Capital: Now that it has been definitely decided by Iowa Elks to take the Fifty-sixth regiment band of Ft. Dodge to the national reunion at Detroit next week, the committee on arrangements of the state association is receiving requests from all parts of the state to see that the band represents the entire state and not Ft. Dodge. With these requests it is pointed out that at Los Angeles last year Ottumwa got the credit for having the band, as the Fifty-fourth regiment band was taken to the national meeting there by the state delegation.

There is no sentiment against Ft. Dodge, but the Elks believe that, inasmuch as every Elk in Iowa pays his share toward the expenses of this band, that the entire Elk body of Iowa should get the credit and not the individual city from which the band comes. Although it cost Iowa Elks about \$16,000 to take the Fifty-fourth regiment band to Los Angeles, they say that Ottumwa got the credit. As a result the Elks wish precautions taken this year to give the Iowa delegation the credit, and they have asked the committee to see that it is known as the Iowa Elks' band and not as the Ft. Dodge band.

About one hundred Elks from Des Moines will attend the reunion. They will leave here Saturday night for Chicago, where they will join the Iowa delegation, which will travel in a special train from Chicago to Detroit. Sunday will be spent in Chicago. The reunion will last all next week. Detroit having contributed \$100,000 for the entertainment of the 300,000 visitors expected.

CARTHAGE, ILL.

Mrs. Anna Edwards, Mrs. L. McGregor, Miss Mary Marsh and Miss Edith Dillam of Warsaw, attended the unveiling of the tablet by Shadrach Bond Chapter, D. A. R., dedicated to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the war of the American Revolution.

On August 1st, free city delivery will be established. There were fourteen applicants for carriers and clerks took the examination held in this city Wednesday.

The board of review, composed of J. Mack Sholl, William Erdman, both of this city, and Ward Hungate, of LaHarpe is in session. John McKelvie is the third member by virtue of his position as chairman of the board of supervisors. The board will be in session until September 7.

W. H. Hartzell delivered an address at Nauvoo on the Fourth.

Miss Nellie Johns went to Wichita, Kansas, last week to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Lancaster. Herbert and James Jenkins are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Nicolais in Kirkwood, Ill.

James Baird, who graduated from Yale this spring, is home for the summer.

Henry Waiker, who graduated from the law department of Ann Arbor, Mich., college, returned home last week. His sister, Miss Joy, who was studying music in the same college, will return home after a visit to Niagara Falls and Detroit.

Miss Kate Boswell, an instructor in the public schools in Chicago, came home Monday for her summer vacation.

Miss Kitty Flynn, who graduated from the Nauvoo academy last week, received honors in music.

Mrs. Earl C. Elder and baby of Cocharn, Ga., arrived in the city Monday, to spend the summer with the family of Col. John Elder.

The following Masons attended the St. Johns day celebration at LaHarpe: J. L. Martin, F. M. Whitcomb, W. C. Hamilton, Will Booz, A. C. Williams, C. A. James and W. D. Kimbrough.

Miss Grace Ehem of Augusta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Morris Tucker, of this city.

Mrs. Jessie Steekle and daughter, Miss Esther, of Kansas City, are visit-

AN UP-TO-DATE STOVE Do you realize there is no longer any reason why you should use a coal range? Oil is cheaper than coal; it is lighter and easier to handle, and gives an intense heat. Provided you have the right stove, oil is more economical, cleaner and less trouble. Have you seen the

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

The accompanying illustration gives you only a rough idea of its appearance. You really can't appreciate it until you either use it yourself, or talk to someone who has used it. It does everything that a coal range will do—except heat the room. The New Perfection Oil Cook Stove will do anything, from heating a kettle of water to cooking a course dinner, but it won't heat a room. doesn't "smell," it doesn't smoke, can't get out of order. Light it and it is ready. Turn it down and it is out. Only a woman who knows the trouble of carrying coal and cooking in a kitchen can appreciate what it means to have a clean, perfect stove that will cook anything, boil, bake or roast, and yet won't heat the kitchen. How is it done? The flame is controlled in turn by valves in the bottom of the pot, pan, kettle or oven, and only there. The flame operates exactly where it is needed—and nowhere else. With this stove your kitchen is cool.



The nickel finish with the bright blue of the chimneys makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet. Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

Go to the Seashore this Summer Very Low Fares via Lake Shore-New York Central

New York, \$34.85 Boston, \$38.80 Other very favorable round trip fares to Thousand Islands, The Adirondacks, Canadian Lakes, Berkshire Hills and the entire Atlantic Coast.

WHERE ONE PERSON GETS RICH BY SPECULATION, EVERYBODY MAY ACCUMULATE SOMETHING THROUGH THE METHODS OF SAVING. The conservative person will start a savings account in The State Central Savings Bank

Remember This bank will allow interest at 3 Per cent from July 1st on all savings deposits made up to July 10th. One dollar starts a savings account. Keokuk Savings Bank

Absolute Security of Deposits is Guaranteed Keokuk National Bank affords every facility for doing your banking business that any bank can. 3 PERCENT INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS