

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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DAILY BY MAIL: One year, \$1.00; Four months, \$1.00; Six months, \$1.00; One month, \$1.00

Entered in Keokuk postoffice as second class matter. Postage prepaid; terms in advance.

All subscription orders should give the P. O. address and state whether it is a new or renewal order.

Address all communications to THE GATE CITY COMPANY, No. 13 North Sixth St., Keokuk, Iowa.

THE GATE CITY is on sale at the following news stands: Hotel Keokuk, cor. Third and Johnson, C. H. Hollins & Co., 222 Main street, Ward Bros., 424 Main street, Depot News Stand.

Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 15, 1910

IF WE HAD THE TIME. If I had the time to find a place And sit me down full face to face With my better self, that stands no show

In my daily life that rushes so, It might be then I would see my soul Was stumbling still toward the shining goal— I might be nerved by the thought sublime,

If I had the time! If I had the time to let my heart Speak out and take in my life a part, To look about and stretch a hand And to a comrade quartered at no-luck land,

Ah, God! If I might but just sit still And hear the note of the whip-poor-will, I think that my wish with God would rhyme—

If I had the time! If I had the time to learn from you How much for comfort my word would do; And I told you then of my sudden will To kiss your feet when I did you ill—

If the tears aback of the bravado Could flow their way and let you know— Brothers, the souls of us all would chime, If I had the time! —Richard Burton.

The Gate City said "Goodby, Mr. Knocker," not an revolv. Please note the difference.

The New York Evening Post concedes that he hit the line hard, but the confounded line hit back.

The next Republican state convention in Iowa will not be so large, but it will be more chastened in spirit.

Now that the election is over there will be less complaint about the cost of living. Most of the talk was for a political purpose.

Governor-elect Dix of New York says he wants to forget there ever was an election. A number of others would like to do the same thing.

Fra Albertus declares that "vaudeville does not interfere with my writing." Then vaudeville is not what it is cracked up to be, that's all.

Uncle Joe piled up his usual majority. He isn't saying a word, but the smile he wears would cure the worst case of blues on record to date.

"We have six states for woman suffrage, which leaves only forty-three to get," exclaims Mrs. Mackay. Such optimism is second only to the faith that removes mountains.

From present indications it will be an exceedingly cold day in Keokuk the coming winter when there is no interesting and important water power news.

It is the established rule of The Gate City to print all the important water power news and print it first. This is one rule to which there are no exceptions.

A Socialist elected to the Pennsylvania legislature announces that he intends to "raise the devil." We thought that had already been done by the insurgents.

A Democratic contemporary in discussing the election of a Democratic house says its party will now be on trial before the country. Hardly that. Simply on suspicion.

Referendum clamor in South Dakota put before the voters the question whether or not railroad locomotives should wear electric headlights. The "noes" won and kerosene was vindicated.

It has been suggested that it is time for the political soothsayers to be saying something soothing. But when did any soothsayer ever say anything that wasn't exasperating and aggravating?

Eleven propositions were submitted to the voters of Missouri. All were voted down, a particularly emphatic protest being registered against the proposition to build a \$3,000,000 state house. The threatened destruction of the present building, built in 1835, was more than the mossbacks could calmly bear.

"How does the Republican party stand with reference to 1912?"—St. Louis Journal. Stands to win with Colonel Roosevelt at the head of the ticket.—Marshalltown Times-Republican. Hi, there! That sounds like treason to Senator Cummins.

For the second time Zapata county, Texas, went solidly Republican at the election last Tuesday. It gave all its 509 votes to J. C. Terrell, the Republican candidate for governor. Two years ago the county cast a solid vote for Taft for President. The county is in the lower Rio Grande border region. It is said to be the banner Republican county in the United States.

In speaking of the appointment of Hon. Lafayette Young as United States senator, the Davenport Democrat remarks that his career as senator will be long or short, according to whether or not he can command the support of a divided party. Then follows this graceful compliment from a paper of opposing political faith: "Whether long or short, we are convinced from an extended acquaintance with him that he will wear the toga with dignity and grace."

The board of directors of Sears, Roebuck & Co. have recommended the payment of a stock dividend of 33-1/3 per cent, subject to ratification at a special meeting of stockholders. This is equivalent to one-third of the money invested and it shows that the big mail order houses, of which S. R. & Co. is a representative, are very far from being benevolent enterprises. It would be interesting to know how much Keokuk and Lee county money went to help swell the enormous profits of this Chicago concern.

