

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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Keokuk, Iowa, Jan. 17, 1912

WHAT THE CHIMNEY SANG.

Over the chimney the night-wind sang And chanted a melody no one knew, And the woman stopped, as her babe she tossed,

And thought of the one she had long since lost, And said, as her tear-drops back she forced,

"I hate the wind in the chimney." Over the chimney the night-wind sang And chanted a melody no one knew,

And the children said, as they closer drew, "Tis some witch that is cleaving the black night through!

"Tis a fairy trumpet that just then blew And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night-wind sang And chanted a melody no one knew, And the man, as he sat on his hearth below,

Said to himself, "It will surely snow, And fuel is dear, and wages low, And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night-wind sang And chanted a melody no one knew, But the poet listed and smiled, for he was man, and woman, and child, all three,

And said: "It is God's own harmony, This wind we hear in the chimney." —Bret Hartie.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

He who does the best he can, does well, acts nobly. Angels could do no more.

The backbone of winter shows no signs of impairment as yet. It isn't either bent, cracked or affected with caries.

Obviously China has no Monroe doctrine, else the United States would not be guarding the railroad to Peking.

The January thaw is now due at any time, but there is a chance that it will have to be postponed on account of the weather.

The idea has been advanced—and it will have to be admitted as correct—that it is better to be up and doing than to be down and being done.

The state board of health of Missouri has ordered all railroad companies in that state to discontinue the public drinking cup, towels and combs in all railway trains and stations.

The order becomes effective March 1.

A new prophet of gloom has arisen in the person of Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University who predicts a war involving the United States in 1913.

What he really knows about the matter falls far short of his knowledge of certain phases of English literature.

This time it is the state of Virginia that comes into the public pillory for exposed wholesale election corruption.

Circuit Judge Skeen of that state has undertaken to purify elections in his judicial district and as a result has uncovered a state of affairs worse, if possible, than that disclosed in Adams county, Ohio.

Skeen's probe shows that the vote buying has been confined largely to whites, contrary to popular belief regarding the south. He says that he has found that \$25 was the average price paid for votes and that not less than one-fourth of the voters in two mountain counties of his district would have to be disfranchised forever.

The buying has been conducted by the agents of both the old party organizations.

The forty-sixth meeting of the Military Tract association is to be held in Galesburg on Friday next.

Barr Swan of the Pittsfield Republican is president; E. S. Martin of the LaHarpe Times is vice president and Van E. Hampton of the Macomb By-Stander is the secretary-treasurer.

The program contains the names of J. L. Staker of the Clayton Enterprise; O. L. Campbell of the Knoxville Republican; J. C. Shoop of the Abingdon Kodak; Fred R. Jeffitt, of the Galesburg Republican-Register; J. H. Trego, of the Blandinsville Star-Gazette; E. E. Fitch, of the Galva News; J. C. Coulson, of the LaHarpe LaHarper; Bert Nelson of the Maquon Tomahawk; Hank L. Miller, formerly of the Prairie City News, and Anna B. Quillen, of Ipava, Ill.

A number of papers of interest are to be read and a profitable session is expected.

In a formal statement issued at Topeka, Governor Stubbs of Kansas says: "I am in favor of the nomination and election of Theodore Roosevelt for President."

His reasons are that Roosevelt more than any other is responsible for the national progressive movement, and that he is the only candidate who is sure to win.

TIME NOT RIPE. Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Denver, one of the most noted women suffrage advocates in the United States, was recently brought forward by some of her friends as a candidate for the United States senate from Colorado.

The idea did not commend itself to the lady most immediately concerned and she promptly vetoed the effort to boom her candidacy.

"The time is not ripe for the election of a woman to the United States senate. I know that the day will come when she will sit in the councils of the nation, but it will not be in my generation."

Not even Colorado has advanced to where it can select a woman for United States senator.

NEW SECURITIES IN 1911. A new high record was established in the matter of new capital issues, consisting of bonds, short term notes and stocks floated by railroad, traction, industrial, mining and other corporations in the United States during 1911.

There were notable increases in the offerings of bonds and notes, but a decrease in the sale of stocks by the railroads.

