

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

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MOTHER. As we grow older and at last are left Without the love that seemed so much a part Of each day's life that never had we thought Of it as love, but simply life itself, What is it that comes back of her we miss With tears more bitter because shed so late? Is it the loving counsels that throng back, The wisdom doubly prized as daily proven? Is it her beauty and her graciousness That haunts me while I wake, and comes in dreams? No, no, all day and many nights and days My mind is filled with myriad little things: The way she kissed me when she tied my hood And sent me off to school, a little girl; The infinite pains she took to dress my dolls And make me "parties" with "real things to eat;" And how she'd come a dozen times at night To bring a drink, or comfort me, afraid. My grown up years seem sudden blot- ted out And all the day and in my dreams at night I see her doing all the little things That she, when we were children, used to do. I hear the little words she used to say When I had hurt myself, or some one made me cry: But now I weep; she cannot comfort me. And bitterest are my tears that it's too late To say "I do know now, how wonder- ful you were!" —Alice L. Wood in Hampton's Maga- zine.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY. Be not unwilling in what thou doest, neither selfish nor unadvised nor ob- stinate; let not over-refinement deck out thy thought; be not wordy nor a busybody.—Marcus Aurelius.

It is also a poor rule that won't work always. Anyway, it can be said of the dan- delion that it is no quitter. Even the Democrats in the senate Have insurgents that bite 'em. Awful thought! Just suppose Sena- tor Lorimer should turn state's evi- dence! Next Friday is Arbor day. If you can't plant a tree say a good word for Keokuk. George Gould demonstrated his ability to "come back," which is more than some other gentlemen in the pub- lic eye have been able to do. The dangers of the public drinking cup are by no means imaginary. A guinea pig, inoculated with the scrap- ings from a drinking cup of a public school in Chicago, died in a few days of diphtheria. The Democratic majority in the house at Washington has reciprocated with Canada. The farmers of the country will reciprocate with the Democratic majority in the house at Washington next year. Another of George Fitch's "burning whys" is why does a sixteen year old boy working for nothing around a rail- road station feel bigger than the pres- ident of the road? Mr. Fitch has a con- firmed habit of wanting to know things that nobody can find out. Let's see. Muscatine is the city where "Billy" Sunday turned practi- cally everybody from the error of their way and subsequently all the saloons were put out of business. And now it takes three companies of the Iowa national guard to preserve the peace there. The President finds that the Unitari- ans are regarded as a goddess church and thinks steps should be taken to remove a wrong impression. An Oklahoma preacher who was challeng- ed by a Unitarian to a joint debate found himself offered "the best coor- dog on Black Bear" by a citizen un- der the impression that "this hero Unitarian" was a creature not to be fought until tired.

A. Maurice Low, expert in interna- tional affairs, doubts that after Japan had swam across the Pacific ocean she would have left enough wind to take the Pacific coast and cross the Divide. Mr. Low's doubting has in it the elements of common sense.

Dr. J. I. Gibson of Des Moines has been appointed state veterinarian to succeed Dr. Paul O. Koto, whose term has expired. Dr. Gibson served as state veterinary surgeon during the administration of Governor Shaw and made an excellent record. The retiring surgeon has held the office since 1902.

The state department of public in- struction has sent out a circular to all schools in the state asking general observance of Arbor day and Bird day in the schools of the state next Fri- day. The teachers are urged to have special exercises and to encourage the planting of trees and the study of the birds.

The notoriety given the Dam family attests the popularity of the name.—Sioux City Journal. And the name, in turn, suggests Keokuk. Thus are the scriptures fulfilled that all things work together for good—to this community since Engineer Cooper inaugurated his great enterprise.

A new law in Nebraska provides that no one may hunt or fish any- where in the state, unless there is a license held by someone in the fam- ily. It has been thoughtfully suggest- ed that the law should go a little fur- ther and provide that at least two members of every family holding a li- cense shall be willing to clean the fish or game.

The so-called "progressive" mem- bers of the Iowa delegation at Wash- ington are "catching it" from the in- surgent newspapers of the state. The least caustic criticism of them is that "while they had been long on professions, they were mighty bad performers." The lot of a western "progressive" congressman is not a happy one in these days of proposed free trade with Canada at the ex- pense of the farmers of the country.

