

U. S. ASSUMES CONTROL OF HAITIAN FINANCES.

President Wilson is just now consummating another diplomatic victory over Germany which is escaping extended public attention. In a sense it is as vital an issue as has ever arisen between the two nations, but it has been overshadowed by the acute submarine controversy. Uncle Sam in the summer of 1914, proposed to intervene in the affairs of the Haitian republic which was a republic in name only, and in fact a country given over to bands organized for murder and pillage. First one and then another would seize the custom-houses and overturn the government. Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States reserves the right to act in just such cases when it is for the good of the weaker sisters in the western hemisphere and to protect them from being dominated by European or Asiatic nations. As a counter proposal Germany wished to participate equally in the control of the Haitian government and said she would "not understand any other arrangement."

This government replied that its policy would not admit of any change so far as diplomatic intercourse goes Germany never surrendered her contentions. In the meantime, this country waited, hoping the Haitians would be able to settle their own affairs and establish a sound government. Uncle Sam has long faced the task of intervening in the affairs of this turbulent republic and last week landed marines and took possession of the principal ports and custom-houses. Denial of our right to do so was not heard from any quarter. In fact we cannot afford to allow any other nation to get a new foothold in the islands of the Caribbean sea and prove a menace to the Panama canal in time of possible strife. Haiti is located close to the direct trade routes to the canal and if the country is too weak for self government and is threatened with foreign control this country must for its future security intervene as it is now doing. Wilson's unhurried purpose is right and successful again.

In the presidential election of 1912 the democratic plurality in the popular vote was over two million. There were six tickets in the field and the vote was so divided that Wilson did not receive a majority of the popular vote. He is referred to by some as a "minority" president. It is not surprising that with six tickets in the field no candidate received a majority. There have been many so called minority presidents in the history of our country, among whom were Lincoln, Garfield, Cleveland, Buchanan, Taylor and Polk. On the other hand, in two instances, the candidates receiving an actual majority of the popular vote were not elected. Strictly speaking there can be no "minority" president. The constitution of the United States expressly provides for majority presidents. There never has been any other kind and never will be until the constitution is amended. The electoral votes are the ones that elect and to be elected a candidate must receive a majority over all others. In the last election Wilson had a majority of 339 of a total vote of 531. He received the greatest number of electoral votes and the largest majority of any candidate in the history of this country. In speaking of Wilson, we think the term "minority" president is misapplied.

FINANCIAL SUCCESS FOR THE EXPOSITION.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition Co., at San Francisco, celebrated the paying of its indebtedness last week. Former President Taft, presided at the ceremony of burning the last notes. San Francisco has accomplished a notable achievement in the exposition. Handicapped by its location, the total attendance has passed the ten million mark. It enjoyed no government appropriation and the participation of foreign countries was to a certain extent prevented by the war. Overcoming these disadvantages it has, given to the world a magnificent exposition fully equaling and surpassing in many features any other similar effort in this country.

FINANCING THE WAR.

The drop in foreign exchange rates in New York City last week revealed the fact that the money question has become a serious problem to the warring nations in Europe. They are facing the proposition of raising money to pay for their immense purchases abroad. Their home resources are ebbing low and if the war continues money must be raised outside of these countries. The United States is looked to now to finance the war and the question is how far can we go without risking financial disaster. We are threatened with trade loss if we do not lend Europe to buy our goods. Why should not every day business principles apply? If Europe cannot furnish satisfactory credit in our markets she should not have our goods. Any merchant would prefer to keep his goods

than to lend money to a man of poor credit just to enable him to buy his goods. Our bankers are tempted by great profits to lend our surplus money abroad, but we should not exhaust our resources financing the war. Our own demands will be greater after the war; there will be no foreign funds seeking investments here for a long time. We must finance our own undertakings and we should be in a position to do it even though our surplus of money increases and is idle for a while.

SETTING ON THE LID.

With the news of the sinking of every British liner, by a German submarine comes the clamor from London newspapers urging America to action against Germany. The English would do anything to draw us into the war on their side. On the Mexican border the troops of Carranza continue to menace American lives and property. Carranza will do everything he can to get the United States to attack him, which action he believes would solidify the Mexican people with him at their head. It is a good thing this country has a cool headed man setting on the lid in Washington and one that will not allow our country to be made a cats-paw for others engaged in conflict.

We wonder why Roosevelt is not helping frame the new constitution for New York state. Considering his experience one would expect that his advice would be much sought after in his home state. Perhaps his specialty is tearing down constitutions rather than putting them together.

A WAR PRESIDENT.

Smug Americans assert that wars have made great certain United States presidents who would not have been particularly notable but for the fact that they happened to serve during a period when this or other nations were involved in war. They call Washington and Lincoln and McKinley the "war presidents."

If there is any one time when the president of these United States should have the full and unerring support of the nation he so conspicuously represents it is at a time when his country is at war with a foreign power or is threatened with war. Then, if ever, a united nation is necessary. Then, if ever, a president and his cabinet are called upon to assume duties which are sufficient to bend the shoulders and break the nerve of almost any man.

