

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY C. F. SKIRVIN, Manager

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A SONG OF LIFE. Say not, "I live!" Unless the morning's trumpet brings A shock of glory to your soul, Unless the ecstasy that sings Through rushing worlds and insects' wings, Sends you springing to your goal, Glad of the needs of toil and strife, Eager to grapple hands with life— Say not, "I live!" Unless the energy that rings Throughout the universe of fire, A challenge to your spirit fling; Here in the world of men and things, Thrilling you with a huge desire To make your purpose with the stars, To shout with Jupiter and Mars— Say not, "I live!" Such were a libel on the Plan Blazing within the mind of God, Ere world or star or sun began, Say rather with your fellow man, "I grab, I burrow with the sod." Life is not life that does not flame With consciousness of whence it came— Say not, "I live!" —Delineator.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY. The Poor Boy from the Country who keeps his Hands and Face clean and his Cuffs trimmed and who is Foy enough to get acquainted with the Female Relatives of his Employer will sooner or later Land in Division Number One and wear Bells.—George Ade. The new senator from Ohio is named Pomerene. Sounds like the name of a balloon. It has been observed that there is at least one regular attendant at prayer meetings during the winter—the janitor. The thermometer registered 44 degrees below zero in Colorado last week, but the newspapers in that state are not advertising the fact extensively, as far as anybody has noticed. The Selioway pension bill passed by the house at Washington on Tuesday grants a pension of from \$12 to \$36 a month to all soldiers who served ninety days in the United States army in the civil war or sixty days in the Mexican war, and who have reached the age of sixty-two. The bill adds \$15,000,000 a year to the pension roll. There is general interest to know something concerning Paul Silliman, the new speaker of the Iowa house. According to the Mason City Globe-Gazette, he looks like a high class preacher, talks like a lawyer but writes like a newspaper man. On the same authority, he comes from a good Republican family, is an able newspaper man and his progressive Republicanism is not such as to give him gripping pains while he sleeps. The state supreme court had just decided that a city cannot prevent a telephone company from erecting poles and establishing an exchange. This ruling was handed down in the case brought against the East Boyer Telephone company of the town of Vall. It was charged that the company, without authority, erected poles in the streets of the city and proceeded to open up an exchange. The city council of Vall decided the company had no right to do this, and an injunction was sought. Defeated in the lower court, an appeal was taken to the supreme court, all to no avail. This looks like queer law. Public attention is directed by the Burlington Hawk-Eye to the fact that the Iowa state insurgents have given further proof of the insincerity of their cause. The Hawk-Eye says: "In Washington last year the insurgents of the house waged a war against Speaker Cannon, taking from him the power to appoint committees. This was hailed as a great and glorious accomplishment in the name of reform. But when the same thing was attempted in the Iowa legislature yesterday, the insurgents rejected the rule with scorn. The difference between the cases in Washington and in Iowa is that a staunch Republican was in the chair in the national house and a staunch insurgent in the chair in the Iowa house. So there you are, my lady reform!" It is clearly up to the Iowa legislature to explain to their constituents why the power of committee selection should be taken away from the speaker

of the national house and yet be retained by the speaker of the Iowa house.

FIRE IS A DISEASE. Last year's fire loss in the United States and Canada foots up to \$24,470,656. In all Europe the loss was but one-fourth as large. This leak is a powerful indictment of American waste and fully justifies the declaration in the latest issue of Survey that a campaign against fire should be waged, just as there is a campaign against tuberculosis. A writer in that publication contends that fire is a disease which is epidemic in all buildings and which will yield only to the same treatment which has been successful with other diseases. The first step suggested is education. It is suggested that the same conditions which existed in the Newark factory building which killed women and girls can be found in many other buildings. "Many of the people," it is asserted, "who are indignantly calling for the punishment of those responsible for this loss of life in Newark are probably maintaining buildings equally as dangerous. If they do not own or lease factories, stores, hotels, or other business buildings, they are actively interested in schools, hospitals or similar institutions which are without proper fire protection. Their own homes, indeed, are, in nine cases out of ten, personal death traps. If a man does not protect his home and his family, is he likely to protect his factory and his employees?" The following practical suggestions are offered: "Some improvement can be secured by legislation. If theaters and tenements can effectively be safeguarded, so can factories. But the laws will have to be based on sound principles of fire safety and will have to take heed of what fire prevention science has already established as necessary precautions. They will have to set standards for new constructions and they will have to recognize the changed occupancy, processes, and populations make on structures. The application of the laws will also have to be made by competent inspectors; either special fire prevention inspectors will have to be employed, or the regular inspectors will need instruction and training in fire prevention science. And responsibility for the enforcement of the law must be centered inescapably."

