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ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

News of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, which occurred at her home in Tuckahoe, N. Y., recalls her poem, "Rock Me to Sleep"—a poem which every one in the English-speaking world has read. Elizabeth Chase was born 79 years ago at Strong, Me. She wrote under the name of "Florence Percy," contributing to the Atlantic and other magazines. She married Paul Akers, the sculptor, who died in 1861, and later became the wife of E. M. Allen, of New York. It was in 1859 that she wrote her most famous poem:

Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight, Make me a child again just for to-night! Mother, come back from that echoless shore, Take me again to your heart as of yore; Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care, Emoothe the few silver threads out of my hair; Over my slumbers your loving watch keep; Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow backward, tide of the years! I am so weary of toll and of tears; 'Till without recompense, tears all in vain, Take them and give me my childhood again! I have grown weary of dust and decay, Weary of flinging my soul-weary away; Weary of sowing for others to reap; Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue, Mother, O Mother, my heart calls for you! Many a summer the grass has grown green, Blossomed and faded our faces between, Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain Long I tonight for your presence again. Come from the silence so long and so deep; Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Over my heart, in the days that are flown, No love like mother-love ever has shone; No other worship abides and endures— Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours; None like a mother can charm away pain From the sick soul and the world-weary brain, Slumber's soft calms o'er my heavy lids creep; Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold, Fall on your shoulders again as of old; Let it drop over my forehead tonight, Shading my faint eyes away from the light; For with its sunny-edged shadows once more Haply will through the sweet visions of yore; Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep; Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long Since I last listened your lullaby song; Sing then, and unto my soul it shall seem Womanhood's years have been only a dream. Clasp to your heart in a loving embrace, With your light lashes just sweeping your face, Never hereafter to wake or to weep; Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

Let not thy mind run on what thou lackest so much as on what thou hast already.—Marcus Aurelius. A New York humanitarian, on the authority of George Fitch, has invented a patent pop bottle for use at baseball games, which explodes as soon as it is emptied. It is estimated that this bottle when in general use will enable baseball magnates to use

the same umpire for many years with only ordinary repairs.

The Democrats and insurgents in congress did their utmost, but they were unable to pull the wool over the President's eyes.

Finely chopped violets spread on thin slices of bread are being served in some of the New York grill rooms. In this part of the country cloves are still considered good enough.

Bank exchanges last week again showed a notable increase over last year. The total at all leading cities in the United States aggregated \$2,616,994,732, a gain of 16.6 per cent as compared with the same week a year ago. Most of the gain over last year is due to the good showing of New York City, where there is an increase of 23.7 per cent.

It has just developed that the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives has a collection of poetry for the use of members delivering memorial addresses on deceased members. Senator Depew made the disclosure in a recent address and suggested that a quotation used the other day might, he feared, represent the tears over retiring statesmen: "Here lies the body of my dear wife. My scalding tears cannot bring her to life. Therefore, I weep."

When Grand Rapids, Mich., adopts its new charter of commission government it will have privileges that no American city has hitherto enjoyed. It will be able to secure the officers for the various departments of administration from any state, city, or community that it pleases. If it hears of a health commissioner who has made a reputation in another city it can go forth and hire him if it wants his services. It can go anywhere that it can get men for the salaries it will pay; for its mayor is authorized to engage these general managers wherever the most efficient may be found.

OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING.

President F. A. Delano, after an extensive trip over the Wabash lines, reports that business interests in the territory covered by that system are by no means as pessimistic over the outlook as Wall street interests apparently are. He says that every one knows that, with the exception of cotton, we will not have the bumper crops that were predicted a few months ago, and for which prediction there seemed to be reasonable ground. He believes, however, that the direct tonnage from the crops and the money realized therefrom will be well up to the average of recent years, if not equal to it.

While in the Wabash territory, manufacturers and other business interests are proceeding cautiously, Mr. Delano says that the volume of business is satisfactory on the whole, and except for the very large scale to which we have been accustomed in the last two years would be regarded as altogether satisfactory. He thinks that not only is a continuation of relatively quiet conditions in business probable, but desirable, in view of the abnormally large scale on which things have been done in recent years. In his judgment, all talk of a panic within the next year should be regarded as nonsense, because, he says, the unusually strong position of the banks and other financial institutions and the tendency of every one to economize makes a panic practically impossible. Mr. Delano is looking for better conditions politically within a reasonably short time. He does not look for any serious developments to follow the present agitation upon the part of railroad employees in the central west.

AMERICA DOES THE WORLD.

