

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. SKIRVIN, Manager

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Keokuk, Iowa, May 23, 1911

"I'LL TAKE THIS WORLD FOR MINE."

The open cars are out again. The parks are filling up. And all mankind are drinking from an overflowing cup.

The air is tempered just to suit. The color scheme is fine—Others may sigh for heavenly worlds, I'll take this world for mine.

The birds are singing merrily. The songs they sang of yore, when you and I were romping boys in God's great out-of-door.

The dear old earth, the green old earth, She's mighty hard to beat—You get a thorn with every rose—But oh, that rose is sweet! —J. H. Rockwell in Springfield (Ill.) Register.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

Silence is an argument to which the other fellow can find no answer.

The country breathes free once more. The Illinois legislature has adjourned.

Now that Walter Brooks has been divorced, he will probably fly higher than ever.

An expert has been aptly defined as a man who knows all about it up to the time another expert is put on the case.

Oklahoma boasts a girl of twelve who can spell best. There are any number of youngsters in Iowa of only half that age who can spell the same word without difficulty.

Automobiles are now being advertised at \$350 apiece. But it is as true of automobiles as of other things that you get no more than you pay for. And sometimes not as much.

It has been suggested as possible that Diaz proposes to turn Mexico over to Madero just to get even with him. There is no question that the latter's troubles are just beginning.

Many people wonder why a man should want to take a nap when there is a baseball game in his vicinity.—Sioux City Tribune.

More people wonder HOW a man can take a nap under such conditions.

It develops that nobody really expected or wanted to see Standard Oil annihilated—except a few ultra-insurgents who will be satisfied with nothing short of the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds.

It is said that 70 per cent of the American people are without church affiliation. Whether the churches or the people are to blame for this state of affairs is a good subject for the country debating societies.

June 12 to 17, the International Woman Suffrage alliance is to hold its congress in Stockholm with many American delegates and the president, an American woman from New York City. Since 1841 it has held conventions in Copenhagen, Amsterdam and London, and delegates from every affiliated society. The transaction of business is combined with public meetings for propaganda.

The regular monthly classified statement of the gross earnings of the United States roads shows that total, which includes returns from almost two-thirds of the country's mileage, aggregates only \$167,040,324, as compared with \$174,550,894 for the corresponding period a year ago, or a decrease of 4.3 per cent. Of the nine classes into which the statement is divided, only two show any improvement.

Massachusetts proposes to put the screws on promoters who use false advertisements regarding the values of stocks or enterprises. Heretofore the only crime laid against this class has been that of obtaining money under false pretenses but it has been very difficult to convict them on this charge. Now that state has just been given a law by its legislature to make the publishing of a false statement or advertising a crime, this will deprive this class of the most valuable way of reaching the public, and it is hoped the measure will prove effective. There should be similar legislation in Iowa and every other state.

CLEWS ON THE DECISION.

Henry Clews' latest weekly letter to The Gate City is devoted for the most part to what the eminent New York financier calls "the broadminded interpretation of the Sherman law contained in the supreme court's decision in the Standard Oil case." He says that so far as the Oil Company itself is concerned, the ruling could scarcely have been more drastic, for it leaves the corporation no choice but to dissolve and abandon its present combination method of doing business.

"It is a process which means in its turn the division of the securities of the subsidiary organizations among the many holders of the stock at present parent organization. The result, it will be seen, is not necessarily a great hardship, aside from the tremendous amount of clerical work involved. While every effort will, of course, be made to comply with the court's decree, the fact will remain that the ownership of the various subsidiary organizations will still remain under the control of the majority ownership of the present holding company. The court provides that the constituent companies may contract and agree with each other. There will probably, therefore, be no serious financial losses to stockholders."