Senator W. S. Kenyon has accepted two invitations to make speeches in Iowa, and will return from Washing- ton for that purpose in June. He will deliver a commencement address at Coe college at Cedar Rapids on June 13 and a similar address at Grinnell college on June 14. It is stated that he has had several hundred invitations to speak in Iowa since his election as senator. He anticipates that congress will have adjourned by the time he will want to return for these address- es.

The Greater Des Moines committee is in receipt of a letter from the prime minister of Siam asking for "one catalogue" of that city. Opinion is divided as to whether he thinks it is a museum of some kind or a mail order house. The body of the letter is written in English, but, on the authority of one of the papers there, the signature attached looks as if it were the footprints of an intoxicated chicken on its way to church. The prime minister's name is Manghow Rajabaree.

Within fifty years the stock of the Pullman Palace Car Co. has increased from \$1,250,000 to \$120,000,000 from the surplus of its earnings. Last year it earned \$33,334,073. It paid 8 per cent dividend, and distributed \$20,000,000 in stock. These figures are taken from the first report of the company to the interstate commerce commis- sion. No further evidence is required by the commission to prove that the charges of the Pullman corporation are too high, and its rate ought to be regulated.

The Sioux City Journal offers the following: "It is suggested that the Iowa dele- gation to the national Republican con- vention should be selected next year with reference to a proposal of Col. Lafe Young for vice president. No doubt the suggestion is made in the interest of harmony and in full recog- nition of Colonel Young's power as a stumpser." More likely it is made as a possible means of getting rid of Colonel Young as a candidate for senator. All that glitters is not gold.

Congressman Prouty comes in for a chastisement from the Des Moines Register and Leader because of his attitude on the Canadian reciprocity measure. Mr. Prouty was quite a "tail" reformer when he had no re- sponsibility but as soon as he got where he had a vote as well as a "voice" in shaping legislation he went back on all of his protestations and joined with Joe Cannon and other "reactionaries" in opposing the ad- ministration of President Taft. This leads the Cedar Rapids Record to say, very pertinently, that there is quite a difference between being an agitator and a legislator.

A government-operated coal mine not for profit sounds like socialist talk, but it is to be a reality, with the object of getting scientific data of the working conditions most likely to pre- vent explosions and fires. The ex- perimental mine is to be at Bruceston, Pa., near Pittsburg. Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, head of the bureau of mines, who has just returned from a personal investigation of the mine disasters at Throop, Pa., and Banner, Ala., reports his conviction that the only way to security is to make mines ab- solutely fire-proof, and recommends a

system of electric firing while the men are out of the mines. Wetting of the mines is urged to prevent dust explosions.

The extent to which the telephone has entrenched upon the telegraph as a means of dispatching trains in 1910 is shown in a bulletin just issued by the Interstate Commerce commis- sion. An increase of 15,373 miles of railroad on which the telephone is used was shown. On January 1, 1911, the telegraph was used on 175,211 miles and the telephone on 41,717 miles. The bulletin also shows that there were at the beginning of the year 71,269 miles of railroad in the United States operated under the block signal system, 17,711 miles of which were automatic. The increase in this system in 1910 was 5,473 miles, 3,473 miles being automatic.

ROOSEVELT NOT A CANDIDATE.

"Where Roosevelt Stands Today," is the title of an authorized and for- mal interview with the former Presi- dent of the United States by Henry Beach Needham in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. In it Colonel Roosevelt says: "I am not a candidate for the presidency, and my real friends will do me a cruel in- justice if they seek to make me such." He refers to his fight in the Saratoga convention by saying that most of the delegates did not agree with him on the tariff and other matters, but were ready to follow him for honest govern- ment, as opposed to boss rule, and he had no power to reward or punish any one. He had wanted to come back from Europe and keep out of politics, but was imprompted to help along the progressive movement, and it had seemed his duty to do that without regard to what might be the effect on him personally. He feels that the country is to be congratulated on the prospect of getting a closer trade re- lation with Canada, and he urges the plan of popular election of senators. The same should apply to national dele- gates to party conventions. Needham quotes Roosevelt's roushtrider friend, John C. Greenway, as saying: "Colonel Roosevelt's greatest ambition is to be shot on the field of battle."

THE TRUTH ABOUT BROWNS- VILLE.

