

THE GATE CITY

PUBLISHED BY
THE GATE CITY COMPANY

G. F. Skidvin Manager

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Keokuk, Iowa Dec. 13, 1912

THE BLESSED CHRISTMAS TIME.

I walked in the world today, dear Lord,

Midst worth and wealth and fame.

Clasped hands with power and beauty,

Lord,

With loveliness and name. . . .

I walked in the world today, dear Lord

Midst perfumes rich and rare.

Earth's choicest exotics poured costly breath

Upon the heavy air. . . .

I walked in the world today, my Lord,

Through crowded hall and mart,

Where fruit or loom and press and brush

Each vie for glory's part. . . .

I have come apart from the world,

dear Lord,

Where the mighty ruler and shine.

To find sweet joy at Thy blessed side.

To feast on things divine.

Oh, the world is poor! I am rich to-night

As I walk in the path of the star's

clear light.

And I need no share in the great

world's fame.

I am crowned in the faith of the

star child's name.

—Christian Work.

Joseph Wingate Polk of Missouri

is open for a cabinet engagement.

Jacob H. Schiff of New York will

contribute \$5,000 annually to the

American Red Cross to aid in the

work of establishing rural nurse corps

in the United States.

The death of General Stahel, who

commanded the Eighth corps for a

period of the civil war, reduces the

number of surviving federal corps

commanders to four.

Goosebone prophets of Pennsylvania,

after comparing the old reliable

"signs," announce pleasant weather

until after the holidays. Nevertheless,

do your shopping early.

Again is Chicago boasting of its

champion steer. Chicago's prominence

in steers has not been seriously dis-

puted since the Hoosier was steered

against the Masonic temple auction

and bid it in for \$2,300 and a straw

hat.

Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of

the speaker of the house of repre-

sentatives has just celebrated her eight-

eenth birthday anniversary. She is

greatly interested in newspaper work

and is being tutored by a Washington

newspaper woman.

Bagging legislative boddies goes

on merrily in Ohio. Out of the oryx of

graft which marked the session of

1910, three senators and three repre-

sentatives have been convicted and

two "loan agents" fined for handing

out some of the money.

A sister of former Banker Charles

W. Morse joins the New England

chorus in denouncing the New York,

New Haven & Hartford railroad as a

trust. Should the row continue much

longer some rash person will accuse

the trust of being a railroad.

The most popular soldier in the

Serbian military forces engaged in

fighting the Turks is Sophia Yovan-

vitch, a young woman who has been

in the field ever since the war broke

out. She shares the hardships and

the rations of the men, by whom she

is treated as a comrade and a queen.

The sale of the famous Hoe L.

brary just completed in New York

netted \$1,932,000. Much regret is felt

over the dispersion of a collection of

books of surpassing value and quality,

representing the labor of a lifetime.

Many rare volumes were purchased

by foreign collectors, but the bulk of

the collection went to American li-

braries.

William Castlebury, ninety years old

of Bartlesville, Okla., and almost

Dr. Mary E. Pennington, who is chief of the government's food research laboratory in Philadelphia, is one of the highest-salaried women under civil service and is the only woman who has been placed in charge of one of the research laboratories used for purefood investigations. She receives a salary of \$3,000 a year and has a corps of fifteen assistants.

There is probably no industry that requires so little power as that of the jeweler and watchmaker. And yet considerable power is required for the tiny lathe and brushes, and it is necessary that this power be very steady and reliable with means for adjusting the speed at will. For these reasons tiny electric motors are now almost universally employed by jewelers for their machine work. These motors are mounted beneath the benches, out of the way, and they are controlled by a little snap switch which starts, regulates the speed and reverses them at will. The cost for power per day is only a few pennies, which is more than counterbalanced in the increase in produce and the quality of the finished work.

DANGER IN WATER SUPPLY.

Over a large part of the country streams and rivers form the most available source of water supply, and in thinly settled regions they are usually free from contamination, although even here a tan-bark plant or saw mill may lessen the desirability of the water for domestic uses.

