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Keokuk, Iowa May 25, 1911

GRAY MEN OF BATTLE.

Blow a note on the bugle. Wake a throb of the drum. As down the Springtime highways The old, gray soldiers come; Bugle and drum to thrill them. And quicken the step that lags— Bugle and drum and old, gray men. And the folds of tattered flags. Room for the war-worn column That wavers along the street, Room for the crutch and empty sleeve, And the slow, uncertain feet, A hush on the shout and clamor, As they pass with faltering tread— The gray men of the battles Who pass to seek their dead.

Room for the men of Antietam Where charged their battered lines; Room for the lions of Malvern Hill And the eagles of Seven Pines; Room for the clanking saber. And the foot that once swung free Through Shenandoah with Sheridan, And with Sheridan to the sea.

Old and bent in the highways, Their tattered flags on the breeze, Never leaped at the jaws of death Such fighting men as these; Never saw flame of rampart, When battle tides ran red, The like of these old, gray soldiers Who seek today their dead.

These are the men of Shiloh, Who pass with footstep slow, The steeled brigades that stormed the clouds Of Lookout with Fighting Joe. These are the stubborn legions That on Chickamauga hung, When the bugles sang of slaughter, And the old gray men were young.

O lingering note of the bugle, Throb of the muffled drum, As down the Springtime highways The old, gray soldiers come! Only a few more twilights On the wavering ranks and thin, Then night and folded banners, And the sabers gathered in. —The West Coast Magazine, Los Angeles, Calif.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY. Hesitating to do a rash act puts away a penny of prudence to the credit of a wise act.

All roads will lead to Keokuk next Saturday. An aeroplane in flight has exceptional drawing powers.

Supplementary thought for the day suggested by Kin Hubbard: Don't worry over trouble. It never broke a date yet.

Crude rubber that in April 1910, sold readily at \$1.30 a pound now commands only \$1.10. This is the cost of living coming down by leaps and bounds.

Feuds are being revived in Breathitt county, Ky., but what else could be expected in a county that maintains no schools in twenty-one of its twenty-eight school districts?

Sioux City is running automobile excursions in every direction in the interest of good roads. One trip on the program for the present week is to Spirit Lake and return.

A New York court has ruled that force may be lawfully employed to eject a bill collector. And yet some people pretend they don't know what is meant by a "rule of reason."

Eleventh district papers are saying that Congressman Hubbard was too consistent for his own or the district's good. The chances are against his nomination for another term.

"He talked incessantly all the time," writes William J. Locke in the American Magazine, reviving, as B. L. T. points out in the Chicago Tribune, the unanswered query, Why is a magazine editor?

Mary Garden thinks women's clothes are discussed much more than they should be, which prompts a Texas editor to suggest that in Mary's case there should certainly be less discussion—and more clothes.

James M. Beck, general counsel of the sugar trust, complains of the vagueness of the rule of reason laid down by the United States supreme court in its interpretation of the anti-trust act in the Standard Oil case. All his doubts are likely to be dispelled when the sugar trust gets its deserts.

Illinois now has a state inspector of bee hives, and one of the papers over there suggests that if they only had an inspector of sweet pea beds and a general overseer of sidewalkers they could get along fairly well for another year or two.

Iowa City is another Iowa community that "does things." It has raised \$32,000 for a street car line now in operation, \$100,000 for an Interurban to Davenport and the same amount for a line to Owatonna, a total of \$232,000. Such a community is certain to grow and prosper.

In Germany they have an odd way of punishing wife-beaters without depriving the family of wages. They are arrested Saturday night after their work is done and put in jail until they have served out by Sundays the full time for which they were sentenced. Their wages are taken to their wives for the support of their families.

Wisconsin has ratified the income tax amendment to the constitution, but that proposition is still four votes short of the requisite number. Thirty-one states have now voted in the affirmative, thirty-five votes being needed. Legislatures now in session in which the amendment is pending are those of Florida, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It seems unlikely that these five states will supply the lacking four votes.

The state anti-saloon league has commenced a peculiar crusade in the interest of temperance. The superintendent, W. C. Barber, is asking that all payments to workmen be made in cash and not by checks. He contends that the use of the pay check, especially where it is paid at the close of the day on Saturday, virtually compels a great many employes to go to the saloons to have the checks cashed, and if the checks are abolished the families will get a larger portion of the total wage.

The Massachusetts supreme court was recently called upon to solve the problem, When is milk milk? The law of that state says that milk is adulterated if water is added to it. A company was fined for selling milk under that statute. Its defense was that what it sold was not the milk the law meant. It had milk "concentrated" in another state, brought the product to Boston, added the water that has been taken out and sold the "milk." By a divided court this defense was held good. "A contract for the delivery of milk," says the learned court, "would not be satisfied by the delivery of this concentrated product. The substance itself is not milk any more than butter or cheese is 'milk.' In the language of the court milk is 'the fluid extracted from the udder of a cow.'"