The Bureau of Mines at Washington is at work fitting up six special life-saving cars for rescue work in case of mine disasters. A corps of trained nurses, with the latest devices for entering mines; a mining engineer and a Red Cross surgeon will accompany each car on its travels, delivering lectures on the use of high explosives. One end of the car will be fitted with an air-tight compartment to be used in training men in the use of oxygen helmets. Each car will carry eight of the helmets, a supply of oxygen, safety lamps, field telephone and wire, resuscitating apparatus, etc.

Dr. S. D. Ingham of the Temple University neurological clinic in New York, has announced that a drug, known as utropin, is found to be the only remedy affording relief in cases of infantile paralysis. Dr. Ingham has conducted a series of experiments for the Rockefeller Institute, testing utropin first on monkeys and later in human cases. He says that the germ of the disease has never been found, but that the disease is a warm weather one, and that unhygienic surroundings are not responsible for contracting it. The children of the rich and the poor alike are susceptible to this strange malady.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S VIEW. President Taft's attitude is the right one, as men of all parties must admit. A dispatch in telling how he received the election news says: "The President has no comment to make nor has he any plans yet for the future save to administer the affairs of his office as in the past with a sole regard for what he believes to be his duty. He believes it to be true that sooner or later his policies and his manner of administering the presidency will be vindicated by the people." The President will not be disappointed. The good sense of the American people will not fail to support him in doing his duty, as he sees it.

ORIGIN OF THANKSGIVING. Thanksgiving day was first celebrated in the autumn of 1621. The previous winter had severely tried the courage and endurance of the band of Pilgrims at Plymouth. But the summer of 1621 changed the course of events and when the autumn came with its crops the survivors were all ready to withstand the rigors of the coming winter.

Governor William Bradford decided that there was cause for giving thanks and for feasting, and he detailed four men to go hunting to supply the table with wild fowl. Wild turkeys were plentiful in the woods at that time, and in one day, historians say, the four hunters killed enough game to supply the company for a week. Thrifty wives supplied the necessary pies made from the yellow pumpkins recently gathered, and this turkey and pumpkin pie formed a principal part of the first Thanksgiving celebration, as they have of every anniversary day since that time.

The Pilgrims were not content with celebrating one day and feasting and merrymaking lasted for a week. Chief Massasoit and ninety of his copper-colored followers paid a visit to the colony during the week, and were heartily welcomed and royally entertained.

Thus Thanksgiving was born. It continued to be celebrated in the New England colonies, though not with any regularity, for about fifty years. Thanksgiving was observed in July, 1623, because of the timely arrival of a shipload of supplies. Six years later the accession of William and Mary to the English throne was similarly celebrated and the victory over the Pequods was the cause of the day of thanksgiving in 1637. It was about 1650 when the celebration of the day became an annual custom in Massachusetts colony, and was regularly ordered by the General Court. During the revolutionary war there were eight public observances of the day by act of the Continental congress. The first national Thanksgiving was ordered by President Washington in 1789, and since that time the last Thursday in November has been regularly declared a national holiday. Gradually the various states adopted the custom of recognizing the institution by proclamations by the various governors.

OUR ILLOGICAL JURY LAW. In his message to the Mississippi legislature Governor Noel of that state urged the passage of a law giving three-fourths of a jury power to find a verdict. The matter is discussed at some length by the Journal of Criminal Law, which suggests that the governor might have added that every country in Europe where the jury system prevails, and also in Scotland, either a majority or two-thirds of the jury may return a verdict in criminal cases, and in England, where the unanimity rule is retained, the judge plays such an important part in the trial that the worst evils of the jury system are avoided. He might also have added that in many cases in this country where a unanimous verdict is required the unanimity is apparent rather than real, and the verdict in consequence represents unsatisfactory compromises. Everyone is familiar with cases in which a single juror has set at naught the opinions of the other eleven; has by sheer obstinacy and physical endurance compelled his associates to agree to verdicts which did not represent their real convictions, or driven them to disagreements, in either case defeating justice.