Mines, especially coal mines, may likewise discharge into streams their drainage of acid and otherwise polluted waters with similar effect, but the most common source of pollution is the sewage from towns and cities. In fact, practically all the larger streams and even many of the smaller ones are highly polluted by such sewage or by refuse from various manufacturing plants. It is true that such streams become gradually purified and under ordinary conditions may be fairly safe, but the periodic outbreaks of typhoid fever that occur among the users of their water are sufficient to indicate the imperfect nature of this purification.

Large cities without other accessible sources will doubtless continue to use river waters, but these waters are now, as a rule, scientifically filtered before distribution. On most farms, however, other and safer sources are available, and stream waters that are known to have received drainage or sewage from any source should not be used for drinking.

Many facts regarding suburban and farm water supplies are discussed in Bulletin 255 of the United States Geological Survey which has just been reprinted and can now be had on application to the director of the survey, Washington, D. C.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SEED CORN.

In the Scientific American of September 17, 1910, Joseph Fry, formerly of Wever, Iowa, now a resident of Warsaw, Illinois, and one of the best informed and most prominent farmers in this section, addressed a letter to the editor of that publication on the important question of qualifications of prize corn. The article is of such large value that The Gate City is reproducing it at the request of a number of farmers and friends of Mr. Fry who appreciate its value.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

In the Scientific American of June 4th, page 457, under the caption "The Costliest Ear of Corn in the World," the writer of the illustrated article certainly is neither a farmer nor a judge of prize corn, else he would not leave the impression, that an ear or ears ever won a prize because of its size. That is never the case.

The size of an ear of corn varies with the climatic conditions. In judging a sample of corn for a prize more than fifty points are considered, of which seven show very plainly in your illustration. They are these: The ears are all of the same length and of the same circumference; they are well filled at the butts and at the tips; the rows all run straight from the butts to the tips, and turn neither to the right nor to the left; the space between the rows is the same in all the ears; just enough for the corn to mature properly, and the ears all taper the same at the tips and at the butts. Now let me refer to just a few points that cannot be determined by looking at the illustration. If the germ and the embryo have not a certain color and a certain consistency, we know that the kernel will not have the vitality and that it will not grow uniformly. This condition will reject a sample of corn that is entered for a prize even if it has all the other good points shown in your illustration. In the last you will see that two kernels are taken from each ear, generally more are taken. This is done to see if it has the proper germinating power, to see if the chaff adheres to the tips of the kernels or if the tips of the kernel adhere to the cob and if the tips of the kernel are plump. If they are plump it indicates maturity, if shrunken, immaturity and poor feeding value. If the kernel is removed it is easier to see if it has the proper amount of starch, which is a point for the judge to consider.

The depth of the kernel must be in proportion to the length and to the circumference of the ear. The edges of the kernel should touch from tip to crown; consequently they must all be wedge-shaped. The kernel should hold their size and shape well out to the tip of the ear, and must be uniform in size, shape and color in all the ears of a sample. The dent of

the kernel must conform to the type; different types having different dents. White cob in a yellow sample of corn, or a red cob in a white sample would not win a prize, no matter how large the ears, for its shows impurity. If the furrow is wide between the rows it shows a low proportion of corn to the cob, and indicates that it is not well bred. We have enumerated only a few points that are taken into consideration in the judging of prize corn, but enough to show that it is not the size of an ear, but its breeding and its power to reproduce itself that win for its owner a prize. The writer of the article says: "The champion ten ears of corn shown in the illustration average 10 1/2 inches in length and 7 1/2 inches in circumference, each ear carrying twenty rows of kernels, the depth of the kernel being 3/4 of an inch, and the weight of each ear is twenty ounces." All of this shows that those ten ears of corn have had forty to fifty years of careful, intelligent, selection and improvement back of them. They have been mixed with brains; they will reproduce themselves. A stalk now produces double the amount of corn that it did fifty years ago. That is what scientific farming has done for us, and yet there is more to learn. To close his article, the writer says: "Lastly, it may be considered that from a large field of corn some large specimens may be selected." This does not prove that the selected specimens are the best, but merely the largest. No intelligent farmer selects the largest ears of corn in his field either for use as seed or to contest for a prize, but he takes ears that are suitable to the climatic conditions, ears that will ripen in the vicinity not only this year, but for a succession of years. Ears of the size you illustrated are suitable for southern Iowa, Central Illinois and southern Indiana. I don't know who grew them but I will be safe in wagering that they were not the largest ears in his field, and probably more than one-third of the ears in that field were larger than those that took the prize. I have been a subscriber to the Scientific American for more than twenty years, and for the purpose of my farming operations have found its columns valuable reading.

