

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 20, 1911

OCTOBER IN MISSOURI.

October in Missouri—and the maple leaves are falling.

The hillside oak in purple that could shame the boast of Tyre;

The elm, with orphan creeper close beneath its sheltering boughs,

So bright a vision that the eye scarce ling'ring gaze allows,

The gentian and the goldenrod, twin symbols of true faith,

Like lights to guide the noiseless steps of summer's wand'ring wrath.

The willow in a green that hints of Erin's weary woes,

The ash with mimic meteors where a zephyr blows—

Oh, bards of old who boldly sang of fair and fictive flowers,

October in Missouri might full well have taxed your powers!

The flower of Trebizond, whose sweets intoxicate the bee—

Nelumbo bud that bore young Love down Ganges toward the sea—

Narcissus, too, and hyacinth—strange in their mystic lore—

But why here in Missouri turn from Nature's varied store?

The cornfields shaded down to brown, with ears like virgin gold,

The groves like banners under which the Roman hosts enrolled;

Each sound subdued like music in a Chopin's weary dream,

Each sigh as soft as if it caught the daylight's dying gleam—

October in Missouri hands a challenge to the world,

For all the charms of peace that beg that warfare's flags be furled!

Oh, you who in the city dwell, half hermit in the din,

Come, turn nemo-phillist at once and wealth of spirit win;

The solemn woods are richer far in health and peace of mind

Than proud palatial homes of pomp to splendid streets confined;

If you have loved and lost, or if in loving you are blest,

Oh, come while hours of heaven you may garner in your breast!

methinks the Druid priests of old no rapture ever knew

Like that which o'er hill and plain is waiting now for you!

October in Missouri—by the candor of my heart,

Missouri in October is its only counterpart.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

Smile awhile And while you smile Another smiles And soon there's miles And miles of smiles, And life's worth while Because you smile.

Another important question presents itself: How can you unhush hash?

Kin Hubbard has noticed that the fellow that asks for a position isn't looking for work.

A New York dispatch says the price of cigarettes is going up, from which it is evident that even the tobacco trust isn't wholly bad.

"If you marry a college woman," says a Wellesley report, "you are mighty apt to stay married to her." Forewarned is forearmed!

Judging from some of the talk in the newspapers a lot of people are confounding the brewers' convention with an irrigation congress.

The so-called "progressive" movement has evidently reached the end of its rope. It has done nothing for some time except stand still—and talk.

It is said that the vice President gets passes to all the world series games. Passes are an evil, of course, but there just had to be some inducement held out to become vice President.

A Harvard professor in defending ragtime says that "syncopation in harmonization has no immoral connotation." This is all very well as far as it goes, but it doesn't entirely fill the bill, else the Quincy Herald would not call for someone to tell it if the disintegration of financial combinations will tend to the elevation of industrial aspirations. Speaking for itself The Gate City has no hesitation in saying that no corporosity can sagaciously until this matter is definitely decided.

An Indiana philosopher holds to the view that a socialist is usually a fellow who wants to dance without contributing anything toward remunerating the violinist.

Bishop Quayle maintains that the auto is a good thing. He likes the man who turns the wheel and gets there. It is that spirit that makes the business and the churches succeed.

George Fitch explains in one of his vest pocket essays that the aeroplane was invented by Wilbur Wright in order to give man something to die for after the North Pole had been discovered and the unsafe and insane Fourth of July had gone out of style.

The following from the Cottonwood correspondence of the Salem News is a sample of the paragraphs appearing nowadays in the country newspapers published within a radius of fifty miles of Keokuk:

"Wm. McQuay and Albert Leonori drove to Keokuk one day last week. They viewed the work in construction on the dam now in progress and think it well worth anyone's time to go and see for himself what mighty works man is capable of doing."

Once upon a time there was an old man who had a saying: "This is a great country—heap of folks in it!" And then he would look wise and continue, "Scads of land a both sides the road." In recalling him and his utterances the Rock Island Union explains that it was his way of saying that it takes all sorts of people to make a world and that communities are made up of the good, bad and the indifferent, just as you find swamp land, the gravel knob and the rich fallow.

Lawyers are interested in the fact that with the departure of 1911 the United States circuit court will automatically cease to exist, in accordance with the act of congress of March 3 last. All suits and proceedings pending in those courts will be handled in the United States district courts in the same manner and with the same effect as if originally began therein. The argument which prevailed in bringing about this extinction is that the procedure will be greatly simplified by the change, and the cost of operation and expense of litigation be considerably reduced.