Nearly seven million dollars' worth of "patent medicines" were exported from the United States in the last year, and for the past decade the aggregate amounts to more than fifty million dollars. These figures, as compiled from the official records of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, include only that class of exports designated as "medicines, patent and proprietary," of which the exports in 1911 were \$6,783,020 to foreign countries and more than a quarter of a million dollars' worth to the noncontiguous territories of the United States, and do not include the numerous articles exported for use in the preparation of medicines, such as ginseng, which amounts to more than a million dollars annually, roots, barks and herbs, and other articles of this character. The popularity of American medicines seems to have grown with their use. Fifteen years ago the value of the exports of "patent or proprietary medicines" amounted to less than a million dollars per annum; in 1900 the total was but three million; in 1905, five million; and in 1911, practically seven million, the total for that year being larger than that of any other year.

All the world, it seems, takes American medicines, for the countries and colonies to which the seven million dollars' worth of "medicines, patent or proprietary," were sent last year numbered eighty, scattered over every grand division and throughout the islands of the sea. One could, perhaps, scarcely expect to see a large demand in Europe for this class of medicines, yet the exports to England alone averaged two million dollars per annum during the past three years, while smaller values went to other European countries, many of them being communities in which the chemical industry has attained a high

degree of development, such as Germany, France and Austria.

EXPORTS OF AUTOMOBILES.

Industrial history furnishes no parallel to the astonishing growth of the automobile industry in the United States during the past decade. Starting with a few small shops employing for the most part only a handful of workmen and engaged largely in experiments and tests, the industry has expanded until at present there are said to be 280 concerns manufacturing automobiles in the United States, with an equal or greater number of concerns making accessories. The amount of capital invested in the automobile manufacturing is in the vicinity of \$300,000,000, while \$200,000,000 are invested in the manufacture of parts and supplies. The number of employees engaged in this great industry is over 200,000, while the total value of the cars manufactured was reported for 1910 at \$240,000,000.

THE FREE-LIST BILL.

In his message vetoing the farmers' free list bill, President Taft declares that the "same reasons which impelled me to decline to sign the wool bill, control me in this case." His objections were summarized in these terms: 1—Because it should not be considered until the tariff board shall make report upon the schedules it affects.

2—Because the bill is so loosely drawn as to involve the government in endless litigation and to leave the commercial community in disastrous doubt.

3—Because it places the finished product on the free list, but retains on the dutiable list the raw material and the machinery with which such finished product is made, and thus puts at a needless disadvantage our American manufacturers.

4—That, while purporting, by putting agricultural implements, meat and flour on the free list, to reduce their price to the consumers, it does not do so, but only gives to Canada valuable concessions which might be used by the executive to expand reciprocity with that country in accordance with the direction of congress.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

The number of women in medicine is decreasing, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association, which recently published a report on medical education during the past year. During that time there were 680 women studying medicine, a decrease of 227 below 1910, and a decrease of 241 below 1909. The percentage of all medical students was 3.4 as compared with 4.2 last year. There were 159 women graduates this year, or 3.7 per cent of all graduates. In 1910 there were 907 women students and 157 graduates, while in 1909 there were 921 women students and 162 graduates. Of all the women matriculants, 134 (17.7 per cent) were in attendance at the two medical colleges for women, as compared with 155 (17.1 per cent) in 1910, 169 (18.4 per cent) in 1909 and 186 (23.3 per cent) in 1908. The remaining 546 (80.3 per cent) were matriculated in coeducational colleges. From the two women's colleges, there were 35, or 22.6 per cent of all women graduates, as compared with 41 (26.1 per cent) in 1910 and 33 (20.3 per cent) in 1909. There were 123 or 80.3 per cent of all women graduates who secured their degrees from coeducational colleges.

THE FIRE-WASTE RECORD.

The menace of fire waste is becoming more serious each year. In spite of the efforts that are being made to arouse property owners to the importance of conservation. The losses in this country and Canada last month are placed at \$25,301,150. The total for July of last year was \$26,847,900, and during the same month two years ago it was \$15,830,900. The fire losses in the two countries during the first seven months of this year were \$29,000,000 more than during the same months last year, and more than \$35,000,000 in excess of the losses recorded in the first seven months of 1909. The comparisons of losses on this continent with those reported in Europe have been made frequently. Most readers of newspapers know that we pay several times as much per capita each year for fire waste as is contributed by the people of any nation in Europe. The public has become accustomed to the fact that we are tremendously wasteful, and seems to take it as a matter of course. The situation, however, is becoming so serious that it cannot be treated lightly during many more years. A loss of practically \$1,000,000 a day is too heavy a drain, even in countries as rich and prosperous as the United States and Canada, to be continued indefinitely. Those who claim to know predict that present conditions, if continued much longer, will mean the retirement of many from the insurance field. The time is not far distant when Americans must do something more than merely talk conservation.

Following are some of the most common causes of fires: Carelessness in factories, which in most cases means dirt and rubbish and oily waste.

Carelessness in the use of matches. Do you stop to watch where a lighted match falls after you have lighted your cigar?