JOSEPH FRY.
Wever, Iowa.

A Campaign Against Gambling.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: Arthur Burroughs Farwell, head of the Chicago Law and Order league, has begun a nationwide campaign against gambling. All the fraternal organizations in the United States are to be asked to take a hand on the ground that it is not fraternal for one member to take away another's money without giving him anything in return.

Without expressing any opinion on this campaign, it may be said that one of the main fascinations of gambling is the hope of getting something for nothing. This is not necessarily greed. It is human nature to like to beat the other fellow and winning money is the most tangible proof of success.

There are many other elements of fascination about gambling. One of these is the suspense between the making and deciding of the wager. This principle holds good in most perfectly innocent amusements, as, for instance, a ball game, a boat race or any prolonged test of skill and endurance—even in reading a novel.

Another is that the man who takes chances secures alternating sensations—disappointment when he loses, exultation when he wins. And modern life with many of us is a seeking after sensations.

The real proof of the harmfulness of persistent gambling for money on a substantial scale lies in the effect on the gambler.

If the gambler loses he has spent his money without getting anything in return, except experience—which may or may not be useful to him. If the gambler wins, his money usually does him little good from the fact that getting something for nothing invariably destroys a man's standard of value. "Easy come, easy go," is the gambler's motto.

The gambling spirit, if not actual habitual gambling, is rampant in our twentieth century civilization. Mr. Farwell has a large undertaking on his hands.

A Fine Ex-President.

New York World: Mr. Taft is the sixth President to be rejected by the people as a candidate for re-election. John Adams was defeated by Jefferson, John Quincy Adams by Jackson, Van Buren by William H. Harrison, Cleveland by Ben Harrison, and Ben Harrison by Cleveland, the last mentioned thus gaining his second term after an interval of four years.

In all of these contests factional differences in the President's own party had much to do with the popular verdict. In none of them was there less bitterness against the humiliated chief magistrate than on the part of the people at large than has appeared in the case of Mr. Taft. He has not awakened much enthusiasm, but he has created little antagonism. He goes into retirement chiefly as a result of popular indifference to him.

A great many of us will present themselves to those who attempt to explain the failure of Mr. Taft, but all of them may be summed up in the statement that as a leader he has never been taken seriously. He lacks magnetism. He has not appealed to the imagination of the people. He has been an excellent President in many respects, and yet for some reason

most of his fellow-citizens long ago made up their minds to call his administration a blank.

If Mr. Taft had been able to read the signs of the times he might easily, it seems, have gained a commanding position, but if he had been so equipped the probability is that he never would have been President in the first place. Unlike some of our chief magistrates, Mr. Taft is well qualified by temperament, character and habit of life to fill admirably the difficult station which now opens to him. He will make one of the most amiable and dignified ex-presidents that we ever have had.

PUBLIC OPINION

"The State's Money."

To the Editor of The Gate City:

In your issue of December 5 you quote an editorial "The State's Money" from the Cedar Rapids Republican, in which they take a rather hard slam at the board of control of state institutions. There is doubtless some truth in the "Republican's" statement, but their attitude seems to approve a method that is "penny wise and pound foolish." Also the article came with particularly poor grace so shortly after the conference on charities and corrections held in their city and I want to take exception to some of the statements and also to say that I hope that the reprint by The Gate City does not in any measure mean that The Gate City approves the attitude of the Republican, which is so much at variance with public sentiment.