At last we seem to have the authen- tic inside truth about the Browns- ville affair. It will be recalled that this Texas border town was shot up by persons who have never been brought to account for their wild ex- ploit, although the facts have been in- vestigated officially five times and the testimony taken would fill many vol- umes. Now comes William E. Curtis, the well-known newspaper correspond- ent, who has been visiting in the neighborhood, and who says:

"It was a night raid made by eleven enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth in- fantry, which was the garrison at Fort Brown, upon saloons in the neighborhood which refused to sell drinks to colored soldiers. It is as- serted here that the eleven men who participated were positively identified and warrants were issued in their names. If the commandant had per- mitted them to be arrested and pun- ished that would have been the end of it, but the officers of the regiment, who knew the men that did the shoot- ing just as well as the culprits them- selves, not only encouraged, but en- joined them to hold their peace, and it soon became a question of honor for them to do so. No secret was ever better kept, and it is a remark- able illustration of the fidelity of the colored race. There is no doubt that the whole affair was due to lax disci- pline on the part of the officers, who should have been punished instead of the men."

The explanation is a plausible one. If correct, it puts the blame for con- cealing the culprits on the officers instead of on the men. The conspir- acy of silence theory explains many things otherwise inexplicable.

OPIMUM CULTURE

The Post-Graduate, a medical maga- zine, reports a rumor that a plantation for the growing of opium is to be es- tablished in this country, and says that "as our revenue laws prohibit the importation of opium, except for medicinal purposes, and as undoubt- edly opium could be cultivated in some parts of our country in which the climate is similar to that in which it is grown in the East, our govern- ment will be charged with the duty of strictly supervising any attempt to raise such a crop, if it can be made commercially successful." According to this journal, 500,000 pounds of opium are used annually in the United States, a hundred times more than is prescribed by physicians.

TO FIGHT THE FLY.

So completely have house flies been exterminated in England that screens are no longer used in windows and doors. This shows what can be done. A solution of formalin or formalde- hyde in water is the best and cheap- est exterminator. Put a spoonful of formalin in half a tea cupful of water and expose it in a saucer in your room. Try it once and you will see. Burn pyrethrum powder in a room and sweep out the stupefied flies. Or put twenty drops of carbolic acid on a hot shovel. The vapor is deadly to the pest. Put a dram of bichromate of potash in half a glass of water and sweeten. Expose a little of the solu- tion in saucers. Sticky fly paper also will do the work.

The Casey Vindicator rightly insists that a young lady has just as good a right to wear hobbie skirts, etc., as a young man has of wearing accidental fitting trousers strapped to and about the short ribs with the seat bobbing along behind with a clearance of six or eight inches above the right of way.

Violence in the Unions

Chicago Tribune: Every believer in the trade union idea and every well wisher of the organized labor move- ment will hope that the three men charged with dynamiting the Los An- geles Times building will be able to prove their innocence. The crime charged is a most terrible one, and the mere suspicion that it was com- mitted by union men, or in compliance with a plot formed by union officials, casts a dark shadow upon the cause of union labor throughout the coun- try.

The charge made and the evidence thus far exposed are too serious to be met by the counter charge of a police frame-up. They must be followed en- getically until they are verified or dis- proved. This is the demand of all good citizens and should be above all the demand of good union members.

That there are elements among the unions which do not hesitate to use violence and to commit crime is only too well known. Here in Chicago we have had our "education committee" and wrecking crews. And within a few weeks there was an outbreak of "gun men" which would have been more in keeping with a tough mining camp or border town than a civilized community.

Now comes this evidence of the wholesale use of dynamite in the destruction of life and property.

If this evidence is even approxi- mately true the situation is the gravest union labor has ever faced. The people of the United States will not submit to such methods. Granting great inequalities of fortune and much social injustice, conditions are very far from justifying resort to the des- perate remedies of treason and blood- shed. If they are resorted to they will result in the intimidation of the public, but in the drastic suppression of all organizations which connive at them.

The great mass of union men are law abiding citizens, a credit to the country, and a great source of its strength and prosperity. The progres- sive betterment of these citizens ought to be and is the concern of the nation. But it is these men who must be first to set their faces against the violence and criminality practiced by vicious or misguided men in the union ranks. If it should be proved that the Times building was destroyed in a labor plot, the tragedy will prove to be far more hurtful to the cause of union labor than to its recalcitrant enemies.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Iowa Falls Citizen observes that the original Kenyon fellows are now very numerous and very much in evidence.

Three members of the Paine family marrying three girls of the Kennedy family is the record of two families near Eagle Grove.