EXPANDING AMERICAN APPETITE. In 1899 the American hen laid eggs in sufficient numbers during the calendar year amount to seventeen dozen to each inhabitant of the United States. Omitting all thought of adding a single egg to the individual share of eggs, but merely to maintain the 1899 proportion of eggs to population, the hens of the United States in 1910 must be laying annually 221,000,000 fozzen more eggs than they laid in 1899. The per capita product of milk in the year 1899 was 95.5 gallons per annum. To maintain this per capita for the benefit of our increment of population eats the Atlantic, the milk supply in the year 1910 must exceed that of 1899 by 1,242,800,000 gallons. To maintain better, of which the per capita amount produced in 1899 was fourteen pounds, at the same per capita in 1910 the aggregate production must exceed the former figure by 182,500,000 pounds. Of potatoes, that other staple of human consumption, the per capita product at the last census was about four bushels; hence in 1910 to maintain the potato supply for our new-comers, but not to increase it for the rest of the community to the extent of even one potato each (one potato apiece means approximately 130,000 bushels), there must be raised 52,000,000 bushels more of this homely but useful vegetable than was reported in 1899. What this product means is best noted by observing that to supply it would consume the entire potato crop as reported at the last census of the states of California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland and North Carolina.

RADICAL RECOMMENDATIONS. Governor Carroll in his message makes two recommendations that seem quite radical, coming from him. One is for arbitration of labor disputes. The Dubuque Times-Journal predicts that he will not get very far with that. It recalls that organized labor fears that behind it lurks some scheme of involuntary servitude. Employers don't want it, preferring to make their own terms with labor instead of passing over control of their business to gentlemen who may hold infused opinions but no stock. The other is that the power to determine a prisoner's term of confinement in the penitentiary be transferred to the board of pardons. This board may now release a prisoner before the expiration of the maximum term provided by statute, but may not hold him longer. The governor would abolish the maximum, leaving the legislature merely to define crime and to say what is a felony and what a misdemeanor and the trial court to decide the question of guilt or innocence. The defendant once committed to the state institution, the governor would leave the board of pardons to say whether he should stay there ten days or ten decades. The Times-Journal quoted above endorses this as in the interest of true equality and justice, and goes on to say: "Some should stay there for life because they are criminals by instinct and can not with safety to others be allowed their liberty. Others may be turned out of prison the day after their arrival without fear that they will ever again depart from the straight and narrow path. The governor might properly have gone further, he might properly

have recommended the abolition of appeal in criminal cases except to a board of pardons including or wholly composed of lawyers. The worst feature of American administration of criminal law is the second trial to July. This usually results in the miscarriage of justice. The defendant who most commonly escapes is the one clearly guilty because it is when the case is hopeless that the lawyer works hardest to get error into the record so as to furnish the supreme court a peg upon which to hang a reversal. GOVERNOR CARROLL'S RECOMMENDATIONS. Governor Carroll's message to the legislature abounds in recommendations, many of them quite important. Chief among them are the following: A direct inheritance tax. Approval of the proposed income tax amendment to the constitution of the United States. Creation of a tribunal for arbitration of labor disputes. He also without recommendation, anticipates enactment of employers' liability laws. Abolition of offices of state printer and state binder. Modification of Peterson law relating to capitalization of corporations. Amendment of primary election law with a view to preventing members of one party from participating in the primary of another, and preventing use of pasters, especially marked pasters, on delegate tickets, in favor of the election of delegates to the state convention at the primary and the selection of candidates for minor state offices by the state convention and not at the primary, also such amendment to the law as will make it clear that delegates chosen at the primary in 1910 will not constitute the delegates to the county convention in 1911 for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention to choose delegates to the national convention. A colony for epileptics. Abolition of the asylum for incurables at Knoxville or a law authorizing the superintendent to compel the inmates to work and prevent their escape. A state public utilities commission. Transfer of control of the school for the deaf and dumb at Council Bluffs and the school for the blind at Vinson to the state board of education. Provide that the governor's nominations for the board of control may be confirmed by a majority of the senate instead of two-thirds and that terms of membership shall expire on June 1 following the regular session of the legislature. Legislature's committees should inspect state institutions during recess and not during sessions. Place all state boards on salary instead of per diem and mileage. Transfer the legislature's pardoning power to the state board of pardons. Extend the indeterminate sentence system by abolishing the maximum sentence for all crimes, leaving the board of pardons to determine what the period of imprisonment shall be. Compensation for the work of prisoners, the same to be paid to their families, or, if they have none, into a fund to be delivered to them upon the termination of their imprisonment. Abolish office of county surveyor and substitute a county engineer selected by the board of supervisors. Require that one-third to one-fourth of the road tax shall be spent in dragging the roads; allow no tearing up of roads late in the fall. Maintain Cosson law for enforcement of liquor laws. Let legislature choose Senator Doherty's successor; no special primary.

