

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. SkirvinManager

DAILY BY MAIL. One year.....\$3.00 Four months.....\$1.00 Six months.....1.50 One month......25

Entered in Keokuk postoffice as second class matter. Postage prepaid; terms in advance. All subscription orders should give the P. O. address and state whether it is a new or renewal order. If change of address is desired, state both the old and new address.

Remit by postoffice money order, express money order, registered letter, or draft, at our risk. The date printed on the address of each paper notes when the subscription expires.

Subscribers failing to receive their papers promptly will confer a favor by giving notice of the fact. Address all communications to THE GATE CITY COMPANY, No. 13, North Sixth St., Keokuk, Iowa.

THE GATE CITY is on sale at the following news stands: Hotel Keokuk, cor. Third and Johnson. C. H. Rollins & Co., 623 Main street. Ward Bros., 525 Main street. Depot News Stand.

Keokuk, IowaFeb. 2, 1913

WOMAN WINS.

I'm for patient, loving woman, whether mean or rich or gown, She is on the road to glory—and you just can't keep her down!

There's my little wife, Roxana; she's as artless as can be, Yet she's not so simple, mark you, but she gets the best of me!

If you try to beat a woman, when discussing something grave, She'll come bobbing up in triumph like a cork upon the wave.

Then before you've time to meet her with a sermon on her doom, She'll have floored you with an objective and chased you from the room.

Though you try to stop her progress, put her momentarily to rout, With her logic she'll attack you, knock you down and drag you out!

Man has sense, but woman senses of a kind to cause dismay, And can tell a man's chief weakness when he's half a mile away.

She can scent a winter bargain with the cunning of the fox, And beat all her male contenders to the shop by twenty blocks!

That is why I bow to woman, noble, pure and sweet withal— Bow before her gentle wisdom, kneel and kneuckle, aye, and crawl!

—Chicago News.

A statue of Carl Schurz is to be erected in the neighborhood of Columbia university, New York City, by a committee of which Joseph H. Choate is chairman.

Does education pay? Alexander Agassiz, a mere professor at Harvard, who died in 1910, left a fortune of more than \$2,000,000, according to the latest appraisal.

Colonel Glenn, of the regular army, has a plan for taking his regiment on an automobile "hike" from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to the Pacific coast and back. The project calls for the use of 140 trucks and the expenditure of \$450,000.

Three surgeons at a sanitarium in San Jose, Cal., who subjected Miss Ethel Townsend, a trained nurse, to an X-ray operation lasting four hours, causing incurable sores on the woman's hands, were taxed \$17,283 damages by a jury in a local court.

"Kate" Barnard, commissioner of charities in Oklahoma, is endeavoring to organize a marriage strike. She asks all single women to refuse to enter the bonds of matrimony until the men of the nation "pass laws for the protection of childhood and motherhood."

Gertrude Stinski, employed in a paper mill at Neneh, Wis., found \$200 in the pocket of a coat sent to the mill in a bundle of rags. According to the company's rules finders are keepers. Miss Stinski says that she will pay off the mortgage on her mother's home.

Stewart Wall, who fought a battle almost single-handed against Apache Indians in 1864 and killed thirty braves before he fell with fourteen bullets in his own body, died recently in San Bernardino, Cal. Wall, who was 81 years old, went to California in 1851 and was the first town marshal of San Bernardino.

An Oklahoma Heroine.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: Miss Esta Beaman, in competition with 500 boys, has taken a prize of \$200 for growing the best acre of corn in the state of Oklahoma. And, in addition, she got \$2 a bushel for the ninety-five bushels as seed corn.

We hope this Oklahoma girl enjoys spending this money. She is entitled to all the pleasure it can give her. Miss Esta Beaman has done better than make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. She has done her share in forwarding the movement to increase the yield of corn to the acre—one of the immediate economic necessities of the times.

HOW LEGISLATIVE BUREAUS HELP.