NORTHWESTERN MAY EXTEND. An interesting bit of news comes from Des Moines to the effect that the Chicago & Northwestern railway is soon to gain entrance into Kansas City and place itself on even terms for that traffic with its competitors, the Rock Island, the Milwaukee and the Burlington. As the story goes, it is proposed to build an extension from Buxton, in Monroe county, southwest to Pattonsburg, Mo., where connection will be made with the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City line, which will give direct entrance into Kansas City. It is said the Northwestern quietly has secured control of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City company, which extends from Quincy to the other two cities named. The distance from Buxton to Pattonsburg is less than 100 miles, which the Northwestern is said to be ready to build this season with the expectation of running trains into Kansas City next winter.

THE "CUT-OUT" NUISANCE. With a view of attracting attention to themselves when they are attempting to show off on the streets certain automobile drivers take delight in cutting out the muffler and thus increasing the noise made by their machines. Some of them claim that the use of the muffler cut-out is necessary to increase their speed, but as a matter of fact it adds only 2 or 3 per cent to the speed at most. Its use under ordinary conditions is uncalled for except to ascertain whether or not the motor is running regularly. The following from the Pittsburg Dispatch will be of interest to grandstand drivers and others: "It will be good news that the Touring Club of America and the New York Automobile Trade Association have taken up the suppression of unnecessary noise by the motor car. The reckless use of the muffler cut-out is fast rivalling the flat wheel street car as a public nuisance. In New York popular protest against this practice threatens to invoke the aid of the law against it and the members of the touring club and the dealers' association have wisely placed themselves at the head of a movement to secure its abolition by an appeal to the common sense of the motorists themselves. "In the opinion of these dealers the use of the muffler cut-out in large cities, where the speed is regulated and where there are few steep hills, is absolutely unnecessary, except perhaps for a few seconds to learn if the motor is running regularly. Even in the country its value is fractional, adding possibly but 2 or 3 per cent to the speed of a car at the most. But in the cities the general opinion is that it is of no value whatever, because the speed limits and the easy grades of the streets make it wholly superfluous. "One dealer suggests that the noisier machine the motor inferior the car and the skill of the driver. Perhaps if this idea can be borne in upon the offenders they may not be so anxious

to make a noise like a cheap car." The suggestion is not without value. Perhaps if automobile drivers knew what most people think and know about the habitual use of the muffler cut-off they would make a spectacle of themselves less frequently.

STOP SPITTING ON THE WALKS.

Keokuk has a stringent ordinance forbidding spitting on the sidewalks, but it is more honored in the breach than in the observance. Despite the enactment the walks are befouled in places with pools of saliva, much of which undoubtedly contains disease germs. Common decency, the appearance of the city and the interests of the public health demand that the practice of promiscuous expectoration in public places be summarily stopped. Too long have self-respecting men and women been compelled to wade through repulsive filth at prominent street corners, deposited there by loafers whose presence in some instances is an additional insult.

It is not the eye alone that is offended by the sputa with which the walks are befouled. When dried by the sun and the wind such secretions and the germs they contain are readily taken up by the wind and blown into the faces of all who have occasion to use the streets. They are also carried into the grocery and fruit stores and find lodgment on the food products offered for sale. The specific poisons of some of the most dreaded diseases are thus scattered promiscuously to the detriment of the health and happiness of the community. There is probably no more potent means for spreading disease than the filthy habit of spitting in public places. The commissioner of public safety would do well to call the attention of the public to the anti-spitting ordinance and then proceed to enforce it rigidly. The intelligent portion of the community, which is overwhelmingly in the majority, will sustain him in all proper efforts to that end.

CENSORING THE NEWSPAPERS.

"Orthodoxy is a queer compound when it comes to the liberty to print and to think," observes B. F. Tillinghast in the editorial columns of the Davenport Democrat. "It sets itself up to censor on what newspapers are to place before their readers, and pronounces the ban on moral and religious efforts because they are different." The facts that called forth these remarks are thus stated: "There is a popular clergyman in New York by the name of Russell who fills the academy of music to overflowing every Sunday. His sermons are syndicated and appear a day or two after delivery in scores of journals where they are read generally, at least by a large class of people. Now comes the Savannah Ministerial association with the resolution that Pastor Russell's sermons are offensive; that the doctrine he expounds is baneful. For these alleged reasons the Savannah Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians formally request the newspapers to stop circulating the evil sermons. Would it be any more than reciprocity if the newspapers were to ask the protesting ministers to attend to their own business?" As one of the papers publishing Pastor Russell's sermons The Gate City is in hearty accord with the suggestion with which Mr. Tillinghast concludes his article.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Alex Miller observes that the prettiest blossoms do not produce the best fruit. Look at the wild crab apple.

"And when the Sherman law was adopted, there was not an insurgent in the senate," says the Iowa City Republican.