NOTES AND COMMENT. It is the observation of the Brighton Enterprise that the rural telephone is very handy—almost too handy when somebody wants to stir up a neighborhood row. The secret service men have told a Washington correspondent how to detect the bogus dollar, half-dollar or a quarter. If it contains finer silver than the genuine it is counterfeit, states the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald. The Oregon plan has struck the Iowa legislature. "If that body does not make quick work of it, throwing it into the scrap heap, it will not deserve to be classed as a representative body of the state," declares the Burlington Hawk-Eye. The Richard Clarion declares that what America needs, more than railway extension, and western irrigation, and a low tariff, and a bigger wheat crop, and a merchant marine, and a new navy, is a revival of piety, the kind that mother and father used to have. When the postal savings bank at Pekin, Ill., opened a newspaper man made a deposit of \$5. "Thus," remarks the Marshalltown Times-Republican, "is confirmed for all time to come the argument that the postal savings bank would bring forth money from strange places." "A large part of the money loaned in almost every community comes from people who are actually poor or at best in very moderate circumstances. These people put their money in banks or loan it out to reliable men in small quantities, and under the present law every dollar of it is subject to a tax from one quarter to nearly half its income. Such a law is practically confiscation of property. It falls on those who can ill afford to stand it," says the Manson Journal.

TO CLOSE SUNDAYS. Change Will Shortly Be Made at the Quincy Postoffice. Quincy Herald: It is now practically certain that the general delivery department at the Quincy postoffice will be closed Sundays making it unnecessary for the full force of clerks and carriers to report Sunday mornings to route their mail and pass out mail to those who call at the open windows. The cards circulated by the carriers are being signed by nearly all to whom they have been submitted, including citizens, business and professional men and members of large wholesale and manufacturing concerns which usually get a lot of mail every day. When the change is completed, Postmaster Wilcox will send in a report to the postmaster general at Washington and in due time the closing order will be announced. The closing order most likely will go into effect about the middle of February or soon after. Reference was made to the Sunday closing plan in many of the churches yesterday, the ministers urging the members of the congregations to sign the cards. Some ministers also urged the closing of groceries and meat markets on Sunday as a move in the right direction. Many people are under the impression that mail cannot be obtained from the postoffice on Sundays after the change. This is true so far as the general delivery department is concerned, but those having private boxes or drawers may get their mail at any time during the day or night on Sunday or any other day. There are about two hundred boxes and drawers, the boxes resting for four dollars a year and the drawers for just double that amount. A majority of them now are not rented, enough being left to supply all local firms that may have use for them. The city mail, of course, will not be routed on Sundays, but the box man will be sorted and distributed to the boxes and drawers, as there is to be one man on duty Sundays for that purpose. But the rest of the day force may lay off and an arrangement made by which members of the night force may be off every second or third Sunday night, other clerks working in their place. The mail carriers are the ones mostly benefited by the change, as they will not have to bother about mail from Saturday noon until Monday morning, having Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night to themselves, just as do the clerks in the stores, stenographers and other office employees and the people working in the foundries and factories. The mail that comes in over Sunday will be distributed on the first trip Monday morning. The usual city collection will be made Saturday afternoon and the next one Monday morning, except down town, where there are several collections in the evening. Persons who may write letters Saturday night or over Sunday and wish them to go out Sunday night, will have to send them to the postoffice, where out-going mail will be handled Sunday nights after the change just as before. The Sunday closing plan is not a bad one and really will work no hardship on anyone, while it will give the carriers and clerks a one-day vacation each week, to which they surely are entitled. Lorimer Ought to Go. Cedar Rapids Republican: The efforts to unseat Lorimer of Illinois ought to succeed. Those who have read the evidence in the case can not come to any other conclusion than he is unfit to represent a great state in the United States senate. The most that can be said in favor of him is that the case against him was not wholly proved. But his innocence certainly has not been proved. Several members of the legislature that elected him have confessed that they were paid to vote for Lorimer. The men who made those confessions had nothing to gain by making them, but, on the contrary, some of them had everything to lose, including public and self-respect. They would not have made those humiliating confessions if the truth had not been in their statements. It may be that the senator himself did not use money to bribe lawmakers, but it is the same thing when such lawmakers were bribed in his behalf. The election of Lorimer was a grossly corrupt political affair. It was brought about by debauchery of the membership of the Illinois legislature and the beneficiary of such a plot ought not to be allowed to retain his seat in the United States senate. The Keokuk Dam. Keosauqua Republican: The building of the big river dam at Keokuk appears to be a sure thing. And won't it be a great thing for that city? When completed it is stated it will be the largest dam, except one, in the world, that one being on the Nile, in Egypt. In Behalf of Daisy Cameron. Washington Democrat: Is there no humane society in Washington? We say there ought to be one. Daisy Cameron's picture has been on the old building at the Rock Island tracks where we pass every day for two weeks. Her shoulders are absolutely bare and we say it is cruel to have Daisy thus exposed. Either the humane society will have to cover Daisy's shoulders or we will have the picture taken down and put on the south side of the building. The picture is now on the north side. It isn't right. Where Might is Right. The opinion of the strongest is always the best.—La Fontaine.