The total amount of new capital raised by the railroad and traction companies during the year was \$1,999,205,870, an increase of \$222,624,451.

while industrial and miscellaneous corporations issued \$649,281,850, a decrease of \$1,409,340.

THE MATTER OF DIET. Dr. Sargent of Harvard does not take seriously the claims made by vegetarians as a result of the recent test made by the two brothers, Harvard students, who walked from Boston to Los Angeles.

Such a test, he says, proves little. The vegetarian, to be sure, gained in weight, but there may be various reasons for that.

Both gained, as a matter of fact, but as a result of the walk, he thinks, rather than because of their one-sided diet.

Dr. Sargent himself favors and uses a mixed diet. It is possible, he grants, to eat too much meat, but a generous allowance he thinks important for the production of energy.

It may be quite possible to keep healthy on a low diet, but he thinks that the result is likely to be a lack of vigor.

"It is a fact that meat is a great stimulant. It gives one that ginger and vim which is not supplied by a vegetable diet."

TYPIST GIRLS' 'DON'TS.' A recently organized Typewriters' Union in Chicago at its first meeting adopted a decalogue to guide the members through leap year.

Next day the Employers' Association came back at them with a few "don'ts" from another point of view. The girls' decalogue follows:

Thou shalt not be an ornamental stenographer.

Thou shalt be merry; for, verily, an office should be delivered from a maid with a grutch.

Thou shalt not forget that the best advertisement is neat, correct and speedy work.

Thou shalt have the moral courage to decline invitations to dinner parties and the theater.

Thou shalt not permit a dictator who mumbles his words to go unchallenged; for, verily, thou shalt not be afraid to ask him to repeat.

Thou shalt not mistake courtesy for a deeper interest; for in many offices there is a tendency to make the former so extreme that a tender-hearted maid might be tempted to believe it the latter.

Thou shalt not cherish any illusions (or delusions) about the man who weighs your personality against the spending money for his family; for, verily, no man is a hero to his stenographer.

Thou shalt not deceive thyself with the false impression that thou art wiser than the boss; neither shalt thou essay to improve the language of his dictation.

Thou shalt not fail to proclaim an efficacious method (should thou hit upon one) for getting rid of office boys—the kind that expect to be entertained while they wait for their next business appointment.

Thou shalt not adorn thyself with fine clothes or beautify thy face with cosmetics for the purpose of tempting men to invite thee forth to social swirls; for, verily, thou shalt not think more of thy dress than thy address.

The employers' decalogue is equally to the point:

Thou shalt not place too much dependence upon the eraser—it is easier to typewrite correctly in the first place.

Thou shalt not use the typewriter to keep time with thy machine; if thou must chew gum, chew it outside the office.

Thou shalt not waste time trying to peer through the windows of the building opposite, for he may be a very busy man with a family to support.

Thou shalt not wear hats too big to hang up in the office wardrobe.

Thou shalt not tie up the telephone line with idle gossip with thy neighbor to the exclusion of some one who has business dealings with thy employer.

Thou shalt not make zoo-zoo eyes and otherwise seek to practice thy wiles and charms upon the employer, especially if thou suspect he is at all impressionable.

Thou shalt not bear tales to outsiders concerning business secrets.

Thou shalt not watch the clock too closely at the close of the business day.

if thy desk still be littered with work to be done.

Thou shalt not ask for a raise every time thy employer looks food-natured.

Thou shalt not forget that there are other stenographers who can take dictation and operate a machine.

LAWYERS IN CONGRESS. Prof. William B. Bailey of Yale university, writing in the New York Independent, throws an impressive light on the preponderance of lawyers in the congress.

The latest Congressional Directory gives the previous occupation of members of the Sixty-second congress.

Professor Bailey has been consulting the Directory and has found that 308 members of congress, or 60 per cent of the total number, were lawyers before they entered upon this public office.

There were, in 1900, 23,753,836 males gainfully employed, and of these 113,450, or 0.5 per cent, were lawyers.

About one lawyer in every 370 was in congress, while less than one in 50,000 of the total male workers were congressmen.

Of course not all of the male workers are twenty-one years of age or over and a considerable proportion of them are immigrants who have not yet become naturalized.

