

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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DAILY BY MAIL. One year, \$3.00; four months, \$1.00; six months, \$1.50; one month, .25

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

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Address all communications to THE GATE CITY COMPANY, No. 15, North Sixth St., Keokuk, Iowa.

THE GATE CITY is on sale at the following news stands: Hotel Keokuk, cor. Third and Johnson, C. H. Robbins & Co., 63 Main street, Ward Bros., 325 Main street, Depot News Stand.

Keokuk, Iowa, April 25, 1911

THE SHADOW. In a bleak land and desolate. Beyond the earth somewhere, Went wandering through death's dark gate

A soul into the air. And still, as on and on it fled, A wild, waste region through, Behind there fell the steady tread Of one that did pursue.

At last he paused, and looked back; And then he was aware A hideous wretch stood in his track, Deformed, and cowering there.

"And who art thou," he shrieked in fright, "That dost my steps pursue? Go, hide thy shapeless shape from sight, Nor thus pollute my view!"

The foul form answered him, "Always Along thy path I flee, I'm thine own actions, Night and day Still must I follow thee."

—Minot Judson Savage. THOUGHT FOR THE DAY. The steam that blows the whistle will never turn a wheel.

Another thought for the day: Be sure your wife will find you out.

The best instrument with which to "swat the fly" is a folded newspaper. This is the power of the press again vindicated.

The builders of the big Keokuk dam will naturally be interested in the big Pella Dam family.—Des Moines Register and Leader. Sure thing.

Senator Kenyon has received his commission and a Des Moines paper reports that it is made of sheepskin. How long he retains it depends a good deal on whether it has wool on it or not.

A new Nebraska law compels a man to obtain a license before he can go fishing. The wisdom of the enactment is open to question. It may result in still larger fish stories as a means of getting the worth of the money.

In the opinion of the London Spectator the United States will need a larger army and navy to maintain the Monroe doctrine. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat pertinently suggests that any nation that proposes to challenge it should look to the same detail.

Dr. Anna Shaw, head of the suffrage movement in the United States, does not approve of the Illinois idea of paying \$10 to every woman who has a child within two years after marriage. It is disgusting, she says, and partakes of the prize pumpkin and blooded calf idea. She can not imagine a mother who would become one for monetary considerations. Right thinking people generally entertain the same view.

Secretary Sumner of the state board of health is preparing to publish a new edition of laws regulating health matters and to include the new legislation. This latter includes a new law which makes it possible for the first time to quarantine infantile paralysis, from which the state suffered much last year. It also requires that where a death has taken place from tuberculosis the premises must be fumigated. A bill to make measles subject to quarantine failed.

CLEAN UP YOUR PREMISES. Work on the big dam will attract large numbers of visitors to Keokuk this spring, summer and fall, and it is more than ever incumbent upon every citizen to put his premises in the most presentable condition possible in order to create a favorable impression. The first thing to do is to get rid of all litter and filth. Burn up what will burn and haul away to the dumping ground what will not burn. No one should wait to be urged by some civic body before starting work in the cleaning up of his lot. Every property owner and tenant should constitute himself a committee of one to improve the appearance of the property he occupies. Filth and happiness cannot be harmonized as integral parts of a city, and it is useless to attempt to induce people to locate here as a fine place to live, make money and raise a family if streets and alleys and private premises give the lie to the claim.

When the cleaning process is completed needed repairs to buildings

should be made and weather-beaten structures of all kinds given a coat or two of paint. There is nothing that beautifies a building more than paint judiciously applied. It also adds to its value and acts as a preservative. There ought to be more painting done in Keokuk this year than in any three or four years in the past. Both for aesthetic and commercial reasons Keokuk would find it to its advantage to be a shining example of cleanliness and good taste.

A FINE FISH PRESERVE. The construction of the big dam across the Mississippi river at this point, now well under way, will create an immense pool or lake about forty miles long and over thirty-five feet deep in places. This will afford ideal conditions for the propagation of fish, but in order to make the undertaking a success it will be necessary to prohibit the taking of fish with nets and traps. At the present time tons of fish are taken from the river in this vicinity every year with trammel nets and seines and shipped in every direction, with the result that it is now nearly impossible to catch a fish with hook and line anywhere near Keokuk. In order to indulge themselves in their favorite diversion Keokuk disciples of Izaak Walton are compelled to go to the Minnesota lakes, a distance of about 700 miles. This should not be.