A Plain Woman. She's a plain, uncultured woman. She cannot philosophize Hengle, Schopenhauer, Darwin. Have no value in her eyes. For she doesn't know about 'em. And, besides, she's orthodox. So she plods along without 'em. But she darts her husband's socks. She is not a bit capricious. Nor on female suffrage bent. And her cooking is delicious. And her husband is content. She is wholesome, happy, human. Unbeguiling, unbeguiled; Just a plain, uncultured woman; But she has a little child. —Walter S. Trumbull in Lipincott's

Boosting a City. Davenport Democrat: Waterloo has some interesting figures with which to supplement its 112 per cent gain in population. They claim that they spent over \$4,000,000 in improvements there last year. These included 706 new residences, more than were built in any other city in the state. Of course this large amount of residential building naturally follows as notable an increase in population as Waterloo was able to show. It made business brisk in all lines, which is true of every movement which has as its object the general good of a city. From the street laborer, who gets a larger wage, to the manufacturer, the jobber and the banker, everyone gets something out of the movement that makes the city bluer and better. It's a game in which you can't lose. Good For McManus. Burlington Gazette: Senator Ed. McManus of Lee county is a good business man, a better baseball fan and is always for home rule for the land of his forefathers, but above all he's an American every day in the week and twice on Sunday. Yesterday he introduced a bill in the state senate, prohibiting the use of the American flag for advertising purposes. The bill should pass without a dissenting vote. The Stars and Stripes has too glorious a history to be lowered to the use of cranking up a breakfast food, booze or this and that. Let a growlup and the children know that their flag stands for something else save the chaffalation of a laundry soap and let advertisers keep hands off. Kahoka is Interested. Kahoka Free Press: The spirit of improvement has taken hold of Keokuk in earnest and Thursday night, Jan. 12th, a public meeting will be held in the Keokuk opera house and the principal speaker will be Chief Engineer Hugh L. Cooper. Let the good work go on. Why would it not be a good move for Kahoka to bestir herself and drink in some of the benefit which is sure to come from Keokuk and Hamilton's great enterprise? In Puzzling Position. Burlington Hawk-Eye: How to nominate a progressive Republican in a legislative caucus without violating the chief tenet of the progressive creed—the senatorial primary election—is the puzzle that is now embarrassing Mr. Cummins and his followers. Having battled for years for the primary principle, the senator finds it awkward to discover that it isn't necessary. Senator McManus and His Bill. Burlington Hawk-Eye: Senator McManus of Keokuk, is as patriotic as he is eloquent. His bill to protect the stars and stripes ought to pass.