Bad electrical wiring. Careless housekeeping. Dark and dirty hallways. People, at night, scratch matches to find their way about, throw the match in a corner into a pile of rubbish, and a

few hours later there is a call for the firemen.

Dark basements. Tenants go down after coal or wood with a candle or with matches. A startling number of bad fires occur this way.

Oil stoves. Old-fashioned oil lamps. Cigar and cigarette stubs. There is no question that the exercise of ordinary prudence would reduce the fire-waste very materially. To ensure this, carelessness resulting in the destruction of property should be punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE BIRDS.

A country-wide campaign for state enactments against the sale of game birds has been started by the Wild Life Protective Association of New York, the National Association of Audubon Societies, and the League of American Sportsmen.

Immediate extinction of many game birds will result, it is said, if protective measures do not at once obtain general adoption. Literature has been sent out calling attention to the fact that six native American birds already are extinct and that a like fate at an early date awaits fourteen others.

Arguments advanced in support of the movement for state legislation against the sale of wild game include the following: Ninety per cent of the feathered game already has been destroyed.

Every species of mammal, bird or reptile that is pursued for money-making purposes eventually is wiped out of existence.

Fifty per cent of the decrease in feathered game is due to market gunning—witness the prairie chicken of the Mississippi valley and the ruffed grouse of New England.

Laws permitting the commercial slaughter of birds for the benefit of the few are directly against the interests of the entire population of the state to whom the game belongs.

OUR FOLK.

How Much We Owe Them and How We Stand Together.

How these little personal habits carry us back! A tiny boy who has never seen his uncle will turn in his left foot and throw back his head with the same gesture and whistle on the same note until memory turns back some forty years to a quite other small boy with olive skin and brick dust cheeks who walked through life with the nickname "Whistling Tom." But only "folks" understand and care about these things. Our folks know why we are put together just as we are with such tempers and toes, runs a charming article in Harper's Weekly. The peculiarities may not seem wholly advantageous to an unprejudiced world, but our folks like them because they are used to them. They have seen them before. There is no shock or surprise when they meet the family qualities. Was not Aunt Jane just like that and Cousin Sallie, and Granduncle Bob?

When one brings one's children back to the old place along the eastern shore, where the greatest number of the connection still congregates how one waits breathless to see what family resemblances will be found! The family one has married into may be handsomer and prouder; but somehow one glows with joy when they exclaim: "Dear, yes! She is the living image of her Aunt Mary!" and "He rides just like his Uncle Tom!" Once the resemblance settled, one feels the child is established on earth, taken into the bosom of the family to be cherished, defended and fought for ever after.

Families may criticize freely. Indeed they often do, and some families quarrel, but after all, it is only all in the family, and let an outsider join in and try to criticize or speak derisively and he shall see then whereof "folks" are made. We who are a family can, indeed, have the freedom of the family fallings; but the others, those unfortunate beings not born in the same connection, must remain silent and outside the pale. And who frees himself from family loyalty is the despised and rejected of earth, the single, simple person whom any one may knock down.

What can one say of the family memories that great storehouse of treasure that enriches life, softens hardship, lightens burdens and whistles away hours and hours of converse? Sometimes one has a dim glimmer of what a power the human race would be should it ever grow broad-minded enough to extend the family sentiment and really live in a sense of the brotherhood of man. It has been done here and there by blessed individuals. Perhaps all over the world the sense is slowly growing that we are not enriched and broadened and made beautiful by dislikes and exclusions and non-recognition. A man is what he is plus, and his value all depends upon how much of liking and good will and loyalty that plus includes. But certainly the more "folks" it includes the more man he is.

The Syrian Woman Peddler. Marshalltown Times-Republican: A negro is in jail at Boone charged with attempted rape of a Syrian woman peddler. If the attempt can be proved the negro should break stone in the penitentiary for the rest of his life. Iowa should not import the black shadow of the south when it imports negro miners. Black or white, the man convicted of this unspeakable crime should be permanently retired from circulation.

But the Syrian woman peddler should be retired from her present activities also. She tramps about the country roads and pandandles

about the mining camps with her tin boxes of notions, her fawning coaxing manner a constant invitation to insult and her unattended loneliness making assault by such negroes as the one in jail at Boone easily suggested. The Syrian woman peddler is not of easy virtue and her character in this regard is generally irreproachable; but her manner and her color and her seeming ignorance and her occupation are so foreign to American customs that she becomes an object of natural suspicion.

The lonely country roads and negro mining camps are not fit and proper places for women peddlers. So far as that is concerned the country would be better off if the whole caboodle of peddlers, of whatever color or nationalities were abolished and put out of business. But the Syrian woman peddlers are plainly suggestive and provocative to minds like that of the Boone negro and they should be forbidden, if it is legally possible, to tramp the roads.