To correct this state of affairs a movement is under way to make a fish preserve of the large body of water soon to be created, protected by a stringent law of congress prohibiting seining, trapping or catching fish in any manner between the Keokuk bridge and Fort Madison except with hook and line, and not over two hooks to any kind of a line. It is to be hoped that some such measure will be enacted into law at an early day. The wholesale destruction of fish during the past few years has practically exterminated the white bass, black bass, wall-eyed pike and pickerel in the river in this vicinity, and there is no hope of betterment of conditions until present methods of taking fish are abandoned. Following the building of the dam Keokuk should afford some of the finest fishing in the world, and it will if the movement to convert the lake into a fish preserve is crowned with success.

MILWAUKEE AND SOCIALISM. Milwaukee has had a practical demonstration of social democracy in operation, and does not like it. The demonstration, it may be urged, had not gone very far but it had gone far enough to reveal an immense incapacity, a wild and credulous predilection to visionary innovations and an utterly reckless wastefulness of the people's money. It was recognized that unwise and wasteful expenditures at the outset of the new regime would be only the prelude to far greater extravagances in the future, the program for which was appalling to people owning little homes and already worried about the taxes. The Evening Wisconsin published three days of the situation and the result:

This was the situation at the beginning of the campaign, which ended when the ballots were counted April 4. During the progress of that campaign, social democratic candidates and speakers made many incautious revelations of want of love for American institutions. Furthermore, they tried to profit by making appeals to class hatred and by stirring up religious prejudice.

The people of Milwaukee did not like the prospect of more social democracy, so they rallied to the polls and voted against the new party's candidates, not one of whom was elected, nearly all of whom were buried under an adverse vote of 2 to 1.

The outlook for Milwaukee, is brighter than it was before.

THE TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY. The latest report of the interstate commerce commission gives the following information in regard to the equipment of the railroads of the United States:

Passenger locomotives 13,205 Freight and switch locomotives 44,493 Passenger cars 45,292 Freight cars (exclusive of private cars, and of private concerns) 2,160,784 Locomotives per 1,000 miles of line 246 Average number of cars per 1,000 miles of line 9,580

The railroads are employing, it is estimated, as many as 1,500,000 men and women, principal among whom are 270,000 trainmen and 170,000 stationmen and helpers. The total of all employees being 665 per 100 miles.

Three hundred and sixty-eight railroad companies in the United States are paying out more than \$1,000,000,000 annually in wages, about 42 per cent of their gross revenue.

During the fiscal year 1907-1908, 1,532,981,750 tons of freight were handled. The tons carried one mile, amounted to 218,381,544,802 ton miles. The number of tons of freight carried one mile, per mile of road, was 94,554 such ton-miles. Each ton of freight handled moved 242 miles on the year's average. The average number of cars per freight train was 29.7. The average tons per train was 384. Our estimate of the tons of freight carried during the fiscal year 1909-1910 is 1,500,000,000.

The number of passengers carried by all the railroads in our country in 1908-1909 was \$5,255,337.

The freight earnings of the carriers reporting to the interstate commerce commission during the fiscal year of 1908-1909 were \$1,682,919,204.82, or \$71,222.75 per mile. The average earnings per ton-mile for this same period were 0.755 mills.

The passenger earnings of all rail-

roads in the United States, as officially reported by the interstate commerce commission for the fiscal year 1908-1909 were \$564,302,580.36, an average of \$2,421.87 per mile of road. The average receipts per passenger train revenue per train-mile was \$12.7.

Under the general 2-cent per mile legislation, over the territory east of the Rocky mountains, the earnings for the fiscal year of 1909-10 will probably be found several million dollars short of the figures for the previous year or two, notwithstanding an increase in the number of passengers carried.