CARTHAGE, ILL. The Grand Camp Fire entertainment given Monday evening, at the Presbyterian church, by Major R. H. Hendershot & Son, was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The drum solo by Major Hendershot imitating an engine pulling out of a station and passing through a tunnel, was proof that they were high class entertainers. They were assisted by local talent. W. H. Harkrader, formerly editor of the Hamilton Press, has severed his connection with that paper and associated himself with Elbert Rose, in the publication of the Carthage Leader. Mr. Floyd Burnett, of Holyoke, Colo., who has been visiting friends and relatives in this city and vicinity, leaves for his home Thursday, his mother, Mrs. Jennie Mauk, remaining over for a longer visit. Miss Dora Goessling visited with her sister, Mrs. Edwards, in Ferris, a part of last week. Mrs. Charles Fulton, of Enid, Okla., joined Mrs. Fulton here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Garard. Quite a number of gentlemen from this city attended the sale of County Clerk Frank Thornber, held at his farm near Ferris, yesterday. Rev. M. I. O'Harris, pastor of the Methodist church, is holding a series of protracted meetings at this place. Miss Leslie Harrison, of Basco, was spending the day with friends in the city yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Armour of Peoria who have been visiting the lady's mother, Mrs. Mary Stowe, and other relatives in the city for the past week, left for their home Tuesday. Miss Besse Groom, of Basco, is spending the week with her sister, Miss Maude. Where Might is Right. The opinion of the strongest is always the best.—La Fontaine.

THE APPROVAL of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS and its WORLD-WIDE ACCEPTANCE by the WELL-INFORMED, BECAUSE ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE KNOWN TO BE MOST WHOLESOME AND TRULY BENEFICIAL IN EFFECT, HAVE GIVEN TO Syrup of Figs and ELIXIR OF SENNA THE FIRST POSITION AMONG FAMILY LAXATIVES AND HAVE LED TO ITS GENERAL USAGE WITH THE MOST UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS, ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS ONE SIZE ONLY, REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

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The management of the KEOKUK NATIONAL BANK Endeavors to pursue a progressive policy, to be liberal in its treatment and to adhere strictly to the legitimate lines of banking. 3 PERCENT INTEREST ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

AEROPLANE WRECKED AGAINST THE FENCE Hubert Latham Escaped Without a Scratch When the Accident Occurred. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—Hubert Latham, the young French birdman, had a remarkable escape from death on San Francisco's aviation field. In his second flight of the afternoon he encountered adverse wind conditions that forced him suddenly to the ground after he had attained a height of about 30 feet. Allighting precipitately, he crashed into a fence, completely wrecking his Antoinette monoplane. The boatlike body of the craft was broken into three pieces, the breaks occurring just in front and behind the driver's seat. Latham sat tight and escaped without a scratch, while his machine splintered about him. The engine was badly damaged, both blades of the propeller were snapped off short, the planes were torn into strips and one wheel of the running gear was wrecked completely off. When an army ambulance from Camp Seifridge, near which the accident occurred, reached the aviator's side Latham was found ruefully inspecting the wreck of his machine, and puffing hard on a consoling cigarette. Latham was distinctively "blue" over his mishap and declared he probably would not be able to participate further in the local meeting. Later, his mechanics took a more hopeful view of the situation and asserted they might be able to repair the Antoinette and have it ready for service by next Saturday. This is the second machine wrecked by Latham in his last two engagements, his first mishap having occurred at the recent Los Angeles meet. Early in the afternoon Latham made a short exhibition flight to try out the air currents and an hour

later he set out on his second and disastrous trial with the intention of trying some target shooting. He had a shotgun within easy reach when the smash-up came. Mr. and Mrs. Raines spent Sunday with C. C. McKinney. Fred Zennert and family spent Sunday with his sister in Kahoka. C. Sander and family spent Sunday with Joe Clark. Fritz Zennert returned home Saturday after a month's visit with relatives in south Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Walker spent Sunday with their son, Morris Walker and wife, at Kahoka. The many friends of the newly married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brammer, surprised the young couple with a kitchen shower, Saturday evening, January 7, when many valuable presents were given them. Gertrude Stark is very sick at this time. C. J. Alexander went to Wayland on business Monday. Mrs. C. H. Wilson of Kirkville, after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Heywood, departed for Deaver, Colo., last Wednesday. Mrs. Weaver, of Kahoka, is spending a few days this week with the family of John Brammers. Little Royal Buchanan is very sick. MARIETTA Order Gold Medal Flour if your folks are