KENYON STANDS PAT.

Notwithstanding all the hullabaloo raised by the insurgents Senator Kenyon stands by his declaration in favor of President Taft for another term. Only the other day he said: "I supposed that my position was well known as to the President. I am heartily for his re-nomination, and of course, for re-election. He is in my judgment, he is certain to be nominated in any event, and I can see no use in a fight being made upon him, the only result of which will be to weaken the party in the contest of 1912." It is greatly to the credit of the junior senator that he stands pat. Iowa has had more than enough of wabblers.

GIVE BUSINESS A CHANCE.

The taking up of the question how to rescue trade and industry from "ruinous persecution by prosecutors, politicians and agitators" was urged on all business men's associations throughout the United States in resolutions adopted by the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis, at a recent meeting. The resolutions aver the business interests of the country in the last four years have been subjected to extraordinary harassment in connection with widely extended efforts to enforce the federal and state antitrust laws, with the result of impairing trade activities and preventing a return of prosperity, to the detriment of investors, employers and wage-earners alike. The resolutions say: There is not and never has been, we assert from our knowledge of the lumber business in all its branches and ramifications, and upon our word of honor as gentlemen, such a thing as monopoly control of prices, production, or of the supply of raw material for manufacture, in the lumber trade.

COL. HEPBURN AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Col. W. P. Hepburn, former representative in congress from the Eighth district of this state, was one of the principal speakers at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Council Bluffs last week. The Nonpareil published there has made public a resume of his utterances, which dealt chiefly with three important subjects. The first of these was divorce, in discussing which Colonel Hepburn referred to the recent statistics indicating the great prevalence of divorce in the homes of Iowa in general and Des Moines in particular. Unless a remedy is found the well-being of the state will be seriously menaced. In his discussion of the second of the questions, that of neglect of the ballot, he referred to a recent instance where a Chicago multimillionaire merchant had admitted that he had not voted for twenty years, and condemned such action as tending to a control of the government by the element which vote not wisely but too often. He also referred to the recent election in Omaha on the commission plan, where he said, a complete change in the municipal government had been made by an election at which only one-fifth of the voters cast their ballots.

Union labor was his third topic. The Nonpareil says of his remarks in this connection:

"His most striking utterances, however, were upon the problem of

union labor. Colonel Hepburn stated that there were in the United States 30,000,000 of workers dependent upon the consent of the unions for their right to labor. He denounced the control of the unions over apprenticeship and pleaded for the right of citizens to enter the trades unhampered. In a ringing encomium he praised and dignified labor, but deplored its restriction. In closing he stated that the employe, once he had left his employer, forfeited all rights and that his position should be forfeited to any person who desired to occupy it with out the new employe being menaced through strike violence."

THE SIOUX CITY GATEWAY.

In connection with its regular issue for Wednesday of the present week the Sioux City Journal favored its readers with an exceptionally attractive and interesting supplement in magazine form entitled "Sioux City the Gateway of the Northwest." The extra pages—11x16 1/2 inches in size,—are eighty-two in number enclosed in an illuminated cover. The contents are varied and informing. They tell how Sioux City has grown in sixty-two years from a one-man town to a powerful city of 50,000 population; what it has done, is doing and will do; of its educational advantages, its industries, commerce, churches, civic institutions, transportation interests, scenic attractions, social life, financial bulwarks, commission form of government, and all its varied interests and activities. A profusion of illustrations adds interest and value to the publication. It is just such a production as the public has come to expect from the Journal's corps of experienced newspaper makers and fine mechanical equipment. Nevertheless the wonder grows how a paper that is so good all the time can, on occasion, excel even itself.

A NEW RAILROAD OFFICIAL.

A campaign for greater cleanliness and better sanitary conditions throughout its system has been begun by the Illinois Central railroad company. Dr. Albert E. Campbell of Clinton, Ill., has been appointed sanitary inspector, and already has begun his duties. The position of sanitary inspector is a new one and was created as a result of plans that have been under consideration by the management for a long time to have an official who will make a specialty of maintaining healthful surroundings both for employes and patrons.

Dr. Campbell has been authorized to enter all cars, dining houses and buildings of every description along the line for the purpose of ascertaining if unsanitary conditions prevail. He will make reports to the management from time to time regarding his observations, and also will submit recommendations for improvements. He is credited with being an expert in sanitary science. He is now in New Orleans, where he has been conducting an investigation into a report that smallpox prevailed among a number of shop workmen who were employed to take the places of striking mechanics. At the offices of the Illinois Central in Chicago it was said that the rumor proved to be unfounded.

PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY.

Just now there is a great outcry against protection, as if it were the cause of every national ill. Formerly Democrats only inveighed against it, but now a large element of the Republican party are vying with the life-long free-traders in seeking to bring it into disrepute. Nevertheless the following maxims promulgated by the late David H. Mason continue to be true. Mr. Mason publicly challenged disproof of them, but no free-trader ever accepted the challenge for the good and sufficient reason that they are indisputable:

- 1. All of the real prosperity in the United States has been under protection.
2. All of hard times in the United States has been under anti-protection.
3. Prosperity never has returned until the return of protection.
4. The farther congress, in its tariff, has departed from protection, the more disastrous have been the consequences.
5. The farther congress has gone in the direction of full protection, the more prosperous have the people become.
6. In all of our national experience there is not even one exception to these propositions.
7. Therefore, the issue between protection and anti-protection is, experimentally considered, a chronic issue between prosperity and hard times.

Newspapers and Cities.

Tama Herald: There is nothing that calls attention and draws people to a town equal to a good newspaper. In order for a man to make a good newspaper he must have the patronage of the people among whom he lives. If he has halfway support it stands to reason that he must make a poorer paper, and in doing this every man in the town and surrounding country has to bear a portion of the loss. For this reason, if for no other, the man who tries to make a good newspaper should have the support of his town people, all of whom reap fully as much benefit from his efforts as he does himself.

Such a Fussiness.

Burlington Hawk-Eye: Such a fuss as the progressives raised in Chicago Monday evening! A Bryan meeting could hardly have done more. The only thing that appears to stand forth strongly in the report of proceedings is the charge that the critical business conditions in the country are due to a lack of legislation. More law making, is the cry. If you want to save the country pass some more laws. Thunder and mud!

Farmers and Villagers

By Mark Field. Now from Granger clear to Shilo, Here and there we see the silo.

There isn't much poetry in these lines, but there is a whole lot of truth. The farmers of Scotland county, Mo., are on the move. For more than a year past they have shown a determination not to let the date get out of sight, and now, with a celerity that speaks volumes in their praise, they are coming right up to it.

These enterprising and energetic tillers of the soil are not to be left among them millionaires are scarce, but they are all well to do. Not many of them are very large land owners, but remarkably few of them are renters. Their middling-sized holdings are well improved. They live in good houses of respectable architecture. They stable their stock in roomy, well built barns. They have for years employed the best tools and machinery that are made for stirring the fields and harvesting the crops. And now they are adopting the most effective devices for economizing feed, and for compensating the loss that follows dry summers. Of course, the silo is among the chief of these devices, and hence the silo now appears. It comes for the first time, but it comes in considerable numbers. In one school district alone in the north part of Scotland county, there are seven of them, all in sight of one another. They are owned by the following thrifty farmers: J. H. White, John Sample, Charles Dill, J. S. Hanne, C. E. P. Seiby, Johnson Brothers, and Joseph Miller, one of the largest and best breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Missouri. Most of these green corn crushers are very large. That of Mr. Miller has a capacity of 120 tons.

How many more have been put up we cannot now tell with any degree of accuracy. But we know that many of them have found their way into various parts of the country during the present autumn. And the drought of the summer of 1911 has probably done more good than any of the bumper crop seasons of former years in

PROGRESS WITH THE DAM.

Keokuk Water Power Project Working Out in Spite of Swollen Stream.

Memphis, (Mo.) Democrat: Much has been said regarding the Mississippi River Power Company and the great work going on at Keokuk under the direction of the great engineers of this corporation. It is no wonder that the project is attracting world-wide attention. The magnitude of the work is such as to command the attention of men everywhere, and especially where factories are in operation or in prospect. The prospect of cheap power with which to drive the wheels of commerce and industry makes men look forward to the time when they might have the opportunity of utilizing this power.

A representative of The Democrat, in company with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Holden, of North Dakota, ran down to Keokuk a few days since, and had the pleasure of viewing the dam in the present state of its progress. It was a revelation to know that in spite of the high water, the work had gone on as if nothing had happened.