JEFFERSON'S MAXIMS. A monument costing \$100,000 is to be erected in Washington in honor of Thomas Jefferson. The sage of Monticello wished to be known as the author of the University of Virginia and author of the Declaration of Independence. He was also the advocate of certain principles of government which he expressed as follows when inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1801:

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.

Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

The support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

A jealous care of the rights of election by the people.

A mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate part of despotism.

A well disciplined militia, our best reliance and for the first moments of war till regulars may relieve them.

The supremacy of the civil over the military authority—economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

Encouragement of agriculture and commerce as its handmaid.

The diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.

Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus.

Trial by jury impartially selected. Jefferson's interest also extended to personal conduct and he proposed the following admonitions, which are as useful today as when offered:

- 1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap; it will be dear to you.
5. Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

Woes of an Editor. Wilson County Citizen: A man who owns eighty acres of land and has brains enough to till it, makes the lot of country newspaper men look like the last sad remnants of a Dutch lurch. The farmer has the best of it all around. He is as independent as an express company. He doesn't have to write a soulful obituary over some peak-headed bloke who kept on display an exhibit of cut-pulp profanity that would make the efforts of a steamboat mate sound like a meeting of the Epworth league. He doesn't have to go into raptures over the beauty of an open-faced bride with a cast of countenance that would blow out the gas. The farmer isn't required to be until his back teeth fall out about the sterling manhood of a groom with ears like a cauliflower plant and the brain power of a shoat. He doesn't have to run a piano contest for the most beautiful young lady in the community, make everybody sore about the winner, and then print a 75-cent half-tone of the beauty that looks like a tintype of grandma at the age of thirteen. There is nothing in the farmer's curriculum that obliges him to paint the local soprano as a heaven-sent songster. He isn't called upon to paint the virtues of a prominent citizen who earned his money by collecting notes with a draw snake. The farmer can express his opinion of the new Methodist preacher in a firm and loud voice, on the four corners, and if the printer ventures to express the view that the preacher ought to be chasing a curry comb over a milch cow instead of filling a large room with thin ozone and misinformation, he will lose subscribers so fast that he won't have the circulation of a cold storage egg. The farmer doesn't have to impress a chaste kiss on the moist nose of his foreman in order to keep him from getting drunk on press day, neither does he have to get somebody to go on his note when the "devil" carelessly feeds a pair of pipe tongs through the cylinder press or the rats chew off the lining of a new set of rollers. If the editor takes two days off in fishing his patrons call him a loafer and take their job work to the other office. If he works until he is bowed over like a fat man with cramps people say he is too stingy to hire extra

help. If he contributes \$2 to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and wears a boiled shirt on Sunday the banks call in his note; and he refuses to dig up for the Woman's Relief Corps supper he is branded as a miser and avoided as if he had the HIVES.

Shall the Farmer Sell His Birthright for a Mess of Pottage? Iowa Homestead: The farmer is beginning to make himself heard on Canadian reciprocity in Washington. An attempt has been made to conciliate him by introducing a bill, not a part of the regular Underwood reciprocity bill, but an entirely separate and distinct admittance from Canada, free of duty, of a number of articles of which the farmer consumes in rather large quantity, the most important items being agricultural implements, dressed meat and meat products, flour, rough timber, boots, shoes, saddles, wire fencing, baling wire, cotton bagging, cotton ties, bagging ties, burlap and salt. It is hoped that this concession will cause the farmer to withdraw his strenuous objection to the reciprocity agreement proposed by President Taft.