Mr. Clews explains that it is the broader question involved in the decision that is responsible for the relief that has been shown in financial circles since the decision was promulgated. The court has given a not unexpected interpretation to the statute by declaring that it forbids only unreasonable restraint of trade—restraint by which the public at large is a sufferer. The Sherman law was enacted, primarily, to put on the national statute books the penalties of the common law in regard to trade restraint. This is something that Senator Hoar very clearly expressed during the period that the Sherman law was under discussion before its enactment. He showed that there was not an common law of the United States and that the common law prevailing in the separate states of the Union could not, as such, be enforced by the federal courts by means of any penalty or punishment. This explanation affords considerable light on the decision that has just been announced, for it follows the common law principle that restraint of trade to be punishable must be unreasonable—that is to say, it must restrain competition to an extent that will cause direct harm to the public. Mr. Clews goes on to say:

On this broad ground, it is evident that our industrial combinations that do not injure public interests have now nothing to fear from the Sherman law. Instead of killing this statute, our supreme court may be said to have vitalized it. Chief Justice White very properly intimated that by applying the rule of reason to the act instead of following it literally the court has probably saved the statute from condemnation as an unconstitutional enactment. A literal interpretation of the law would mean impairment of property rights, in obvious violation of Constitutional rights. A gratifying feature is the fact that the supreme court bench is virtually unanimous in its attitude on the trust question. The decision will go a long way towards removing the feeling of discrimination that has existed against industrialists as a class because of the fear that their entire form of organization was antagonistic to the provisions of the anti-trust law. There is no longer occasion to fear such a condition in case of those of our great industrial combinations that are under the direction of men of integrity and ability and which do not seek by unfair means to monopolize the industries with which they are connected.

THE SILENCE CURE.

Dr. Enrico Serafina, an Italian neurologist of distinction, who has been studying the American people for several years, says that unless we adopt a policy of "mental repose, quiet, silence," we are doomed to become a race of lunatics. The Peoria Herald-Transcript concedes that there may be a good deal of truth in the Italian doctor's statement, but it sees no reason to believe that his suggestion will be adopted. While the German thinks much and says little and the Englishman neither thinks nor talks much, the American has the faculty of thinking a tremendous amount—and talking a tremendous amount more. The H-T admits that this may indeed lead us in time to national lunacy; but any effort to repress our activity of tongue would result in a mental explosion several generations sooner. We need repose, but we need our safety valve more.

RAT KILLING IN INDIANA.

Gibson county, Ind., claims to be the first county in the United States to observe a rat-killing day. The annual slaughter of rats in Gibson county is to take place on June 6 and it is hoped to make some new record in rat killing. Last year one of the slaying teams put 200 rodents on its mortality list and thereby set a high mark for the rest of the county. It is no mean distinction that attaches to Gibson county on this account. The extermination of such a number of rats in a single locality means the removal of a heavy tax from corn cribs, wheat bins and smokehouses. The rat is a destructive animal and in recent years it has developed that form as a disease carrier. The loss on tremendous in the aggregate and cities and rural communities alike might profitably engage in an annual

anti-rat crusade. It is no exaggeration to say that millions of dollars' worth of products in the United States are damaged and destroyed by rats in the course of a year's depredations. The farmer who boards a colony of rats at his barn or stable is paying dearly to maintain an unmitigated nuisance—and a menace to life and health as well.

A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Chicago patriots are planning a national contest, with a prize of \$500,000 hung up for the winner. Each school child in the country is to be asked to give a cent toward this prize. When it has been awarded congress is to be asked to make the winning song official instead of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It is urged that the latter is a stolen air and one that the multitude cannot possibly sing because of its great range. It is proposed to buy a perfectly good and serviceable national song that doesn't go above E or below middle G. But will money buy such a song? The Columbus (O.) Citizen says as to this: "We dare aver that it will not. We dare say that all the treasure of the Rand and the Yukon will not avail to buy us a truly national song before the time is ripe for it. We believe that when the time is ripe the singer will appear and the blazing song will be sung—and that the stranger won't charge us \$500,000 for it."

The Chicago Record-Herald admits that we have no song worthy of being classed, as regards words or music, with the old world national songs. This fact must be admitted by even the most boastful of Fourth of July patriots. The same paper concedes that the chances of getting anything worth while through a prize competition are not brilliant: "Great national songs are born of great events, as a rule. Yet the unexpected may happen, and if some genius should be inspired by this offer to the creation of a musical reflection of the best spirit of the nation he will become the possessor of more glory than many great poets and musicians ever owned, and along with the lot he may get the \$3,000,000 which the public school pupils are to be allowed to raise."