In Ohio and Minnesota the lawmakers face action on the issue of establishing legislative bureaus. The congress of the United States also has before it a bill favoring the same plan. Tersely put, the common object is to put at the disposal of lawmakers latest data drawn from all lands bearing on all possible phases of statutory enactment, and to ally with legislatures men who are conversant with social legislation and comparative institutional development and also men who are expert drafters of laws in the people's interest. Why there should be the slightest delay wherever and whenever the project emerges and becomes a practical issue, it is difficult to say. In theory it is fine. In its practical working in states that have established the system it has always succeeded when given adequate equipment and pecuniary support, says the Christian Science Monitor. Its only enduring opponents are "interests" that love darkness rather than light. Wherever the bureau—as at Madison in Wisconsin, where the system originated—can be associated with a university's activities, it gains much and it gives much. The commonwealth derives from the university's experts aid and disinterested advice that are priceless; and they in turn are given a chance for constructive, vital action as thinkers and as citizens that all too infrequently is provided for such men under ordinary conditions of university life.

Massachusetts suffers today because her legislative bureau and her state legislation are not thus related to the unexcelled system of colleges and universities of the commonwealth. These also lose because not so related and utilized. Especial emphasis can be put upon the provision made under such a scheme as Wisconsin "was the first to test with its bureau, by which is recognized the importance of correct drafting of laws. Often it is difficult enough to decide what should be the aim and scope precise, and to have it expressed in terms that citizens, counsel and courts cannot mistake, is quite another matter. The drafting of a law calls for skill of a definite kind and skill united with sincere civic purpose and incorruptibility of character. Such skill a legislative bureau may well provide.

How the News Got Out.

Washington letter to the Boston Advertiser: Recently an "enterprising" correspondent sent home to his newspaper a matter of news purporting to come from the department of state, and Mr. Knox, the secretary, read it and became very much perturbed, for the matter was a state secret, and he at once proceeded to ascertain who had been the leak in the department, and it finally developed that there could be but one official, and he was promptly sent for and, although he vigorously denied having in any manner given out anything, nevertheless he was lectured. He was told he must keep his mouth shut.

In turn, much perturbed, the under-official tried hard to find out how the leak had taken place, confident he had had nothing to do with it. He studied and studied the dispatch for a sign. But there seemed something familiar about it. The language was recognizable. At last, he got him an idea. He sent for one of President Taft's messages to congress. He perused it, and there in it was this important state secret, written large and discussed before congress by the President. The enterprising correspondent had simply transmitted it as new, assuming that it would be overlooked, as it had been.

At once the minor official went straight to Mr. Knox. "I have found the leak," he said. "Who is it? We will have to fire him. It is extraordinary that such a delicate information can be given out."

"Well, he is over in the white house now. His name is Taft and he leaked this to congress in a presidential message."

Telephone Rates.

Burlington Saturday Evening Post: The telephone monopoly is advancing the price of its service in every community it touches. It has a variety of arguments and expedients which it uses in persuading the customer to change to a different grade of service at a slightly increased price. But the price is always advanced—not very much, but always a little. In the aggregate, this increased revenue spread out over the immense areas served by this octopus must figure up to millions of additional dollars each month. The telephone monopoly is one of the most powerful as well as one of the largest of all of the greedy agencies of Big Business. If the people do not grapple determinedly with it pretty soon it will have all of their money and will be looking for other worlds to loot.

The Invisible World.

Mrs. Brophy lived in the front of the tenement house and Mrs. Dugan occupied rooms in the rear of the building. Mrs. Brophy met Mrs. Dugan in the hall and said: "Them Turks is killin' christians an' draggin' them through the streets." "Ye don't tell me!" exclaimed Mrs. Dugan. "That's the d— of livin' in the rear. I never see nothin'!"

Can it Be Solved?

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The real problem in the money trust probe is to know how to keep those who have the money from making use of it.

THE ORIGIN, WORK AND PLANS OF THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE.