The Journal contends that the unanimity rule gives too much power to one man. It virtually places the enforcement of the criminal law in the hands of a single individual and one, too, who is often selected with little regard to his qualifications for so important a trust. In many states the constitution permits a majority verdict in cases involving misdemeanors and in a few (Louisiana and Montana, for example) two-thirds of the jury may return verdicts in all cases not amounting to a felony. As the result of agitation of this matter in California the legislature there will be asked at its coming session to present an amendment to the constitution empowering three-fourths of the jury to find a verdict in criminal, as it does in civil cases.

LOW RAIL RATES. The Official Railway Guide has issued a statement with reference to the cost of traffic by rail in Europe and America. The effort is made successfully to incite comparison, where comparison is pertinent that is, between that part of the United States which is most thickly populated and the ordinary countries of Europe, all of which, except Russia, perhaps, have dense populations. The whole question is resolved into two or three conclusions which are thus briefly stated in an article in the Buffalo News: "One is traveling first-class in Europe costs an average of 4.45 cents a mile and traveling first-class in America at one-fourth higher rate of speed than in Europe but with the same amount of baggage and with reserved seat in parlor car costs 2.56 cents a mile. The American, in other words, may travel in a parlor car at nearly one-third less cost than the European. Or, reserving it by percentage, the cost in Europe is 55 per cent higher than in America." Taking second class fares and tickets the price in Europe averages 2.21 cents a mile and in America, 2.41 cents a mile, though the cost of travel in second class in Europe is a third higher than the cost of traveling in America with the same amount of baggage.

It is well known that privately owned and operated railroads in America furnish the best and cheapest transportation and freight accommodations in the world. There is never any fair comparison that does not show the government-owned lines of Europe to be managed with such neglect in many ways as the public in the United States would not endure.

THE CURRENT MAGAZINES. The Lady of the Spur, David Potter's brilliant new novel has met with so many encomiums that it is safe to say that An Accidental Homecoming a complete novelty by this author, in the November Lippincott's, will find a host of eager readers. Mr. Potter's latest story is of modern times, and the scenes are laid in Maryland. His plot is refreshingly novel and delightfully handled. The heroine is one of the "fetchedest" little persons in the realm of fiction. The other characters are also excellently drawn, each standing out clear and distinct, even the minor ones.

The first story for young folks written by the author of "The Lady of the Decoration" will appear in the December St. Nicholas. It will be called "The Russian General's Son," and it will have illustrations in two colors from drawings by Genfro Kataoka, who made the pictures for "Little Sister Snow." Another story in the Christmas St. Nicholas quite out of the ordinary is "Juggerjock," a whimsical, delightful tale by "The Wizard of Oz" man, L. Frank Baum, with pictures to delight children's hearts by Culmer Barnes. Every wide-awake who wants to know all that can be said, pro and con, about football under the new rules, and in the last of his three papers, in the Christmas St. Nicholas, "Ted" Coy, captain of the Yale football team of 1909, and head coach of

the Yale team of 1910, discusses the new rules, telling just how far, in his judgment, they have accomplished their purpose, and in what way they have fallen short. Christmas stories and Christmas pictures and Christmas jingles make up a worthy Christmas issue of St. Nicholas.

Among the stories in the Woman's Home Companion for November is the beginning of The Admiral's Niece, an absolutely charming novelette by Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary and Jane Findlater and Allan McAuley. True Love, a serial story of the stage, reaches a point of great interest in this issue. Buried Gold, by Richard Washburn Child, is a distinct departure from the ordinary short story, and Squiggles' Turkey, by Ralph H. Graves, is the sort of Thanksgiving tale Dickens might have written had he been an American. Besides these there are many other excellent stories.

Elliott Flower, in the December Smart Set, shows us that a lot of the time-honored maxims that were drilled into us in our early days as guideposts to success are all wrong. "Creatures of Inheritance," by Benjamin Holland, is the novelette. It is a simple tale of a marriage for financial reasons. But there's an underlying current of real love, that eventually brings a happy issue. "From Frypan to Fire," by Roy Melbourne Chalmers, is a tale of a man who was "stung" in the game of matrimonial "bluff." "The Ghost Painter," by Leonora Price Kirk, is a story of occultism, weird and intense and full of thrills.