It is laid down as a rule by the Peoria Herald-Transcript that when young people marry in haste the pa- rents get the best chance to repent at leisure.

"Gracious!" exclaims the Waterloo Reporter. "What if the button work- ers' strike at Muscatine extends to the growers of watermelons?"

"It is neither an insurgent nor a standpat victory," says the Bedford Times-Republican, speaking of the election of Kenyon. "It was essentially a compromise."

If newspapers were compelled by law to tell on the truth, George Fitch foresees that the number of ac- complished musicians would diminish with horrible rapidity.

The Castana Times says that while we are a peaceably inclined people a good live war dispatch will sell more newspapers than all the yellow hash of the yellowest kind of journalism.

"Ever notice," inquires Ed Howe, "when a dog follows a woman, how she stamps her foot angrily and says 'Go home, sir!' And the dog pays no more attention than do her husband and boys?"

Clifford in Action.

Des Moines Capital: We fear there is one feature of the recent home tes- timonial and banquet to Senator Ken- yon at Ft. Dodge that has not been properly called to the attention of the people of the state. We refer to the holy snow which the Honorable Clif- ford Thorne, the Boy Wonder of the Iowa board of railway commissioners, made of himself in the wee small hours of that Easter morning, when the banqueters had not yet dispersed and when the very air was surcharged with the spirit of congratulations and good will.

As to what happened we will let Fred W. Davis, the well-known cor- respondent of the Sioux City Journal, who was at Ft. Dodge and saw and heard all that transpired, tell the story.

We have made some investigations as to why the insurgent newspapers of Des Moines, who were represented at Ft. Dodge by staff correspondents, failed to give Clifford their usual en- thusiastic mention and we find that their mortification, chagrin and dis- gust were so intense as to utterly pre- clude anything of the kind.

Verily, we think that will be about all for Clifford. Accidents in politics will happen and as a result of what

This must be plain to union men, who as a class can have no sympathy with such outrages. But it also should be plain that the abolition of violence must not be left to external agencies, but should be put down from within.

Davenport Democrat: It is to be hoped that the investigations will dis- close the truth of the whole matter. If some of the labor unions have been able to carry their point only with the aid of dynamite, it is to the inter- est of all the unions which have ac- complished their aim by peaceful methods that the lawless ones be curbed. Trade unionism should be purged of any suggestion that it de- pends upon the torch and the stick of dynamite to win its battles.

Marshalltown Times-Republican: Violence and the violent are the chief mistakes of organized labor. The time is coming when labor organizations will in their own protection and for their own good name weed out the violent and prosecute violence. Otis may be pursuing his private ven- geance. Burns may be earning pay by concealing dynamite in order to find it again and by bringing false charges. If this is so it would be the part of wisdom to consider how and by whom the hook upon which to hang false accusation was furnished. No or- ganization can furnish strong suspi- cion of violence and outrage and en- dure with credit.

Cedar Falls Record: The destruc- tion of the newspaper property at Los Angeles and the death of twenty peo- ple in consequence so thoroughly aroused the country that the best de- tective talent in the United States de- voted its energies to running down the offenders. The men under arrest have been tracked all over the coun- try and many pounds of explosives to- gether with numerous devices for carrying forward the deadly work were found in the possession of the men arrested.

It is an awful thing to contemplate this conspiracy against life and prop- erty by officials of one of the strong- est labor organizations in the United States. Such conduct does the cause of organized labor more harm, cre- ates more prejudice and prompts greater effort for the supremacy of the open shop than anything that could have happened.

transpired at the last general election the youthful Bombastes Furioso of Iowa insurgency will be permitted to strut his one brief day or until the statute of limitations shall mercifully permit the curtain to be rung down.

After that, cheap vaudeville circuits will undoubtedly have a new attrac- tion to offer. Bosco, the snake-eater, will be pushed into the background to make room for Clifford Thorne, who can swallow an entire railroad cor- poration at one gulp without the twitching of a muscle or the batting of an eye.

Why Does the Harem Scare 'em? There was a young lady of sense, Who said harem skirts were immense, Till she thought, "If I wear 'em Suppose I should tear 'em While climbing a barbed-wire fence?"