We all know that Lisle wrote the "Marsellaise" as a tribute to lay on liberty's altar, that the Greek athletes and singers strove for glory and not for gain, that money, pure and simple, has never yet given the world anything really worth while—nothing like the "Marsellaise" or the lyrics of Sappho or the Winged Victory of Samothrace—yet there are folks who think we're surely going to get the real national anthem now—because the prize is \$500,000. The Louisville Herald does not share this expectation, but the New York Sun is more hopeful. It takes it for granted that a new national song of course will be a hymn of new nationalism, strong, thrilling, uplifting and mounting like the lark to heaven's high gates. Says the Sun:

"What more natural, inevitable than that such a song should be written—by a child poet—some gifted boy with a Miltonian turn of mind—there must be plenty of 'em in the public schools of Chicago. Such a lyric would be able to clothe the spirit and essence of the new nationalism in lines of living light and make a new national song which would be worth fully \$2,000 in any market."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

According to Ed Howe, after a man has been married a few years, he begins to look like a book the baby has played with.

The Sioux City Journal anticipates that the word "anomalous" is going to be sadly overworked before the excuse for using it in connection with our politics wears out.

The Burlington Gazette says that Madero and other insurgents down in Mexico are just now giving splendid examples of why the people of that republic should hang on to old man Diaz as long as possible.

The wages of the trainmen in the United States and Canada have been increased \$17,000,000 in a year, according to the report made to the international convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen by W. G. Lev, president. This is the first statement to be made of the great wage increasing movement in 1910.

THE GRADUATES.

Over 700 children will graduate from the Des Moines schools this year. Last year the number was 650. Just think of it, 700 young people are turned out, (in a sense) into the world from one Iowa city alone. Are they fit? What has been done for their education and advancement that will enable them to successfully compete in the markets of the world? —Waterloo Reporter.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: The above contains some pertinent questions, properly answered only if the people are disposed to make the education of the young folks of the most practical sort. Many hundreds of young people will graduate from Iowa schools this year—an average year. Most of these young people are going directly into business or home life or both. A small percentage is going to attend college. How well is the large percentage fitted for the every-day burdens of life? This question is called to mind by an editorial in the current issue of the Ladies' Home Journal, which quotes a letter written by

and covers every section of the country.

"The California climate may bring more roses than Iowa," says the Cherokee Times, "but we will wager that they do not produce a more grateful fragrance than the wild plum blossoms with which every Iowa breeze is freighted."

In the view of the Kewanee Star-Courier, half the battle of business consists in getting customers to come and try you out, and most of the other half consists in so treating them when they do come that they will feel inclined to come back again.

The Cedar Rapids city council has passed a curfew ordinance to keep all youngsters under sixteen years of age off the streets after 9 o'clock at night during the summer and after 10 o'clock in the winter. Those who disobey the rule are subject to a fine of \$5 for each offense.

The Cedar Rapids Republican contends that as long as the people of American cities spend so much money on amusements, they can not be called hard up nor can they lay claim to inability to support worthy institutions or inability to lend financial encouragement to city boosting.

Haym Salomon. Chicago Tribune: "I came here tonight," said President Taft, "not to make a speech but to second the motion that a memorial be raised to the Jew who stood by Robert Morris and financed the American revolution."

Three men took a conspicuous part in financing the revolution, and each of them could say with truth that republics are ungrateful. They were the Frenchman, Beaumarchais; and the American, Robert Morris; and Haym Salomon—the latter by religion a Jew. The names of Beaumarchais and Morris are familiar, while that of Salomon is not, but in the "times that tried men's souls" the wealth he had acquired as merchant and banker was put at the service of the continental congress. That was in addition to the services he rendered in negotiating the war subsidies obtained in France and Holland.

When Haym Salomon died in 1785 he had not been repaid all he advanced the government. His heirs have repeatedly petitioned congress, but have been rebuffed. If it will not pay a just debt of the nation it might at least vote a monument.