Billy Sunday at Waterloo. From the Reporter's report: For one hour and twenty minutes Tuesday night Rev. Billy Sunday pleaded, begged, persuaded, scolded and entreated an audience of nearly 6,000 people to live lives of prayer and devotion, and during all his discourse the multitude listened with eagerness marked upon their faces. At times they smiled at his witticisms or laughed at his jests and his pantomime; at other times eyes dimmed with tears as he painted pictures of heart aches and sorrow and despair and degradation. The evangelist moved, breathed and uttered his stirring words with that intensity of earnestness that carries conviction. There are no conditions of human life, no yearnings or ambitions or hopes or fears that mortal man may know that were not instruments in his hands to move his hearers to the need of communion with God or an appreciation of the power of the Almighty. From the web of history he tore skeins and wove them into inspiring lessons; from the endless mists of the unknown and the unfathomable, he drew shadowy filaments and deftly formed a maze of unimpeachable truth: from the lives of martyred men and immortal memories he plucked flowers of deathless beauty and from them formed bouquets that breathed the power of the eternal Master.

Like some skilled magician he drew from the lowest depths of degradation and of sin-staggering men and fainting women, and uncovered the sadness of their wayward lives, warmed and softened in the end by reason of a mother's prayers or a father's supplications; he moved aside the damask curtains of the mansion of the millionaires and showed the awful scars which heartbreak sketched across the soul of those who wore the purple and the gold and followed the sin-cursed member of that home until God's power was revealed and tore the mask from the face of rottenness and vice. He laughed and clapped his hands and tripped with restless feet where comedy lead.

He turned time backward and stopped the pendulum of the centuries until his auditors heard the prayers of that devoted band who defied the most powerful nation on the earth and signed the declaration of independence. He took his audience to the snow-swept fields of Valley Forge and showed them the immortal Washington, as he knelt in prayer in the icy blast. He showed McKinley, burdened with the responsibilities of the war with Spain, spending half the night in earnest supplication with his God. He paid a tribute to the high character of William J. Bryan and pictured Roosevelt with a bible under his arm sending his way to the Little Dutch Reformed church.

"And you," he cried, "you little wart-nosed, weakened numb-skull, you turn up your chin and draw up your face and whimper, 'Ah, I have no use for prayer, it's such a beastly bother, don't bother me.'" Art, science, the drama, the realm of music, the abiding place of genius and the home of leadership were drawn upon by this master of the art of speech to demonstrate and prove and derive home and clinch and rivet the eternal truth that Jesus is the power that moves the hand that rocks the world.

Now For Business. Des Moines Capital: The election is over. Now let us proceed to business. The politician must take a back seat for two years. He has had his inning and can afford to take a rest. It would have been a good thing for the country if a considerable number of politicians had been given some kind of a sleeping powder just after the adjournment of congress. But now that the people have spoken, it may be easier to direct public attention towards business. Des Moines Democrat: Des Moines never loses an opportunity to get in a word—or a thousand of them, if possible—for the cause that lies nearest to its interests. It turned the visit of Mr. Roosevelt to advertising account, which from the commercial point of view may be warranted. That may have been just what the dinner was served for; at any rate advantage was taken of the psychological moment. Mr. Roosevelt was told how Des Moines had grown in greatness by emulating his example. Then what could the colonel do but reciprocate and go his host one better. That is just what he did, of course.

house will be a joke after it has been in session thirty days. It will be harmless in a great measure from the start. Let us all forget politics; forget the election, and go to work for Iowa. Iowa needs good roads; some improvement in the country schools. Iowa needs a great many things. Iowa interests should now receive considerable attention.

RAISE STATUS OF PRIESTS. New Decree by Pope Makes All Rectors Irremovable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Preparations are being made to put in practice the decree of the consistorial congregation the provisions of which were detailed in a cable dispatch and which changes the procedure for removals from the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church. It is likely that some action will be taken at the approaching meeting of the synod in St. Patrick's cathedral, over which Archbishop Farley will preside.

The prelate is spending a few days at Hot Springs, Va., following his labors in connection with the recent consecration, and will return toward the end of this week. It is likely that he will immediately take up the matter of officially promulgating the decree and providing for the appointment of the necessary officials. Although the new ecclesiastical law limits the powers of bishops by more clear definition it is also welcomed by dignitaries of the church in that it lessens their responsibility.

In effect it places every priest in charge of a parish in the Catholic church in the position of an irremovable rector, as it is interpreted by several eminent students of canon law. The term irremovable rector is somewhat anomalous, for it means a priest in charge of a church who can be removed by the bishop only for canonical reasons.