The Burlington Gazette says that President Taft talked mighty good common sense and decency in his Jewish temple speech.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat observes that Governor Woodrow Wilson has taken the initiative, but Colonel Bryan will be satisfied with the recall.

"If good roads could be built by newspaper talk," the Webster City Freeman-Tribune can see that "Iowa would not have a bad highway within her borders."

"Governor Carroll vetoed the bill which compelled everybody to fall out into the ditch every time they heard the toot of an automobile from the rear," says the Hampton Chronicle.

Don't Eat All Your Salary

Eat the simple, nourishing, inexpensive foods and you will be the gainer in health and pocket. The "cost of living" generally means the high cost of things you do not need. The high-protein foods cost the most, are the hardest to digest and hence the least nutritious in the long run.

Cut out heavy meats and soggy pastries for awhile and eat Shredded Wheat, the ready-cooked, ready-to-serve whole wheat food which supplies all the material needed for building the perfect human body. In Shredded Wheat you have the phosphates for bone and brain,

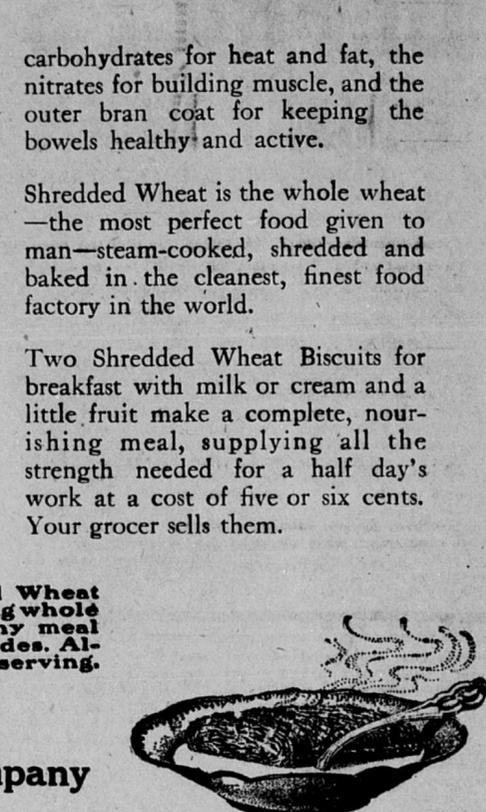
TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat wafer—a crisp, tasty, nourishing whole wheat Toast, delicious for any meal with butter, cheese or marmalades. Always toast it in the oven before serving.

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carbohydrates for heat and fat, the nitrates for building muscle, and the outer bran coat for keeping the bowels healthy and active. Shredded Wheat is the whole wheat—the most perfect food given to man—steam-cooked, shredded and baked in the cleanest, finest food factory in the world. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits for breakfast with milk or cream and a little fruit make a complete, nourishing meal, supplying all the strength needed for a half day's work at a cost of five or six cents. Your grocer sells them.

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3 PERCENT INTEREST ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

the visitation of the cholera in the early fifties. All the older members of the family have passed away from earth.

JASPER BLINES.

Postal Employes and Labor Unions. Davenport Democrat: A question that will probably arouse more feeling than that of the tariff, the finances, or any other has been slowly growing until it is fairly before the country. President Taft in his Harrisburg speech the other day did not put on soft gloves to discuss it. He maintained that the employes of the government are in a class by themselves, a preferred class he called it. This being so he held that they have not and ought not have the right to the general federation. The President will be upheld and he will be condemned for the position he has taken; he will make some new friends and lose some old ones. His views will be held against him as a presidential candidate. It now looks as if the issue would be joined and that congress would divide on this question. There is pending a bill giving government employes the right to affiliate with labor unions, and the debate that is to follow is sure to call out some hard words on both sides. This is most unfortunate. As for labor unions in general they have established their own necessity. They have been helpful to those who have joined them, and to many others as well. They have improved the condition of working men and women; they have uplifted wages. But this is not the issue now. There is no issue on the need for labor unions and their right to exist. But it should be borne in mind that the government is not an individual, a firm, or a corporation. The government does not conduct its affairs for profit. It is not a manufacturer, a mine operator, or a transportation company. In the large sense the government is a co-operative society representing all classes and interests and serving all with impartiality. It makes the state, law and order possible. A strike would disorganize business; a sympathetic strike blocking the operation of the post-office department, for instance, would be far-reaching misfortune. And in time of war a general strike would closely approach treason. It may be doubted if government employes even have the right to resign by concerted action, since that would be to cripple the government service. Individually, of course, they have the undisputed right to do as they please. On such a matter as this the parties ought not to divide, since it may be assumed that one party is as much interested in the unrestricted operation of the government as the other. And the more conservative of labor leaders will gravely hesitate before they commit themselves to the support of the bill before congress. It overreaches the province of reasonable demand.

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 whomsoever 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.