The Bureau of Social Hygiene came into existence about two years ago, as a result of the work of the special grand jury appointed to investigate the white slave traffic in New York City, which served during the first half of the year 1910. One of the recommendations made by it in the presentation handed up at the termination of its labors was that a public commission be appointed to study the social evil. The foreman of that body subsequently gave careful consideration to the character of the work which might properly be done by such a commission and the limitations under which it would operate. In this connection, separate, personal conferences were held with over a hundred leading men and women in the city, among whom were lawyers, physicians, business men, bank presidents, presidents of commercial organizations, clergymen, settlement workers, social workers, labor leaders, and reformers. These conferences developed the feeling that a public commission would labor under a number of disadvantages, such as the fact that it would be short lived; that its work would be done publicly; that at best it could hardly do more than present recommendations. The conviction also grew that the main reason why more permanent results had not been obtained by the various organizations which had dealt with the subject of the social evil during the past ten or fifteen years was that most of them were temporary. While active, they materially improved the situation, but as their efforts were relaxed, there came the inevitable return to much the same conditions as before. The forces of evil are never greatly alarmed at the organization of investigating or reform bodies, for they know that they are generally composed of busy people, who cannot turn aside from their own affairs for any great length of time to carry on reforms, and that sooner or later their efforts will cease, and the patient denizens of the underworld and their exploiters can then reappear and continue the traffic as formerly.

So the conviction grew that in order to make a real and lasting improvement in conditions, a permanent organization should be created, the continuation of which would not be dependent upon a temporary wave of reform, nor upon the life of any man or group of men, but which would go on generation after generation, continuously making warfare against the forces of evil. It also appeared that a private organization would have, among other advantages, a certain freedom from publicity and from political bias, which a publicly appointed commission could not so easily avoid. Therefore, as the initial step, in the winter of 1911 the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed. Its present members are Miss Katharine Bement Davis, superintendent of the New York state reformatory for women at Bedford Hills, New York; Paul M. Warburg, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company; Starr J. Murphy, of the New York bar; and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. As the work develops, new members may be added.

One of the first things undertaken by the bureau was the establishment at Bedford Hills, adjacent to the reformatory, of a laboratory of social hygiene, under Miss Davis' direction. In this laboratory, it is proposed to study from the physical, mental, social and moral side each person committed to the reformatory. This study will be carried on by experts and each case will be kept under observation for from three weeks to three months, as may be required. When the diagnosis is completed, it is hoped that the laboratory will be in position to recommend the treatment most likely to reform the individual, or, if reformation is impossible, to recommend permanent custodial care. Furthermore, reaching out beyond the individuals involved, it is believed that thus important contributions may be made to a fuller knowledge of the conditions ultimately responsible for vice. If this experiment is successful, the principle may prove applicable to all classes of criminals and the conditions precedent to crime, and lead to lines of action not only more scientific and humane but also less wasteful than those at present followed.

In entering upon its labors, the bureau regarded it of fundamental importance to make a careful study of the social evil in this country and in Europe, feeling that this problem, like any other great and difficult one, can be intelligently approached only by means of a thorough and complete knowledge of all the factors involved, as well as all the methods and experiences of other cities and countries in dealing with it. Arrangements were made, therefore, in the early part of last winter to secure the services of George J. Kneeland, who had directed the Chicago vice committee investigation. Since that time, Mr. Kneeland, with a corps of assistants, has been making a thorough and comprehensive survey of the conditions of vice in New York City. This survey has covered not only houses of prostitution, Rialto law hotels, hotels, disorderly saloons, cafes and restaurants, massage parlors and other places where vicious people congregate, but also the personal histories of some two thousand prostitutes; and a study of all the case records for one year of a great majority of the hospitals and dispensaries in New York City, with a view to ascertaining the prevalence of venereal diseases and their ratio to all other diseases. Mr. Kneeland's report is now in progress of preparation and will be published within the next two months.

At the same time, the bureau was fortunate in securing the services of Abraham Flexner, whose reports on the medical schools in this country and in Europe are so well known, to study the social evil and the various methods of dealing with it in the leading cities of Europe. Mr. Flexner spent the greater part of a year abroad, making a searching and exhaustive inquiry into the subject, and is now working on his report, which will be ready for publication this winter. These studies are to be followed by others, in those cities in the United States where different conditions exist or where special methods of dealing with the social evil have been introduced, the object being to become familiar with all phases of the subject and all methods of handling it which have been tried in this country and in Europe.