Under the new decree no priest can be removed from the church over which he presides except on trial, and there are nine causes given which serve as the basis of action against him. These are perpetual insanity, grave physical or mental incapacity, loss of reputation, imminent danger of scandal, rooted hostility of the people, bad administration, confirmed disobedience and gross neglect of parochial duties.

The position of "irremovable rector" has existed for years in the church, and hundreds of the American clergy who have distinguished themselves in learning and executive ability have been so designated. Under the new regime, when all rectors are to be considered as removable only for certain causes it will be possible for a congregation to request the removal of a priest who has incurred the disapproval of the majority of the communicants. His case will be considered first by examiners with whom the bishop of the diocese shall meet, and later in case of appeal by a commission of consultants.

It will be maintained by eminent students of ecclesiastical law, who, however, in the absence of the archbishop, do not care to be quoted on the matter, for a priest to state his desire to remain where he is, in the event of an effort to remove him without stating a definite reason by the bishop for so doing he may insist on remaining. The bishop, if there be strong canonical reasons for removing a rector, must see to it that the change is made in accordance with some provision of the new decree. He cannot remove a rector whom he regards as having offended without having him presented for examination and only after an adverse findings by that tribunal.

One advantage which it is said will accrue from the new law will make it possible for a church to more surely retain a priest to whom it is attached and at the same time the parishes will have an opportunity for expressing their disapproval of a priest freely should his ministrations, for grave reasons, be considered no longer acceptable.

The decree is interpreted as a definite pronouncement on the authority of the bishops. It is regarded as safeguarding the powers of the high diocesan authorities for the benefit of those who come under their jurisdiction. The labors of archbishop or bishop are not lightened by the new order as it is necessary that he should sit as a member of the various tribunals, although in these bodies the majority rules when a case is considered.

There has always been a right of appeal to Rome for priests who considered that they had been harshly dealt with by their superiors. There are several notable instances of this system, but the recent decree is regarded as giving a fuller opportunity to be heard in their own defense in case they should be brought up for discipline. The new legislation is only a part of the new code which Pope Plus X will fully promulgate.

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telling the cheering diners that it was one of the proudest hours of his life to be in a city which has so many of his own pushing qualities. Des Moines has the art of advertising down to a fine, paying point. There is no patent on this way of letting your light shine; of putting others where they will have to hold the search light. Davenport, of course, is more considerate of the amenities and proprieties of life; but these have next to nothing to do with getting there and being talked about.

Bosses Are Not Wanted. Clinton Herald: The fact that the greatest Democratic gains, generally speaking, occurred in the sections of the country where Theodore Roosevelt took a prominent part, indicates very clearly that the people will not tolerate bosses. Mr. Roosevelt will believe in his own mind that he is a leader and not a boss, but judging from the manner in which the people recorded their votes last Tuesday, he has been looked upon not as a leader. It was not surprising that the colonel should have retired within the fastnesses of his own home, shut himself off from the outside world and refused to be interviewed. Unquestionably he feels the Democratic victories most keenly. He cannot look upon them in any other light than a rebuke.

Colonel Roosevelt continues to be an immensely popular man. He has won for himself a reputation unlike that gained by any other American. The people everywhere will continue to have a strong desire to see and hear the man, the same as the people had a desire to see and hear William Jennings Bryan. But as a leader he has suffered tremendously, and he has no one but himself to blame for that.

A Merited Compliment. Macomb Journal: The large majority received in this congressional district by Honorable James McKinley, is a tribute of confidence most worthily bestowed. While congressmen in other parts of Illinois, and all over the United States, who two years ago received much larger majorities than did Mr. McKinley then, have gone to defeat this year, or see their majorities cut to scant hundreds, our member is elected by a majority not 50 from 4,000 as large in proportion to the vote polled, as the one he received in presidential year. This vote was achieved in the face of a most vicious campaign made against him by the Democratic candidate, who a Washington newspaper correspondent is up to all that sorts of deception that looks fair on the surface; who flooded the district with circulars, and posters six feet high bearing big letter lines: "McKinley voted for the trust tariff and high prices." "McKinley the fast friend of Joe Cannon." "Let McKinley stand up and face his record." "McKinley voted for an automobile for Joe Cannon and refused to vote for playgrounds for the Washington children," and plenty more of such

—Read The Daily Gate City.