The huge masses of concrete forming great columns, and connected by archways of the same material had been constructed for more than four hundred feet from the Illinois side of the river, forming a monstrous bridge over the "Father of Waters." The top of this structure is about thirty feet wide, and car loads of materials are hauled out on top, using railway tracks that had been laid there for the purpose. This furnishes a roadway for the moving cranes that have been described heretofore in these columns. These archways will all be completed before the space between them is filled in. Meantime the work on the Iowa side of the river consists of the erection of massive draft tubes, through which the water will pass after it has gone through the great turbine wheels, building the runways, power house, locks, dry docks, etc.

There will be thirty draft tubes, several of which have already been constructed, and each of the thirty turbines will have a capacity of two thousand horse power. 300,000 horsepower will be a great quantity, and already nearly one-third of this power is contracted for with the city of St. Louis. It is a mighty engineering task which was designed by Hugh L. Cooper. The local engineer on the east side of the river is P. D. Cooper, a brother of the chief engineer, and on the Iowa side H. T. Herrick. These men have several assistants who do the field work and others who are draftsmen in the office.

A great deal of the excavating for the power house is done. It goes deep beneath the bed of the river, and the rock down there is of such formation that it is impossible for the water to leak in, although out side the cofferdam the water now stands thirty feet above the bottom of the excavation. It is said that test drill holes put down thirty feet deeper are so dry that water must be poured in to them to keep the drills cool. The safety of the structure as well as the ease of construction, are assured by this characteristic of the foundations. The construction of the draft tubes, as well as other departments in and about the power house will require

teaching the important lesson of close economizing feed. To this lesson the intelligent farmers of this part of north Missouri have not been heedless.

Some changes of late occurrence in the business of Granger are worthy of note. The other day Mr. S. A. Vermillion, a very successful merchant here, opened an auction sale of his goods, which ran four days and nights, and ended in closing out his entire stock. Several good auctioneers figured in the job, and among them S. A. Smith and Wilmer Steeples, of this vicinity, showed themselves to be well up in the "come-alongs" section of the gang. What Mr. Vermillion will do next we do not know. But it is hoped that he will stay in Granger; for he is a live wire and a mighty warm member in a town like this.

Mr. U. S. G. Foster and wife, the former of whom has just come in from a rural vacation, have opened up a new store right where they sold out a big stock and an immense trade a few months ago; and nobody doubts their ability to soon regain their former business footing, and to go far beyond it in this community.

Mr. R. C. McDowd, one of Granger's most enterprising merchants, has recently added the retail coal trade to his other business, and now appears to be very busy in that line of activity. The Presbyterian church edifice in Granger has, this summer, been rehabilitated, enlarged, remodeled into the Romanesque style of architecture; and now, with its new inside finish, its new painted windows, including two memorials of surpassing beauty; with its supremely bright and inviting aspect every way and at every point, it is truly an ornate attraction of which the town may well be proud. And the story goes that three widows—Mrs. Tabitha McClintock, Mrs. (Aunt) Eliza Thompson, and Mrs. Molly Thompson—bore the most of the weight of the expenses required to give the village this latest, best, and prettiest of its architectural adornments. Granger, Mo., Oct. 19.

considerable time, although the work already done seems marvelous.

The new locks have to be constructed before the company has the privilege of completing the dam. In other words, the stream must be kept open to river traffic. At the present rate of progress it looks like the work from the Illinois side would have to suspend before the locks are ready to allow the passage of river steamers.

There certainly is a master mind behind every department of the project. To design it in the beginning, to convince great financial concerns of its feasibility, and secure their backing of so gigantic an enterprise, pay more than six per cent interest, all are feats that are worthy of note.

Besides the dam, power house and other construction that is necessary, the company is elevating the C. E. & Q. railroad, so as to get it above the back water, and building a protecting wall to prevent the water from washing the track away.

Side issues are coming up constantly that make the building of such a dam very expensive. Much of the land in the bottoms that would by reason of the dam fall under the back water is bought outright, while owners of other tracts ask prohibitive prices, and there may be long litigation result. The estimated cost is about \$22,000,000. This seems like a vast amount of money, and it is. The skeptical might wonder if it would ever prove to be a paying enterprise. But we have been told that there is enough power already contracted to pay more than six per cent interest on the money expended in construction. If this be true, there is two-thirds of the power not yet contracted that will raise the resources so high that the plant will soon pay for itself.

The railroads, it is understood, have made all kinds of propositions to use the dam for a bridge. If the power company should decide to allow the dam to be used in this manner, this would be another avenue that would bring thousands into the coffers of the company. It is a great enterprise, and all the river towns nearby at least, will benefit largely.