The proportion of lawyers in congress is so preponderating that the representatives of the other professions are bound to be comparatively few.

Twenty-three members of congress were farmers, while about 9,000,000 of the male population were recorded in 1900 as farmers or farm laborers.

Thus 38 per cent of the male workers of the country must be satisfied with 5 per cent of the members of congress.

Sixteen members of congress were formerly journalists. They thus furnish 5 per cent of the membership of this body whereas they furnish only a little over 0.1 per cent of the male workers.

Fifteen congressmen, or 3 per cent of the body, were engaged in some form of manufacture. They represent nearly 6,000,000 workers.

Ten former teachers are in congress, and since there were less than 120,000 male teachers in this country in 1900 they cannot complain.

The remaining seventy-seven members of congress, comprising about 17 per cent of that body, must be considered to represent the 9,000,000 of male workers belonging to the other occupations in this country.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL. The total coal production of the world in 1910 was approximately 1,300,000,000 short tons, of which the United States contributed about 33 per cent.

This country has far outstripped all others, and in 1910, according to the United States Geological Survey, it exceeded Great Britain, which ranks second, by over 200,000,000 tons.

Great Britain's production in 1910 was less than 60 per cent of that of the United States, and Germany's was less than half.

The increase in both of these countries in 1910 over 1909 was comparatively small, whereas the increase in the United States was nearly equal to the entire production of France and was more than the total production of any foreign country, except Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and France.

The following table shows the coal production of the principal countries of the world in 1910, except those for which only the 1909 figures are available:

Table with 2 columns: Country (United States, Great Britain, Germany, etc.) and Production (in tons).

Total 1,278,577,812. Percentage of the United States 23.2.

The United States has held first place among the coal-producing countries of the world since 1899, when it surpassed Great Britain.

In the eleven years since 1899 the annual output of the United States has nearly doubled, from 553,741,192 short tons to 1,278,577,812 tons.

Great Britain has increased only 20 per cent, from 246,506,155 short tons to 296,007,599 tons.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Omaha Bee explains that a statesman is a politician on our side.

The Marshalltown Times-Republican says that Judge Wade is the Bryan of Iowa.

The Eagle Grove Eagle says that Roosevelt has killed the La Follette movement deadlier than a snail.

The Iowa Staats-Anzeiger says that the governorship is one of the most troublesome and thankless offices in the gift of the state.

"For several days we haven't heard anybody say anything in favor of the sleeping porch habit," says the Waterloo Times-Tribune.

"What has induced Harvey Ingham to so soon deny the 'arrogance of his offspring'?" inquires the Cedar Rapids Gazette, commenting on the cir-

cumstance that the Des Moines Tribune and the Register and Leader are disclaiming responsibility for the Holden boom.

The Bedford Times-Republican says that La Follette's speeches sound like those coming from a dyspeptic stomach and a socialistic brain.

Sometimes a philanthropist looks to the Monmouth Atlas a little like a man who is superintending the disbursements of a personally conducted conscience fund.

RAILROADING NOT EASY JOB. Dispatcher Quotes Some of Little Irritations to Prove Statements.

Des Moines Register and Leader: "Of course," said Chief Dispatcher Tom Ward of the Iowa division of the Rock Island, "the lives of railroad men are saturated with the aroma of flowery beds of ease and cessation of toil."

They don't have a thing to do but get the 'varnished cars' over the road on time, hustle time freight to its destination ahead of schedule, and convince testy shippers that they have no kick coming because freight consignments placed with the traffic department yesterday did not arrive the next morning before the early riser had gone to the nearest speezy foundry to irrigate his arid interior.

"But seriously," continued Mr. Ward, "extreme cold weather is really a more serious obstacle to the movement of trains than is a snow storm."

Railroads can bring snow plows into action and clear the track, but snow plows nor profanity have any effect upon low temperatures.

When the mercury scampers for the cellar, as it has nightly for the last ten days, and the winds get up and hump themselves across the prairies like a scared dog, there's grief in the air and sulphurous fumes pervading cab, caboose and the dispatcher's offices.

We have to keep a sharp look out and admonish train men and station agents to adopt precautions for the protection of perishable freight, such as fruit, vegetables, etc.