Based upon all of these studies, which will probably be published by December of this year, it is the hope of the bureau that there may be devised a practical plan for dealing with the social evil in New York City—a plan which public opinion can be brought to support. In conclusion, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the spirit which dominates the work of the bureau is not sensational or sentimental or hysterical; that it is not a spirit of criticism of public officials; but that it is essentially a spirit of constructive suggestion and of deep scientific as well as humane interest in a great world problem.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. For the Bureau of Social Hygiene, P. O. Box 579, New York City.

Unappreciated Heroism. "I gave up smoking to please her." "Good." "And drinking." "Well?" "Now she says she finds me very uninteresting."

MATTER SETTLED OVER AT LEIPSIG Teacher Has No Right to Hypnotize Girls and Ask Them to Kiss Him.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LEIPSIG, Feb. 1.—The imperial court, in the case of Johan Bennecle, principal of the Elberfeld high school has held that a teacher has no right to hypnotize girl pupils and then suggest that they kiss him.

Even "in the interest of science," which was Bennecle's defense, the judges ruled that the professor should not take liberties with young women in a hypnotic state that he would not take were they in normal condition. Several girl pupils of the school complained that Bennecle hypnotized them and made them, by suggestion, express affection for him. He pleaded that he was invoking the mental science to correct bad habits of the

girls and denied that he had done anything improper, but a lower court sentenced him to jail for ten days. The professor appealed and the imperial high court affirmed the decision.

SHE'S A HOBO AND PROUD OF IT

Daughter of Senator Lane Admits That She is Broke and Does Not Care.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 1.—"Yes, I'm a hobo, and I'm proud of it. Why, my husband and myself are going out of here on the 'hammer' to British Columbia, where we will speak for socialism," said Mrs. Nina Lane-McBride, nee Miss Nina Lane, daughter of United States Senator Lane of Portland, Oregon, in the hobo convention hall.

Mrs. McBride is young and handsome. She was once society editor of a Portland newspaper. She was married to Ike McBride after a trip across the continent to deliver lectures on socialism.

"You look doubtful, but I'm really a hobo," she said to the reporter. "Have you ever ridden the rods?" "I refuse to be interviewed," she answered laughing.

"But I'll tell you this much—we're broke, we've got to blow out of here some way."

Although her father is wealthy, she said she would not write home for money.

"If I did that I wouldn't have the courage of my convictions," she said. "You just wait until you see our home here, then you'll know."

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent: simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If, after you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 387, Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.—Adv.

Do You Apologize For Your Bathroom Furnishings?

Don't do it. The fear that you cannot afford a new bathroom equipment should no longer make you put up with old style fixtures. You can have a modern bathroom with which you may well be satisfied and at a moderate price.

You will not be limited to plain staple patterns as the "Standard" line contains a great many handsome styles ranging all the way from the small neat patterns to the elaborate massive styles. There is always a correct fixture for every bathroom, a suitable one for every taste. All work installed in a correct way by skilled workmen.

May we send you that estimate now?



"Standard" "Narova" Lavatory

King Plumbing Company

420-422 Blondeau Street

Hobbs & Blood

INSURANCE

Woolley Bldg. 5th & Blondeau

TRADE MARK



ESTABLISHED 1856

One of the largest Wholesale Dry Goods, Notion, Underwear and Hosiery Houses in the Middle West. Manufacturers of Indian Head Dress Shirts, Work Shirts, Overalls, etc.

Sole Agent for "Tom Boy" Hosiery, New York Prices Duplicated.

Irwin-Phillips Co., Keokuk, Ia. Hamilton, Ill.

INSURE IN THE IOWA STATE

of Keokuk FIRE LIGHTNING WIND Phone 160

The Man

Without a savings or checking account is like the man without reserve power. He is "all in" all the time. If you have never enjoyed the keen pleasure that comes with having money in the bank, try it. One dollar starts a savings account in this bank.

Keokuk Savings Bank

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.

3 PER CENT INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS TIME AND