The thing to do is to send the negro to the penitentiary and send the woman peddler home with orders to stay there.

FARMINGTON.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rambo have returned to their home in Peoria, Ill., after a visit with the latter's brother, J. M. Eddy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hamlin of Keokuk, who have been visiting at the A. W. Beeson home, returned home Monday.

Misses Corinne and Vera Kelsey visited Thursday with friends in Keosauqua.

Miss Edna Hayes of St. Louis is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. H. Genter.

Rev. and Mrs. C. F. McMann have gone to Corydon for a visit with relatives.

Miss Gladys Hornbaker of Mt. Sterling is visiting her grandparents, John Freese and wife.

Mrs. C. A. Harbin and daughters, Helen and Mary of Mt. Sterling, who have been visiting Mrs. H. E. Folker, returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Purall of Ochiltree, Texas, were Farmington visitors Sunday. Mrs. Purcell will be better remembered as Miss Bertie Noske.

Miss Florence Woodworth is in Keokuk visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. C. Freed.

Miss Helen Etkrom of Ft. Madison is the guest of Mrs. C. J. Wendt. C. W. Dodds and wife of Keosauqua were Farmington visitors Sunday.

Miss Katherine French of Chicago is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Lapsley.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Barton of Fairfield were chautauqua guests of H. T. Barton and wife.

Mrs. Henry Morris and son, Paul, of Hammond, Ind., are visiting Mrs. Norris' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Newman.

Miss Pearl Moon has returned to her home in Milton after a visit with Miss Kipple Cleave.

Mrs. E. J. Beard and children of Keokuk visited over Sunday with Mrs. Beard's sister, Mrs. H. C. Dunbar.

John Kirkpatrick is visiting his uncle, E. J. Folker, in Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Bertie Williams and Miss Lydia Hawkins left Wednesday for Chicago on a business trip.

Mrs. Howard Kelley visited over Sunday in Keokuk with her daughter, Miss Blanche, who is ill in Graham hospital.

Mrs. C. P. Franks and children have returned from a visit with relatives in Burlington, Kansas.

Mrs. Amelia Nauwerth and daughter, Hedwig, have returned to their home in Latty after a visit with Mrs. Nauwerth's aunt, Mrs. George Mueller.

MONTROSE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Leonard Brewer occurred from the family home Tuesday at 1:30 o'clock, the Swedish minister from Keokuk conducting the last tribute the church can pay to her children. The writer but recently called at her home and the remembrance of her shall not be forgotten and the quiet goodness of her who has fallen asleep in death. Those who survive to mourn are her husband and three small children, an aged mother, Mrs. Charlotte Pearson three sisters, Mrs. John Meggleson of near Montrose, Mrs. Walburg and Mrs. Emma Peterson, and brother, John Pearson, assistant chief of police at Keokuk. The burial was made at the Anderson cemetery.

Rev. and Mrs. Markham of Oklahoma were in the city Wednesday. Rev. Markham was pastor at the Presbyterian church here ten years ago and he was met with hearty hand shakes of good fellowship.

The condition of Mrs. Cheesman remains about the same. No apparent change as yet. Lumbard plums are selling in the local market at \$1.00 per crate of sixteen quarts. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Heath have returned from a visit with relatives at Roseville, Ill. The National Montrose cannery plant began operations Wednesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. James Reeves were among the excursionists to Niagara Falls Tuesday morning. Postmaster Kennedy was among the

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SOMETHING ABOUT KIDS HANDLING AUTOS

Dangerous and a Menace to the Public for Youngsters to Drive Cars About the Streets.

A new automobile law, recently passed by the state legislators is very stringent in specifying that persons of age shall drive cars. Children under fifteen years of age must not run an automobile unless accompanied by a parent or older person.

Boys and girls, some of them by no means full grown, are frequently seen upon the streets of Keokuk handling big auto cars. Credit is due some of them for skill and caution worthy of a veteran; others are not so careful. The auto is a powerful mechanical device to be entrusted to the youngsters. It sometimes gets away with the safety not only of the occupants of such cars but of pedestrians and those driving horses are frequently expressed by citizens. The same alarm is felt in other cities.

"Every day we see little boys and girls running powerful machines along the crowded thoroughfares," complains the Shenandoah Sentinel-Post. "What would be said if the Burlington railroad company should take a twelve-year-old school girl out of school show her how to handle the throttle of a locomotive for an hour or so and then put her in charge of the passenger train? Yet, the danger would be less than for her to handle a forty-horse power automobile, for the locomotive has a track of its own to hold the wheels in place, a schedule time, and everybody is supposed to stay off the track, but the auto has no track of its own but uses the same track as thousands of others, without any schedule time, and with possible collisions a dozen times a minute."

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