The former is usually run into the nearest roundhouse to prevent freezing, and putting the company to large expense, as shippers insist upon holding the railroads for destruction or damage to perishable commodities.

Stoves are placed in cars containing potatoes and freezing prevented.

Oils and Waste Freeze. "Let a passenger train pause five minutes at a station on a cold night, and the engineer is in a frenzy."

The oil and waste in the boxes freeze solid about the journals during the brief respite, and no matter how powerful the engine, it will be unable to start the train again without extreme difficulty.

nor will the engineer succeed in getting it under rapid motion for the next half hour. The strain upon the locomotive is such that often it is put out of commission, and the passengers will be compelled to wait until another engine is procured.

With freight traffic, it is usual to equalize the drag upon engines by reducing the rating 50 or 60 per cent of the pulling energy," said Mr. Ward.

"If, for any reason, the engine of a freight train breaks down between stations, the conductor and one brakeman hurry forward and to the rear to protect the train, while another brakeman grabs his lantern, muffles himself up in an overcoat and starts for the next station to inform the dispatcher of the misfortune."

The latter gets 'next' to the round house foreman who hastens to send an engine to pull the stalled train out of the way of passenger trains.

Must Warn Passenger Trains. "Meanwhile the dispatcher forwards orders to the crews of other trains—freight and passenger—to run to certain stations and await orders. This is necessary to avoid more serious trouble, as without admonition the passenger trains which rule freight trains in right to the line, would proceed on their way, with many risks of a collision."

Again, though most of the Iowa lines, including the Rock Island, have the automatic signal system, occasionally one or more of the wires are snapped by the awful cold and communication with station operators is broken until it can be mended or other wires used.

"Or a train plunges into a snow drift, hitting it with such force as to wedge it fast. The only relief is either to shovel it out or send a snow plow to dig it out."

Another danger that lurks unseen is a broken rail for extreme low temperature is likely to cause a rail to snap under the wheels of a train.

"But when I consider the discomfort and suffering of the exposed track walker, making his slow way through cold, snow and darkness, I am disposed to think of myself as a fortunate individual, housed in a warm room, sheltered from the rags and swirl of the elements."

Slams Disgruntled Passengers. "But yet one of the solaces of railroad life is to have some disgruntled passenger bulge into the office swathed to the eyes, bringing in through the door with him an arctic atmosphere and remark in a tone of cynical disenchantment, 'Well, Mr. Dispatcher, when will the next train arrive over the two streaks of rust and toothpicks that stall for a track on this jim crow road? I'd like to hang about long enough for you to inform me whether the semi-annual train will arrive the current year or in 1913?'"

Who was that guy in the

bible who remarked some time ago that 'He that ruleth his temper is greater than he who rules a city,' or words to that effect? Well, that old timer couldn't get my game, for I'd be looking for the poker to brain the tormentor."

CARTHAGE, ILL.

Mrs. S. O. Witt, of Loraine, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Johnson.

Mrs. M. M. Johnson expects to go to Chicago about the 15th instant, to spend a month with relatives.

Mrs. Archie Norton, of Decatur, is visiting the family of her brother, Supt. D. H. Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. DeHart and son, Chas. S. expect to depart about January 17 for Orlando, Fla., to spend several months.

Miss Lucile Nutt, of Mendon, visited a part of last week with her aunt, Mrs. D. H. Miller.

Dr. E. R. Boston is at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKee returned Monday from a visit to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Walton Harnest are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Tressler Callihan at Galesburg.

Mrs. J. Hewitt Maxwell departed last week for her home at Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Williams expect to leave soon for Greenwood, Miss., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Orth Collins. From there they go to Stuart, Ariz., to visit relatives, after which Mrs. Williams will return to this city and Alva will go into training with the Boston Americans at Hot Springs, Ark.

Kidd Russell, of Hillview, Ill., is visiting his father, Loren Russell.

Miss Vera Hawkes, of Keokuk, visited with Miss Enid Symphon last week.

Mrs. John P. Beckman visited in Golden last week.

R. N. Smith is a business visitor to Chicago.

Don Calif, of Burlington, was calling on old friends in the city one day last week.

Miss Anna Reyer returned last week from a two weeks visit at the Reinhold home in Quincy.