We are under obligations to J. O. Boyd, attorney for the company, for

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure Economizes Butter, Flour, Eggs; makes the food more appetizing and wholesome The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

courtesies shown us on our recent visit to the big dam.

James C. Dahman, "Cowboy" Mayor of Omaha, "Throws the Lariat." Mayor Jas. C. Dahman started his career as a cowboy, and is at present mayor of Omaha, and has the following record. Sheriff of Dawes Co., Neb., three terms; mayor of Chadron, two terms; democratic national committeeman, eight years; mayor of Omaha, six years, and in 1910 candidate for governor of Nebraska. Writing to Foley & Co., Chicago, he says: "I have taken Foley Kidney Pills and they have given me a great deal of relief so I cheerfully recommend them."

(Signed) James C. Dahman. Wilkinson & Co.

MISS MATHENEY NOMINATED AGAIN

Has Been State Secretary of the Rebekahs for Great Many Terms.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 20.—A parade of nearly 8,000 Odd Fellows and members of the Rebekah lodges of Iowa was the climax of a big day in the meeting of the grand lodge of the order in Iowa. Each of the eight divisions was headed by a band. It was a striking example of the strength and importance of the order in the state and was a surprise to the general public. Grand lodge officers and members of the Patriarchs Militant headed the column. From a dozen towns there were two and three hundred in line. The parade was followed by memorial services. A feature of the day was an entertainment given by the grand lodge to subordinate lodges. There was a crush, but it was enjoyed greatly. At a local theater occurred one of the big features of the entire week in the encampment, the exemplification of the first degree in three acts by

the degree staff from Red Oak. It was staged beautifully.

The most important feature of the sessions of the Rebekahs was the nomination of the following candidates for the June election:

President, Effie L. Butcher, Des Moines; vice president, Allie Scott, Montrose; warden, Harriet Stevenson, Council Bluffs; True Warner, Moulton Lily Becker, Sioux City; Bella Silberstein Davenport; Emily J. Countz, Mapleton; Sylvia Boone, Iowa City; Mattie Robinson, Davis City; Zella Kelley, Boone; secretary, S. Elizabeth Matheny, Keokuk; Alta Striker, Boone; treasurer, Louise Wilson, Menlo; Josephine Ledham, Mt. Pleasant; Marie Dewein, Wapello; Mary Gray, Spirit Lake; Nannie Buckley, Menlo; Josie E. Sittling, Decorah.

President Prescott was elected a member of the advisory board for the home at Mason City for a term of three years.

Among the delegates and visitors are many men and women of note. "Uncle Billy" Moore of Des Moines, is always a center of an interesting group. He is now nearly 80 years old, will celebrate his sixtieth wedding anniversary in December, and on June 6, 1912, will have closed his sixtieth year as an Odd Fellow. He presided here at the first meeting in this city of the grand lodge in 1870. Mr. Moore has attended fifty-three consecutive meetings of the grand lodge.

A Bag the "Patent Insides."

Iowa City Republican: More and more the country weeklies of Iowa are getting away from the "patent insides." Subscribers usually would prefer smaller papers, brighter with local news, than great sheets giving information that was news two weeks before. Farmers are so generally subscribers to daily papers that the weeklies sole function is local. No state in the union has better weeklies than Iowa, and they are getting better right along.

Run Down? Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic. It does not stimulate. There is not a drop of alcohol in it. You have a steady, even gain, day by day. Ask your doctor about it. Secure his approval first, then go ahead.

The State Central Savings Bank A strong bank with the equipment, the experience, and the strength to give the best of service. CAPITAL \$200,000.00 SURPLUS \$200,000.00 OFFICERS: WILLIAM LOGAN, President. C. J. BODE, Cashier. GEO. E. RIX, Vice President. H. T. GRAHAM, Asst. Cashier. WELLS M. IRWIN, Vice Pres. H. BOYDEN BLOOD, Asst. Cashier

The Good Citizen— is the man who spends less than he earns. Try having a savings account if you do not already have one with this bank.

The Keokuk Savings Bank 3% Paid on Savings Accounts

DIARRHOEA There is no need of anyone suffering long with this disease, for to effect a quick cure it is only necessary to take a few doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy In fact, in most cases one dose is sufficient. It never fails and can be relied upon in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is equally valuable for children and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. In the world's history no medicine has ever met with greater success. PRICE 25c. LARGE SIZE 50c.

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. 5 PER CENT ON TIME AND INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS