

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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Keokuk, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1911

THE ONLY WAY.

There is no way but God's right way to live; There is no gift but God's one gift to give— Self and Self's service to the daily strife

In which one's life gives life to every life.

There is no way but one straightforward road; There is no way but one to bear the load— Smiling, contented and with patient trust

Through the deep turmoil of the toil and dust.

There is no way but God's right way to rise Out of the shadow to the hill that lies

Noble and lovely in the green vale's rim— No other but right can lead to Him.

There is no way but one way all along The rosebud lane of beauty and of song;

And that way God's way that He sets for those Round whom His dream of Paradise He throws.

—Anon.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

Don't sit down in the meadow and wait for the cow to back up to be milked. Go after the cow!

Rhode Island has 508 persons to the square mile, but it is woefully shy on square miles.

There was filed with the secretary of state in Des Moines the other day the articles of Incorporation of the Hydraulic Engineering company of Portland, Me., with \$500,000 capital, for the purpose of engaging in construction work in connection with the dam and canal here at Keokuk.

The report of George W. Fuller, of New York City, as an expert on the city water supply of Des Moines, just made to the council, virtually places upon the company the blame for the typhoid fever epidemic and exonerates the company for the methods in use in securing water for the system. It is pointed out that infection is very probable because of the methods used and the lack of care in having the water filtered.

According to the Construction News building construction in the United States continues upon a prosperous basis. Reports from fifty-seven of the leading cities of the country show there were 7,760 buildings erected in 1910, at an estimated value of \$47,183,291, against 10,311 buildings of an estimated value of \$49,133,672 in 1909. Notwithstanding this small loss it is claimed that construction has never been upon such a satisfactory basis nor were the prospects ever brighter than they are at the present time.

ISTHMIAN FREIGHT BUSINESS.

A report issued a few days ago by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington presents some interesting figures as to the present volume of freight business by the Isthmian route. The opening of the Tehuantepec railway has increased the traffic in five years from \$5,000,000 to \$82,000,000. Four-fifths of the west-bound shipping went to our Pacific coast and the remainder to Mexico, Central and South America. Two-thirds of the east-bound shipments originated in Hawaii and the rest on the Pacific slope. In other words the business was practically all between American ports.

These figures may be taken as an indication of what the traffic will amount to after the opening of the Panama canal. Shipments by the Tehuantepec railway must be unloaded from the steamer to the train at one port and from the train to the steamer at another, with increased cost and delay. By the canal route the freight goes right through without change in less time and cost even after deducting toll charges.

There has been a good deal of unnecessary alarm as to the effect of the competition of the Tehuantepec railway with the canal, but the figures above quoted show that at present the railway is carrying almost no foreign business at all, whereas it is certain that the canal will carry nearly all of the shipments from Europe to the west coast of the Americas and a considerable part of the shipments to

CHILDREN AND MUSIC.

It may be said that musicians, like poets are born, not made, but after all an enthusiastic application of the slipper or willow switch as an inducement to make some children practice the violin, piano or other instrument, has been the primal cause of making many musicians whose ability to play brings satisfaction and comfort often to themselves, and to others sometimes if musical ability is supplemented with common sense.

There is no doubt that the early teaching of music to the child should be encouraged. Men and women who have not had musical opportunities, or who had such opportunities and neglected them, express regrets which are significant and forceful as an argument in favor of more music among the children.

We do not, however, expect Keokuk to become a city where all children are musicians. We are indebted to the Christian Herald for the information that there is such a city. According to that publication Lindborg, Kan., is the land of the Swede and the home of music. Nearly fifty years ago a band of Swedish emigrants settled in the Smoky Valley. They prospered, built a town and a college. They loved music, and they soon organized a choral society that has grown into a great oratorio society. And how they do love music! They sing in their homes and in the fields and teach the children to sing and play.

William Hamby, writer, telling of his experience in that town, said he met a small "Gust" on the street. He had a violin under his arm and said he was going to practice with three other boys a violin quartette for the Children's Saturday Concert. "The child was asked what he played. 'We will play three selections,' he said in his clear but slow English. 'Minuet from E Major Symphony by Mozart, Wiegand from Schubert, and the finale from Mozart's Quartette No. 43.'

"It fairly took my breath," said the writer. "Everywhere I saw children going or coming with music in their arms, all keenly interested in the coming concert. It is the great event of the year to these Swedish children, just as the Grand Messiah Concert, rendered with a chorus of nine hundred voices, is the event of the year for their elders—and for thousands of visitors. Every boy and girl in town who can sing at all—and that scarcely leaves enough for a game of three-cornered cat—is in the chorus."

While not advocating making music a study for all, it seems plain that there should be more of it than there is. Music should be encouraged and understood more. The lives of most children are sadly deficient in this respect and the neglect is invariably followed by sincere regret.

DRESS AND MORALS.

Miss Neale S. Knowles of the Iowa State College at Ames, who studies garb from a scientific standpoint, told the feminine delegates to the American Home Economics association, in session in St. Louis the other day, that clothes don't make the man, but they do make the woman. In line with this view she warned her auditors that if they ignored the hair-dresser and wore slovenly coiffures they might expect to become slovenly in their habits and their mental progress. Good clothes, she maintained, bring poise and self-respect. "A woman well-dressed is less likely to misbehave than one shabbily clad. Grotesque headgear contributes to a viewpoint grotesque and out of gear. Noisy manners come from wearing noisy colors." In the same connection she declared that if you will divest the chorus girl of her sugar-scoop hat, her hobble skirt and her French heels, clothe her tastefully and inconspicuously, and you will find that her character will change perceptibly," she declared. In Miss Knowles' view, clothes and character are cause and effect.

"SUITS ME" DOESN'T SUIT.

Cedar Rapids citizens have recently been cudgeling their brains to coin a slogan for the city and thereby win a cash prize. A committee has canvassed the contributions offered and selected "Cedar Rapids Suits Me" as the most suitable. The selection seems to belie its sentiment, for the Republican of that city promptly pulled out its hammer and proceeded to demolish the slogan. The Republican says:

After months of effort Cedar Rapids has finally evolved a slogan, but the more it is not used the better it will be for the city. The slogan adopted is "Cedar Rapids Suits Me." A more insane expression of the city's ambitions could hardly have been framed up. It goes to the extremes of the ridiculous. It would be a great deal better to retain that doggerel about the "Parlor City" with which we were so long afflicted. We wonder why the committees did not catch up that old refrain:

"Sugar is sweet and so are you." "Cedar Rapids Suits Me" neither sounds well nor does it convey anything to the mind of the passing man. It can be uttered of a thousand and one places. It can be applied to Bertram as well as to Cedar Rapids. It can be applied to any place in which a satisfied man lives. It is the expression of a smug self contentment. It does not stand for any enterprise, it does not express a commercial growth, nor manufacturing aspirations. It might as well have been said that "Cedar Rapids is the Best," or the prettiest, especially prettiest, for that seems to be in the

line with what some of us are thinking about.

A slogan in the days of old was a war cry, the sort of a cry that the Scottish clans went into battle with. How would one feel going into battle with the cry "This Sui Me?" Gentlemen, it won't do. The slogan will never be emblazoned on anybody's stationery, if that anybody has any sense of the proprieties.

The Sinclairs will not put it on their packages, nor will the Quaker or the Pawnee mills emblazon it on their oat meal. If we had toy factories here it might be put on hobby horses and miniature geese and ducks but it will not go on anything more serious.

Waterloo has a slogan for which we can have some enthusiasm. "The Waterloo Way Wins" and "Des Moines Does Things" sounds aggressive and warlike in the world of commerce and manufactures. But "Cedar Rapids Suits Me" is merely the expression of insane contentment over which any city in the land might enter on the sleep of Rip Van Winkle, and not wake up even at the end of the twenty year period. For the nursery it is all right but it is not a battle cry in the competing world of today.

We are writing this before we are aware who is the author of the slogan, or before we have heard anything about it except that it has been adopted. We are therefore unprejudiced. And any man with an unprejudiced mind must utterly reject the laborious efforts that have brought forth this slogan. The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse for a verity.

GOWNS BETRAY MORALS.

Slovenly Dress Means Slovenly Traits, Says New York Art Teacher—Miss Knowles Upheld.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—If girls want to impress their critical neighbors with the high moral standard it is necessary that the hair be worn in the neatest of fashions and that frocks be chosen that are beyond reproach. This is the advice of a dress expert, Miss Neale S. Knowles, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, who studies the scientific side of clothes. She announced the other day to teachers in convention in St. Louis that slovenly clothes mean slovenly mental habits.

Just how far the garment a woman wears may be considered an expression of an inward grace, or the opposite, is a subject which classes in home economics have not considered generally, but Miss Grace Hitchings, instructor in the fine arts department of Teachers' college, has gone over the matter seriously and said Miss Knowles is about right.

"If self-respect means morals, then clothes and a normal mind are related," she said. "Every woman who has given the matter a moment's thought understands the effect that her garments have on her mind. If she is badly and carelessly dressed she has not the same self-respect she has when daintily clothed. A pair of shoes with run down heels are enough to pervert one's moral viewpoint. Slovenly footwear usually expresses a slovenly mental condition, and a slovenly mental condition may lead to immorality. It would be more difficult to maintain a high standard of morality when thus clad than when arrayed in exquisite neatness from head to foot.

"Isn't there an old proverb somewhere that says something about being able to tell the character of a woman from the clothes she has worn during certain years of her life? I think it is from the age of eighteen to forty. The man who said that reached the conclusion by deduction. He knew the mental characteristics of the woman would necessarily find expression in her dress. He may have been cleverer than most at reading the characteristics, but he knew how to go about it.

"But," asked the interviewer, "how are you to reconcile the generally accepted statement that the morals of the French women are somewhat looser than those of other nationalities when they are said to be the best dressed women in the world? They are famous for their exquisiteness and their daintiness of gowning."

"So they are," Miss Hitchings agreed; "but they are quite as clever at covering up their careless morals as they are in hiding physical imperfections. The French woman cannot be judged by the ordinary standard.

"In our own classes in dressmaking and designing we notice that the girls who have begun to pay more attention to the details of their clothes and to strive for artistic lines and effects, are beginning to change their point of view about other things. The influence of dress on the mind is really remarkable when you begin to study cause and effect. Good gowning and grooming make for self-respect, and the encouragement that we give these students to let their individuality find expression in dress, both in costumes and millinery, broadens their minds, I believe, raises their standard of morals not a little.

"I may be too severe to say that carelessness means immorality, but it certainly means immorality."

Miss Hitchings was dressed in a dark blue tailor costume, slightly hobbled; a black satin and velvet round hat and black furs. As if in explanation of her following a fashion eccentricity she said that she considered it right for women to make the best of every mode and to adapt it to her own style. "Eccentricities of fashion are never copied by the woman who is well balanced mentally. You might almost say that those

who elect to wear the striking and unusual in dress are those whose mental processes are queer. They strive solely to attract attention, and that is a certain kind of immorality, is it not?"

Keokuk's Great Dam.

Quincy Whig: Fully alive to the importance of the great enterprise which is harnessing the power of the Mississippi at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, to the territory it desires to faithfully serve, the Quincy Whig this morning lays the facts and the vast possibilities before its readers.

It was just a year ago today that work was begun on the great structure, the building of which, it is now contemplated, will cost twenty-seven millions. The vigor with which the work is now being pressed promises well for the fulfillment of the prediction of Chief Engineer Cooper that power will be ready for distribution by July 1, 1913.