The services of the Jew banker and merchant were such as to make him worthy of a memorial. The memorial would serve another purpose. It would bring home to many who are not aware of it that there were Jews in this country at the time of the revolution and that they, like men of other religions, took an active part in the struggle for independence. Some were in the army, and others, like Haym Salomon, furnished the sinews of war for the continentals.

Occasionally anti-Semitic sentiment, malignant or silly, manifests itself in this country. One antidote for it would be an official recognition—such as a memorial to Haym Salomon would be—of what the Jew did to make this country free. He earned thereby the right to make it the asylum of oppressed co-religionists of other lands.

THE MURDER OF WM. SHAKESPEARE

Dr. Owen Expects to Not Only Prove the Crime But Recover the Head of the Man.

In the whole of the incredible and amazing story of the search that Dr. Orville Owen is making in the mud of the River Wye there is nothing so amazing and incredible as the inventory of the contents of those boxes which Dr. Owen declares Bacon buried two and a half centuries ago.

There are sixty-nine boxes in all supposed to be hidden in the cache. The contents of the boxes which Dr. Owen declares stand revealed in the cypher are:

The original manuscripts of the works of Marlowe Greene and Peele, whose names Dr. Owen's cypher declares mask the writings of Bacon. The manuscripts of Spencer's Faerie Queene, another of Bacon's works.

The manuscripts of Bacon's works

a third year high school girl to her grandmother. The letter was a fearful and wonderful mess of spelling.

She had failed to master the beginning of a practical education. Nor is she an exception. She is the representative of a great class of students, who are not educated to the extent where they are able to successfully compete in markets of the world.

The Debate. (O. wad some power the giftie gie us to see oursel's as ither see us.—Robert Burns.)

One afternoon down at the store Jed Hall and Dock Bates took the floor. And when we gave each one the reins, He argued which man had more brains—

The one who had a beard to comb, Or he who had a shiny dome. And while those two men argued, We laughed until we nearly died.

Jed Hall declared an intellect Like his commanded much respect. Said he: "Now, Dock Bates wears a beard That's full of germs and should be sheared. No man with any sense would wear A wagon load of crimson hair. Dock merely keeps his beard in place So he won't need to wash his face."

Then old Dock Bates got up and called Jed Hall a name. Said he: "You bald Potato, you might have some hair. On that bald dome of yours, up there, If any hair restorer could Grow hair upon a block of wood." Dock bought a razor then, and Jed Bought tonic to rub on his head. —Pasadena News.

A Shrewd Dutchman.

Howard A. Burrell in Washington Press: Petros (or Peter) Cnossen arrived here from Rotterdam, May 3, the guest of Mr. S. Brewer. After a year's enforced, conscripted service in Queen Wilhelmina's army, he deserted. He is twenty-two years old. He had been a sailor, and that made it easy for him to slip onto a ship; the police would suspect nothing, as they knew he had been a seaman. Only his mother and grandmother knew he meant to slope. Under the idiotic army regulations, he must serve till he was thirty-five years old. Think of it, from twenty-one to thirty-five not his own boss. And what would you think he got? Four cents a week. Measure the altitude of that Alpine fact. How could he spend all that money? Peter is a son of Brewer's cousin, who has been here some time, working on a farm.

Think of the idiocy of a military establishment. Holland is a tuppenny kingdom, a vest pocket quendom, and must have an army. So must Belgium alongside. In Antwerp I was told the garrison numbered 25,000 men. Crazy about soldiers and guns and cannon. Taxes, to support that folly? I should say so. Must shell out enormous taxes to pay even four cents a week. Of all the absurdities in this enlightened age, war and war-footing are the capstone of idiocy.

Peter went to work, Monday, to learn American farming and language, and his wage is \$18 a month and found. Beats four cents a week a bit.

which he published under his own name.

Diaries containing the history of the court of France to which Bacon was attached.

The original death warrant of Mary, queen of Scots.

Important masonic documents, the full nature of which cannot be published.

The great seal which Bacon had made for himself as king of England, bearing the words, "Franciscus Dei Gratia Angliae, Fran lae, Hiberniae Rex, Fidel Defensor."