Mrs. E. J. Epperly and son, Leonard, of Aledo, visited with Mrs. Mary S. Lemmon and family the past week.

Mr. A. H. Helfrich, son of Mrs. Josephine Helfrich, of this city, who is now located and doing business with his brother, Clyde, in Portland, Oregon, expects to arrive in the city today with his bride for a visit with relatives. Mr. Helfrich was married Thursday at Virginia, Ill., to Miss Clara Griddley.

WARREN.

We are thinking last week showed us a sample of genuine winter weather.

The funeral of the late Samuel Evans was held at the Baptist church Sunday morning. Rev. Harry M. Burns of Donnellson conducted the service. The body was laid to rest in the Butler cemetery.

Mrs. Harry Weber of Palmer, Neb., and Miss Florence Dresser spent last week at Montrose visiting their brother and uncle, Thomas Dresser.

Miss Bessie Bassett returned to her home Saturday after a three weeks stay with relatives at Libertyville.

Mrs. A. E. Dean spent several days the past week in Farmington.

Miss Pearl Anderson spent the holidays at home, returning to duties at Bonaparte Saturday.

Mrs. Walter Lee and baby returned to Donnellson Saturday evening after a visit with home folks.

Mrs. Anna Hoover returned Friday from a week's visit at Afton with her brother John Henkle. She also visited in Des Moines.

Miss Marie Elliott completed the winter term of school in the Henkle district Friday.

Ed. Loges and wife were Farmington callers Wednesday.

CHARLESTON.

Communion service was held at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon by Rev. H. M. Burns, the pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wardlow of Montrose were guests of J. H. Vermazen and family Sunday.

Mrs. Ellen Sollars is on the sick list. Jesse Derr and family were out sleigh riding Sunday afternoon.

Fred Newberry of Argyle was a business caller here Thursday.

Miss Ruth Hopp went to Burlington Friday for a visit with Ralph Diddle and family.

John Clark of Kellogg-Birge Co., Keokuk, was transacting business with Vermazen Bros., Thursday.

Robert Lamb, rural mail carrier, has been faithful through all the bitter cold weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hoyer of Donnellson were inspecting their future home now occupied by Jesse Derr, as Mr. Hoyer is employed as a farm hand by Vermazen Bros., the coming season.

Miss Mabel Scott returned from Fort Madison Saturday.

Mrs. M. E. Latta of Donnellson visited Mrs. M. E. Latta the past week.

Mrs. C. A. Swinderman returned to Fort Madison Wednesday.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

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visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wahrer.

Phillip Prand and sister, Miss Barbara of Donnellson were guests of S. N. Derr and family, Sunday.

John Hopp made a business trip to Keokuk Monday.

Miss Clesta Derr had the honor of winning the spelling contest Friday afternoon.

John Wickie made a flying trip to Keokuk Monday.

Bert West and wife of New Boston were in town Sunday.

H. T. Scott came up from Keokuk Monday to visit his brother, E. M. Scott and family.

Miss Lena Wahrer left for Keokuk Monday morning for an indefinite stay.

Mr. Miller and family are moving to Keokuk from the Smith farm, south of town.

Quite a number from this vicinity went down in Jefferson township to join in a wolf hunt Sunday morning.

The school children have had a chilly experience during this bitter cold weather getting ears, nose and hands frosted. The attendance in the primary of course is small as it is unsafe to start the little folks out in such extreme cold weather, but we live in hopes that the blue birds may be able to fly ere many more months pass by.

FRANKLIN.

Our esteemed justice announces that he will go his Keokuk brother, J. P., one better in the matrimonial line for the year 1912.

The dam city magistrate announces that he will solemnize all marriages free, where the bride pops the question, as should be done in leap year. Now comes our cadi and says if the bride performs her duty as stated, the couple calling on him will be tied solid into wedlock free of charge and the bride to receive a nice present.

We wonder where that Keokuk reporter is by this time when he predicted last week that the winter's back-bone was broken. If that was the case it knitted mighty quick making it that much stronger, for Friday morning the cold was so severe, that the mercury hid in the bulb and did not dare to venture out. 22 below being the degree.