A member of the Whig's editorial staff spent a day on the scene gathering details and data at first hand and these are now put into print.

The Whig is the first Quincy newspaper that has given attention to the great project in keeping with its importance to all this portion of the Mississippi valley. On the anniversary of the beginning of the colossal undertaking it is pleased to add its opinion to those of others who have carefully looked into the matter, that the engineering feat being performed at the foot of the Des Moines rapids will be one of the greatest commercial triumphs of the age, putting into use a tremendous energy that has hitherto gone to waste—a conservation of natural resources, beside which others that have been suggested are small in comparison. This will mint into actual wealth what has hitherto run utterly to waste.

Hamilton's favored position is a matter for its self-congratulation, but it should also be pleasing to this entire portion of western Illinois. The great increase in manufacturing that will be brought about by the utilization of the cheaper electrical energy furnished by the dam, will have a reflex benefit on all the strictly agricultural communities hereabouts. The growth and prosperity of the cities affected by the dam will benefit the farmers, increase nearer market advantages and enhance their land values. While the cities must draw their vitality and strength from the soil, which produces all wealth, the interests of the consumers of the cities and the producers of the farms are interdependent and mutual.

We believe that the great dam at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, the actual, practical culmination of half a century of longing on the part of those whose presence saw its wonderful possibilities, will have a marvelous effect in the further development of this rich section of country. Something was needed to wake the old river cities of this part of the Mississippi valley, and this awakening will benefit all the surrounding communities on both sides of the river, and this the furnishing of such a vast amount of cheaper power will go a long way toward doing. In the securing of mutual benefits for the naturally rich territory affected, the utmost friendliness should exist among the neighboring cities. Hamilton will benefit, so will Keokuk, and so will Quincy and ends can be so shaped that a mutual advantage will be derived—the making of the valley in this vicinity the seat of one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the United States.

River Reminiscences.

R. H. Bacon in Oskaloosa Herald: The reading of the pioneer reminiscence of James Hayes written by M. Hedge, and which appeared in Wednesday's issue of the Herald, recalls to mind boyhood days when I served as a cabin boy on the steamboat Chas. Rodgers, named by Mr. Hedge in the article as Captain Rodgers. Mr. Hedge has given a very accurate description of the steamboats in use in those days, but I wish to tell of the first and second trips of the boat Chas. Rodgers. I was a boy at the time and we resided at Bentonport, Iowa, on the Des Moines river. The Rodgers Bros. came down the river during the year 1858 in a small hand power boat. They decided that the Des Moines river was navigable by steamboat and decided to purchase a boat at Keokuk and make a trip to their home town, Fort Dodge. They sold the boat to myself and a friend for \$16, and we later used the craft as an excursion boat, taking parties riding up and down the river. Word came to my father that the Rodgers Bros. had purchased a boat and I was awarded the position of cabin boy on their first boat, named Chas. Rodgers. My father, the late Martin Bacon, was employed on the boat as carpenter. We went to Keokuk, joined the boat and made the first two trips from Keokuk to Fort Dodge and return. I remember the postoffice work done on Sunday. The postal employees are public servants, however, and the department feels that it is up to the public to say to what extent the postal employees shall labor on the rest day.

The Postal Employees and Sunday Labor.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: The clerks and carriers employed in the Cedar Rapids postoffice are moving to secure the abolition of Sunday work. This movement is not local, by any means. It is a nation-wide movement. In many cities there is agitation for a release of the clerks and carriers from Sunday work. In some cities, notably Detroit, Sunday closing is in force.

As the Gazette understands the matter, this is a question that is up to the public for settlement. The department is willing, nay eager, to very materially limit the amount of postoffice work done on Sunday. The postal employees are public servants, however, and the department feels that it is up to the public to say to what extent the postal employees shall labor on the rest day.

Any one who reasons long enough to give the matter careful consideration must come to the conclusion that there is merit in the movement inaugurated by the postal employees. They are entitled to one day's rest in seven. The tendency of the times has been away from that. The people have been demanding more and more Sunday service from its servants—and the men have responded. It can easily be seen that at the rate we have been going, it will not be long until we will be demanding just as much routine service on Sunday as on any other day.

We may argue that the demands of business are such that we must have all our mail on Sunday. But there isn't a business man but who would live longer and make more money; there isn't a business but what would prosper better if there was obedience to one of the greatest laws of nature—the law that man requires rest one day in seven.

The public will probably, at the outset, balk at any suggestion of the curtailment of Sunday mail privileges, at least the distribution of business mail in the morning, and the collection of letters in the evening, but undoubt-



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edly that could be taken care of by extra help.

The postal department could settle the question itself by ordering a general decrease in Sunday work in the postoffices, but the department feels that it is the servant of the people and must do as the people demand. It is therefore up to the people to say how much Sunday work shall be done.

Of course the clerks and carriers can demand and receive one day's rest in seven. They are legally entitled to it. The question is then, whether they shall have the general rest day as their own or whether they shall be given some day in the seven, and the working forces be increased to supply the deficiency that would thus be created.

It is up to the public—think it over.

Wages and Salaries.

Sioux City Journal: Under the new scale the engineers' wages will be bigger than a good many salaries.

Has 'Em on the Jump.

Waterloo Reporter: Senator Life has the "jump" on the progressive brethren, and the way he is making them keep it up is one of the most entertaining episodes that Iowa politics have provided in a long time.

SALEM.

Mrs. Kate Carlisle went to Danville Friday to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Lou Albright.

Mrs. Maude Dille has purchased the house and lot east of the park of the late Cynthia Welmer estate, for the consideration of \$450.

Mr. Hughes of Moberly, Mo., put new lights in the rooms of Phillip Brady's department store, last week. Henry Bliss returned to Duluth, Minn., Wednesday. He is engaged in the hardware business in that city.

Mrs. George Wilmeth has been quite ill the past week.

Miss Amy Bliss returned to her school duties at Iowa State College, Cedar Falls, Friday.

Wednesday John Hayes and his son Claude, purchased of Mr. Addington the Salem harness shop.

J. T. Ingram received a message Thursday of the serious illness with pneumonia of A. J. Ingram's little son, Theodore, at their home at Arvada, Wyoming.

Rev. Lebert was at Marshalltown last week attending the pastor's association of Iowa yearly meeting of Friends.

Mrs. Rhoda Wilmeth entertained Miss Barker from Mt. Pleasant last week.

Miss Clara Spray was a guest of friends at Hillsboro, recently.

The members of the M. E. church will entertain Wednesday. The guests of honor will be Rev. H. C. Druse and wife, who will celebrate their twentieth wedding anniversary on that day. Fred Sheldedy is sick with lagrippe. Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Pickard and daughter, Clara, of Cottonwood, arrived home Wednesday following a visit with relatives in Nebraska.

Mrs. Alice Crew spent Saturday at Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. L. N. Hartley and O. N. Knight planned for and conducted a delightful entertainment Monday afternoon, a celebration for their mother's eightieth birthday anniversary. Eighty guests were invited. Forty were entertained between the hours 1 to 3, and forty from 3 to 5. The afternoon passed



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pleasantly with various amusements. Delicious refreshments were served, and carnations given as souvenirs. Mrs. Knight was the recipient of a beautiful Morris chair and a handsome gold brooch, tokens of esteem from her friends.

Mrs. Dora Davis, wife of Charles Davis, passed away, following a lingering illness, at her home at Moulton, Monday. The body was brought to Salem Tuesday and taken to the home of Mr. Davis' sister, Mrs. A. Lamm, and where his mother, Mrs. Lucy Davis, makes her home. Funeral was held from the Friends church at 2:00 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment was made in the Friends cemetery.



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