There are about 9,000 inmates in the various state institutions and they are entitled to some consideration. Most of these institutions, the university and college excepted, have been conducted for many years on the half a loaf principle advocated by the Republican, much to their detriment from a humanitarian, utilitarian and financial standpoint. The men at the head of these institutions are men of exceptional ability in their lines and are sacrificing their private interests in most cases, receiving about half of what they could earn in their chosen professions, getting along the best they can with the handicap of a woefully lacking appropriation, hoping that public sentiment will be aroused and prompt a more adequate provision for the carrying on of the work. The institutions for the mental, moral and physical welfare of the state are deserving of a more generous treatment.

Quite recently the writer listened to an address by one of the physicians of the school for feeble minded at Glenwood and had a very good illustration of the folly of the system now in vogue in the legislature with reference to the financial and proper backing of state institutions. For example, there are at Glenwood at the present time one family of seven, two of five, and a larger number of four each, who must be kept at the expense of the state because of its failure to care for the fathers and mothers a few years ago. By the parsimonious method of jollying the boosters, till the legislature adjourns without making the appropriations requested or reducing the amounts to figures that are inadequate, which the Republican applauds, has caused the state to care for forty to fifty people on account of the failure of the state to care for the unfortunate few before they could marry and produce children that were defective and who must later become wards of the state.

Can the state afford to continue this policy to the benefit of the next generation? Is it not, by the present methods, just trying to shift the burden from the shoulders of the present generation to those of the next? Is that fair and is it economy in its true sense?

The State University at Iowa City expects \$550,000 from the present legislature and will probably get it. Their work is important and should not be interfered with or hampered by lack of funds.

The state sanatorium for the prevention of tuberculosis, at Oakdale, is asking for \$60,000, less than one tenth of the sum asked by the university. The function of the university is to teach. That of the sanatorium is to save life and to teach the people how to successfully combat the white plague.

Will the funds asked, be forthcoming or will the appropriation be trimmed to a point that will be sadly inadequate?

Some time ago the sanatorium asked for about \$61,000 to carry on and extend the work. This was in the third year of the institution, when it was sorely in need of additional equipment. Was the money appropriated? No! When the budget of the board of control got past the legislators, less than \$20,000 (not even one-third) was grudgingly granted for this important work.

There are many important phases of the other state institutions, which grip its victims in the flower of their manhood and womanhood and leaves such heavy toll on their lives and the lives of their loved ones, there should be less apathy and more of a sympathetic and active interest on the part of the good people of Iowa in general and Keokuk in particular. Your influence and the influence of your readers should be used whenever and wherever possible to aid the sanatorium to obtain the much needed funds to continue and extend the good work now being done. As a matter of fact, Keokuk people should be doubly interested in affairs at Oakdale. First, because one of her citizens was instrumental in the establishment of the sanatorium and secondly because a number of her people have been treated here in the last few months and Keokuk will in all probability, continue to send patients until the disease is more fully understood by the masses and is brought under control.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

The results of 17 years' experience and practice are embodied in these marvelous little tablets.

They are called Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. They oil the bowels, and their effect on the liver has been the means of relief to many of Dr. Edwards' regular patients as well as to thousands of others who have suffered and were afraid of calomel.

They are gentle in their action, yet always effective. They bring about that exuberance of spirit, that natural buoyancy which should be enjoyed by everyone, by toning up the liver and clearing the system of harmful impurities. 10c and 25c per box.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

Don't Let Catarrh Get the Best of You

If you have catarrh and are neglecting it—you are doing a great wrong to yourself. In time it will undermine your whole constitution. You cannot begin too soon the work of shaking it off. Doesn't require any great effort. Begin today.



Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

has a curative effect upon all mucous surfaces, and hence removes catarrh. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy.

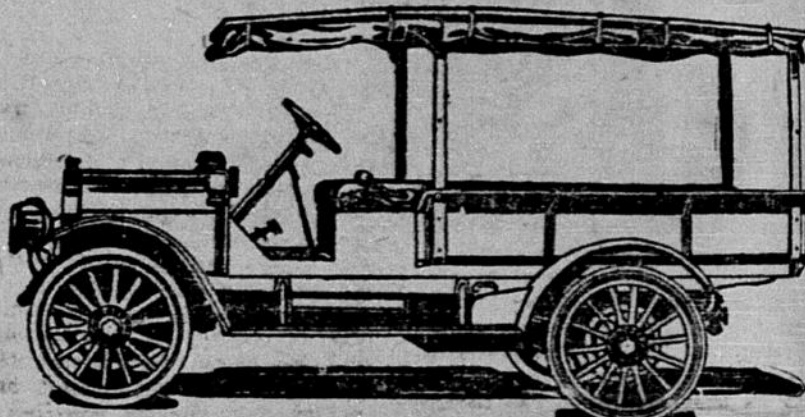
Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" eradicates catarrhal affections, of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs, will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request.

"The 'Discovery' has been put up and sold in its liquid form for over 40 years and has given great satisfaction. Now it can be obtained of medicine dealers in tablet form as well. A trial box sent prepaid for 50 one-cent stamps. Address Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Assist nature a little, now and then, with a searching and cleansing, yet gentle cathartic, and thereby avoid many diseases.

How She Cured Her Husband

"For five years my husband suffered with his stomach. The medicine he took only gave relief for a while, nothing cured, writes Mrs. Sarah Baker of Nottingham, Mo. 'Our merchant bought some of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He gave us some of them and I wanted my husband to try them. He said it would do no good. His stomach had been troubling him worse than ever. At last on Friday I told him if he would not take those tablets I was going to send for a doctor, and he said he would take them. By Monday he was like another man. The blues were gone, no more trouble with his stomach, and the best part is that the trouble has not returned. I cannot praise Chamberlain's Tablets too highly.'

SERVICE MOTOR TRUCK
The Truck Without a Gear

Simple, powerful, economical, durable, efficient, chassis is in three sizes, three-quarters ton, one ton, and one-half ton. Bodies made for any sort of business to suit the purchaser. Agency with

W. B. Daniel
208 Main Street
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The management of the
KEOKUK NATIONAL BANK

Endeavors to procure a progressive policy, to be liberal in its treatment and to adhere strictly to the legitimate lines of banking.

PERCENT ON TIME AND INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Open an account in

The State Central Savings Bank

Corner Sixth and Main streets, Keokuk, Iowa, and deposit as much as you can at any time.

WHAT IT WILL DO FOR YOU.

It will provide capital to start in business. It will provide for saving money usually squandered. It will pay the way towards securing a home. It will provide a fund for educating young children. It is the best possible way to accumulate a reserve fund for hard times or old age. You can begin with a deposit of One Dollar.

Capital \$200,000.00. Surplus \$200,000.00

Any Ordinary Man

Can earn a dollar, in fact, most of us have to. It takes a man a little bit out of the ordinary to save a dollar. Get out of the ordinary class and start a savings account with this bank and watch it grow. \$1.00 will start you on your way at the

Keokuk Savings Bank

8 per cent per annum paid on savings accounts.

of the state institutions may find space in your columns and that it may be instrumental in creating a favorable impression on the public toward the recommendation of the board of control and that many of the voters will feel called upon to take the matter up with our state senator and representatives asking them to use their voices and votes to aid in obtaining an appropriation that will be ample for the situation.

PATIENT AT OAKDALE.

Oakdale, Iowa, Dec. 10, 1912.

Don't think that piles can't be cured. Thousands of obstinate cases have been cured by Doan's Ointment. 50 cents at any drug store. Advertis-