The proof that Bacon was all that he claimed to be, namely, the rightful heir to the throne.

The proof of the marriage between Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester, which the title pages of many books of the period hint at in emblems. The head of William Shakespeare. The veil had been lifted from the great secrets that are held in that agreement between the duke and Dr. Owen—but the most shuddering thing behind it is the head of William Shakespeare.

Dr. Owen stands firmly against the storm of ridicule and contempt which such a story as he tells is bound to bring down on him. It is no new theory with him, though it is new to England, that Shakespeare was killed by Bacon.

The actual murder is believed to be found in "Macbeth," where the fragment of the murder of Banquo forms the kernel of this particular story hidden in the plays. This is Dr. Owen's story of how Bacon killed Shakespeare:

"William Shakespeare, who could neither read nor write, was one of the figureheads whom Bacon used to hide his true work. It happened that Bacon wrote a letter to his publishers about the plays which were then being published in quarto form. He gave this letter to Shakespeare to take to the publishers, but Shakespeare instead took the letter to a friend who read it to him.

"With this letter in his possession Shakespeare began a systematic blackmail of Bacon. Time passed, and Bacon was made a peer and launched on the way to prosperity, and all the time Shakespeare was importuning him. In 1616, according to Dr. Owen, Shakespeare's demands became so great that Bacon and his friend Ben Jonson went to Stratford-on-Avon.

"There was, I gather, a meeting that was stormy. You must imagine the scene if you can. They probably met in some quiet lane, unobserved and cloaked Shakespeare stood to his ground and threatened to send the damaging letter to King James, the puritanical king. You must imagine the taunts and threats.

"If the king knew that Bacon had written plays at that period he would have stood about as much chance of promotion as an icicle in the furnace, or a tallow-legged dog chasing an asbestos cat through Hades.

"The quarrel broke. Shakespeare drew his dagger and struck at Bacon. It caught in his cloak, and Bacon whipping out his sword from its scabbard, ran it through Shakespeare's heart.

Ben Jonson and Bacon removed the head of Shakespeare and carried it away.

Good Place to Avoid. Borneo holds the record for mosquitoes.

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BAKING POWDER

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The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

MUSIC TAUGHT BY PHONOGRAPHS

Innovation in Public Schools Will be Tried to Cultivate Tastes of Children.

[Special to The Gate City.] HOUSTON, Texas, May 23.—An innovation in the installation of phonographs in the public schools of Houston is being tried to cultivate the tastes of the children for the higher classics instead of gutter ragtime melodies as well as for the training of the young minds in grasping principles of harmony, tune and time.

The phonographs were installed by Miss Winifred Shunway, director of music, and so popular have the machines become that pupils seek to remain after school and hear again some of the old masters or classic productions in the great opera houses of today. No ragtime records are allowed nor the late songs of vaudeville. Only the best is produced for the training of the young mind and the results are apparent. Recently a visitor at the Dew school was astonished when a little girl just in her teens stepped to the piano and played the "Soldier's Chorus" from Gounod's "Faust" as the march for the pupils to march from the building by, "Casey Jones," "Steamboat Bill" or "I Love My Wife But Oh You Kid" might have been just as effective in producing the march time but they are strictly tabooed.

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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 PER CENT INTEREST ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

To the Electors of the City:

In view of the fact that certain queries are being made through the newspapers as to the propositions that are to be voted on in this City and as we have no other desire than to frankly discuss all objections that are seriously made as to matters affecting the welfare of the City, we hereby invite any elector whatsoever having in mind any objection that he considers serious or who seriously desires to arrive at a sound and correct conclusion as to the merits of said measures to meet with us at our rooms, No. 15 North Fifth Street on any Monday, Wednesday or Friday night at 8 o'clock as we will be glad to discuss and explain fully all of said matters to the end that we may all act together for the City's best interest. Before endorsing these measures we carefully considered the City's best interests and we endorse them only because we regard them as the most momentous step yet proposed looking to the up-building of the Greater Keokuk.

KEOKUK INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.