The farmer should not allow himself to be blinded to the real situation. President Taft called this extra session of congress for the express purpose of passing the reciprocity pact. His message dealt entirely with this subject. It did not provide for tariff revision in any manner. In fact, the President is quoted as saying that he would protect Republican principles to the extent of vetoing a tariff measure, should the Democrats take things into their hands and attempt to tinker with the tariff more than he believes (and Taft belongs to the party of protection) is fully justifiable. Now, therefore, what is the situation? The President is more than likely to veto a tariff revision measure providing for the admission of articles from Canada free of duty as it is in no manner a part of the reciprocity agreement with the authorities at Ottawa. The original bill providing these concessions to the farmer is almost certain to be amended so as to include a great variety of other articles to be admitted free. No man knows where the revision proposed will end. Is it not logical to assume that such an important matter be put over until after the permanent tariff commission reports next December? Or he can exercise his constitutional prerogative and adjourn congress immediately after it has passed the reciprocity pact and before it can give the farmer the tariff relief now offered as a concession to get him to keep still in his opposition to reciprocity. The farmer is in the position of consenting to sell his birthright for a mere mess of pottage which may never be delivered to him. For it is only a mess of pottage after all. Canada has few manufacturing establishments. It cannot produce the things which the farmer needs in quantity sufficient to make serious competition against the American manufacturer. The situation may be different ten or twenty years from now, when American capital has built up Canadian enterprises and the American farmer has made the Canadian farmer rich, by consenting to reciprocity now, but why relinquish a present prosperity for the glimmering prospect of a condition only partially as good in the remote future?

The farmer must continue to make himself heard in Washington if he is not to suffer in this respect. Not only the grain grower is interested but every class of farmer. The American dairyman will find himself in competition with the Canadian dairymen and he will suffer. The vice-president of one of the big Nebraska creameries states the situation correctly when he says:

"Great quantities of cheese and butter, the products of \$10 and \$20 an acre land in Canada, will come into sharp competition with \$125 an acre land of the Iowa and Nebraska farmer. What chance has the American farmer against such competition as that? The present duty of six cents per pound enables the Iowa and Nebraska farmer to compete with the farmers of the world. Take that six-cent tariff off and it is the finish of the middle west farmer."

Canada has government controlled and government operated creameries teaching its farmers how to make good butter and cheese. Does the American farmer want his dairy products to come in competition with these imports from Canada, brought in without paying a cent of duty? If he does not, he should lose no time in making his stand clear to his congressmen. Do the potato growers of Michigan and Wisconsin and Colorado want to see a repetition of the days when the Canadian product swamped the American market and American grown potatoes were hardly worth digging? Does the American poultryman want to return to the days when Canadian eggs come in free of duty (no longer ago than 1890) and American bought over 15,000,000 dozen eggs in a year? Does he want to surrender the protection of five cents a dozen he now has and get nothing but a glimmering promise of possible future relief in return?

There is only one thing for the American farmer to do and that is to write (better still, to telegraph) the congressman from his district and the two senators from his state. Send them a night letter by telegraph. It will not cost more than a dollar at the most and it may mean the earning and the saving of thousands of dollars before a couple of years have passed. The farmer's interests are at stake. Protect them by making the farmer's stand so prominent that no

congressman at Washington can fail to hear and heed. There is need of prompt action. Today is the time; tomorrow may be too late.

WOMEN NEAR TO SAVAGES? Dr. Sargent of Harvard Calls Them More Primitive, But More Enduring Than Men.

BOSTON, Mass., April 25.—That woman is a lower order of being than man, and that she has developed as rapidly from the barbaric state as man, is asserted by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, head of the department of physical culture at Harvard, director of the Sargent gymnasium for women in Cambridge, and well known as a writer upon subjects pertaining to women's development.

"Women is nearer the savage state than man," says Dr. Sargent. "Her development is more primitive than man's. Just as the Indian is more primitive than the white man.

"Woman being biologically more of a barbarian than man, she has a greater proportion of physical endurance. She can undergo many strains that a man cannot.

"Women accumulate energy, while men expend it. Women have been developing their muscles while men have been developing their brains.

"She is nearer to nature. She is a lower type of organism. But when it comes to a case of withstanding cold or hunger, or thirst, or any physical privation of this sort, a woman can outlast a man in nine cases out of ten.

"It is foolish to go on the principle, therefore, that women must be kept from all labor and all exercise and be taken care of as though they were pets. They should do everything possible, obviously, to preserve the closeness to nature of which I have been speaking. It is more necessary for the good of the race for women to look after their physical well being than it is for men."