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BOY SCOUTS

One of the Country's Unique and Fast Growing Organizations.—About Its Principles

The Boy Scout organization was founded by Baden-Powell and Lord Roberts in England about seven years ago and was transplanted to this coun- try two or three years later, its chief promoter and organizer in America being the great naturalist-author, Thompson Seton, who is the chief scout of the national organization, President Taft and Col. Roosevelt are respectively the honorary president and vice president, and many promi- nent educators, clergymen and army people are on the board of directors, and take a deep interest in its objects and work.

The basic principle of the organi- zation is the cultivation of nature life for boys with reference to their de- velopment in all many qualities. It accepts as legitimate the nature in- stincts of a boy for woodcraft and ad- venture, and seeks to give expression to these instincts along lines that make for honor, courage, kindness and helpfulness and true manhood. It is a movement of a most timely charac- ter, in view of the enervating and de- moralizing influences that beset the youth of our nation, and that are mak- ing degenerates of a large percentage of our boys and young men. The ideal of the boy scout organization is to supply a safe, attractive and natural sub- stitute for the dangerous, excessive and deleterious occupations into which if left to themselves, boys tend to drift, or if kept from them without such a natural substitute, to become "sissies" and "muffs." You cannot expect a boy—or anybody else—to be good without something to do that gives play to, and affords opportunity for the proper development of his natural instincts. This the Boy Scouts seeks to provide.

"It is an effort to get boys to appre- ciate the things about them, and to train them in self reliance, manhood and good citizenship. It is 'peace scouting' these boys engage in, living

When You Think

Of the pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associ- ated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she re- gards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from pain. It establishes regularity, subdues inflam- mation, heals ulceration and cures fe- male weakness.

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There are three classes of scout- ing, hiking and learning the secrets of the woods and fields. The movement is not essentially military, but the mili- tary virtues of discipline, obedience, neatness and order are scout virtues. Endurance, self reliance, self control and an effort to help someone else are scout objectives. Every activity that lends itself to these aims is good scout craft. The aim of the Boy Scouts is further to supplement the various ex- isting educational agencies, and to promote the ability in boys to do things for themselves and others. The method is summed up in the term scoutcraft, and is a combination of observation, deduction and handiness, or the ability to do. Scoutcraft con- sists of first aid, life saving, track- ing, signaling, cycling, nature study, seamanship and other instruction. This is accomplished in games and team play, and is pleasure, not work for the boy. The only essential equip- ment is the out-of-doors, a group of boys and a leader. The form of organization is very simple. Eight boys, aged from 12 to 18, form a patrol; two or three pa- troles make a camp. At the head of the patrol or camp, is the scout master, who holds a commission from the national organization. Each patrol has a patrol leader, with an assistant who is called corporal. All the boys are assigned a definite class of work in the various departments of scout activ- ity. The order is not a secret one, but there are signs and signals by which the members of the organiza- tion, or a particular patrol, make them- selves known to each other. The equipment is a khaki uniform, with haversack and staff. The badge of the order, which is worn on the left sleeve, consists of a representation of a fleur-de-lis arrowhead, with the motto "Be prepared." There are three classes of scout- ing, first class, second class and first class. Graded tests are made to qualify a boy to join, successively, these different stages of membership. For example, a tenderfoot must know the scout law, be able to tell the composition of, and how to fly, the American flag, and how to tie four standard knots. The higher grades call for further tests, such as being able to box the compass, make a camp fire, with two matches, render first aid to the injured, etc. The scout oath is three-fold, viz: "I give my word of honor that I will do my best— (1) 'To do my duty to my God and my country. (2) 'To obey the Scout laws. (3) 'To help other people at all times.' The organization is not sectarian or political in any sense, but can be worked, where desired, in connection with any church, Y. M. C. A., college or school. The separate patrols or camps may represent a particular school, church or organization, while a local battalion or regiment may be formed of a group of such patrols or camps under general officers. Or a patrol or camp may be formed in a community not directly in connection with any church or school, but se- creted under a leadership which sees to keep it carefully free from the control of any special interest. Origin of "Yonkers." Patron Van de Donck, in the years after 1642, lived such a serene and robust life on his Hudson river estate that the Dutch villagers called his manor farm, "De Jonkheer's land"—the gentleman's land; later com- pressed by the frugal English into "Yonkers."

Nervous? Let your doctor prescribe the medicine. He knows best. The fact, however, that Ayer's Sarsa- parilla has such strong tonic properties, and is entirely free from alcohol, may make it precisely to his liking. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.