The Votes Against Reciprocity. Cedar Rapids Republican: The Iowa delegation in the lower house of congress voted almost unanimously in favor of no free admission of Canadian farm products. The one man who stood out for the manufacturing interests of the east and against the farm interests of Iowa was Congressman Hubbard of the Sioux City district, who always was a peculiar thinker.

The men who voted against Canadian reciprocity will have nothing to explain to their constituents.

It is easy enough to say that the farmers can compete with the world, but it is to be noted that all the other interests want protection. It was suggested the other day that flour be placed on the free list, but the millers immediately proceeded to form an organization and to hire a lobby to fight such a bill. They will spend thousands to thwart that movement. While wheat is to be free, flour is to be taxed fifty cents a barrel. But why should flour be protected, if wheat is free? Do the men who work in Canadian mills receive less than those who work in American mills? It has not so appeared. If the farmer can compete, so can the miller. But the farmer is to be made the sacrifice. He is blamed for the high prices and vengeance is to be taken out on him and put on him alone. Every other industry, without exception, retains a degree of protection. Even the man who kills the steer will have a cent and a quarter a pound on the meat, while the steer itself is free.

If free trade with Canada is such a good thing, why don't the other fellows come forward and agree to take some of it. But we have not heard of a single manufacturer, so far, who has asked that his goods be placed on the free list. No, but they are all in favor of trying it on the farmer.

A Monster Locomotive. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has just turned out from their Topeka shops a monster railroad locomotive which is said to be the largest in the world. It measures 121 feet in length from draw-bar of the tender to the tip of the pilot and is fifteen feet, six inches in height. The boiler is seventy feet long and weighs 825,000 pounds. There are twenty drive wheels, each fifty-six inches in diameter, and four small trucks at the front and rear. It is an oil burner and the capacity of the tank is 12,000 gallons of water and 4,000 gallons of oil. It has the pulling or pushing capacity of four ordinary engines and can handle 175 loaded cars, which would make a train nearly a mile and a half in length. It will be used on the steep grades in the mountain divisions.

VINCENNES. The weather is fine and just right for gardening, which fact has not escaped the watchful eyes of our townsmen, judging from the number of hoes, rakes and garden ploughs in evidence.

Rev. E. M. Carr has just closed a series of revival meetings here which have been well attended and fraught with good results. A church has been organized with about thirty-five charter members and the following board of control: Elders, J. W. Smith and L. L. Camp; deacons, Clarence Vice, L. W. Shafer, Henry Pence and Robt. Cruise; clerk, Miss Mabel Cruise; treasurer, Mrs. L. W. Shafer; pastor, Rev. Siegel.

Roy Chance and Rawlin Doherty are studying telegraphy at Argyle under the excellent tutelage of Worden Newberry, the capable and efficient

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agent of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. at that place. They report favorable progress. John Dumain returned last Monday from Kansas City where he has become proficient as a chauffeur. John will have no trouble in procuring a position almost anywhere he might wish as he is a very skillful and competent driver. Melons are being planted this week and an unusually heavy crop is expected this year. John Teel's house, which has been remodeled and painted is very much improved, both in appearance and service and is quite a cozy little nest. Sprague, neuralgia, colds and other spring ailments have been prevalent this month, but most of the sufferers are convalescing nicely. Mrs. E. J. Case, who had a serious fall last week is now on the high road to recovery.

To Protect Americans. WASHINGTON, April 25.—Following representation by the state department to the foreign office, Ambassador Wilson stated that the Mexican government is considering sending a gunboat to Acapulco to protect American interests there.

Big Lumber Deal. HATTIESBURG, Miss., April 25.—For \$26,000,000 an English syndicate has secured the properties of one of the largest lumber cutting concerns in the south with mills of tremendous capacity at Hattiesburg and Sumrall. The syndicate has also secured an option on the Mississippi Central, running from this city to Natchez. The New Orleans and Great Northern railroad and the plant of the Southern Lumber company at Bogalusa are included.

Rich Hair We publish all the ingredients of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Your doctor can thus quickly decide any hair question. He can see at once it cannot color the hair. Ask him about falling hair, dandruff, thin hair. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.