Imagine the responsibility incident to the destinies of one hundred millions of people who may be everlastingly harmed or everlastingly benefited by war. Then imagine how the man who is doing his best to handle a precarious situation as delicately as wisely as possible, must feel when other men who have known something of what that care must be go into public places and criticize, loudly and at great length about the administration, the nation's weakness, national cowardice and everything else detrimental to those in office and the people who selected them.

Until President Wilson and his cabinet make some error which is flagrant, which impresses itself vividly on the minds of Americans, they are entitled to support. They are carrying a tremendous burden. Wilson is laboring under a heavier strain than that experienced by any president since Lincoln, and only two before. Lincoln were so sorely pressed. Something of the emotions of a man who finds himself at the helm of the ship of state at a time such as this is gained from a remark Lincoln once made to a Philadelphia preacher.

"No man ought to be ambitious to be president of the United States," said Lincoln. "When this war is over, and that won't be very long, I tell you I will be glad to go back to the farm, where I was happier as a boy when I dug potatoes at twenty-five cents per day than I am now. I tell you I will buy him a mule and a pony, and he shall have a little cart, and he shall make a little garden in a field of his own."

See how the man's mind ran back to the simpler things in life. To plan for the future and to be constant, by unscrupulous political foes, held up to scorn by men whose fire of patriotism burns with about as much heat as is evident in a piece of wet clay.

Get behind the president. Resolve that he is your president, that he is bound to be president throughout his term; whether you arraign him or not, that he is conscientious in doing his duty as he sees it, that your constant criticism is not going to add to his efficiency and might detract from it. Do your part toward effectually placing the gag in the mouths of those who harp and harangue. They are detrimental to their country and to you. They harm their nation and they harm you. They are a nuisance to be abated, by vigorous and gentle means, whichever may be required.—The Gazette.

KEEPING ANCHORS TO WINDWARD.


Many of the bankers in Chicago and so on their way to their national convention at Seattle were talking rosy views of the future of business. They pointed to the banner crops and the enormous volume of money in the banks as factors making for revival of business, demand for labor and general prosperity.

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lire. Now it will buy six or six and a half. Then a dollar would buy only four marks; now more than five. Then remember how scared a lot of us were a year ago lest Europe "dump" upon us the \$3,000,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000 of American securities held there, with "demands for gold." Well, some have been sent over and sold or pledged here, but the "wreck of prices" at which these securities were sold has not happened. On the contrary, and broadly speaking, Europe has sent gold and held on to American securities—held on to them so tightly that the gold stock in the treasury alone is nearly \$1,500,000,000, the New York banks alone have \$200,000,000 surplus reserves, and American financiers are pointing out to their European correspondents that the best way to bring up the value of their money is to send over their American securities and obtain credit on them from our banks and exchange. But there is a reluctance to do this; or at least a slowness in doing it.

SOME DEFINITE INFORMATION AS TO THE BIG WASTING OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

By Clyde W. Washburn, D. C.
Why has the war department been paying the ring \$17.50 for a 3.8-inch common shrapnel when it can manufacture and is manufacturing the identical article at Frankford for \$7.94? Seventeen dollars and fifty cents is more than twice \$7.94. The Government could manufacture two shrapnel for the price it has been paying the private manufacturers for one and have \$1.62 remaining to the people's credit on each transaction. Is it any wonder we do not have much ammunition as we should have for the money that has been expended? It is the public funds that are being spent here, and the people have a right to have these questions answered.

We are manufacturing a second combination fuse in the government arsenal for \$2.92 for which we have been paying the ring \$7. These illustrations are not exceptional, as I will endeavor to show by the fact that on a contract given to Frankford before Congress, the Government was saving \$1,900,064 we are saving \$979,840; or, in other words, we are saving approximately \$1,000,000 on a \$2,000,000 order as compared with what it would have cost had that contract been awarded the ammunition ring. Does this warrant a policy of turning the really big orders over to government manufacture instead of allowing the war traffickers to charge us practically any price they may agree upon between themselves?

In a recent speech before Congress President Wilson stated that "like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent." Surely no such thought was in the minds of army and navy men who have been doing the purchasing for these departments.

The reason this matter deserves the immediate attention of the American taxpayers is that the cost of militarism in this country has been growing faster than the average man ever dreams. In 1890 the annual cost of our navy was \$20,000,000. To-day it is \$140,000,000. There is no use to ask the reader to stop and try to realize how much money \$140,000,000 is, because it is an absolute physical impossibility for the human mind to do it.

Who The War Traders Are. Because I believe it is my duty to do so, I desire now to take the responsibility of directing the attention of the American people to the fact that their money is being wasted by the millions, and to take the responsibility of identifying the war traffickers, so that the taxpayers may know where the millions upon millions of their money that has been dumped into the bottomless pit of militarism have been going, are going, and will continue to go unless public opinion shall arise in its might and demand that further waste of public funds shall cease.

To begin with, who and what is the armor ring, if there really is such an animal? Is the term "armor ring" a mere figure of speech, something invisible, or is it possible definitely to place our finger upon it? Answer: It is possible. The armor ring is the Bethlehem Steel Co., the Midvale Steel Co., and the Carnegie Steel Co. These three firms, exclusive of their subsidiary war-trafficking auxiliaries, have drawn since 1887 from the navy department alone contracts aggregating \$95,628,912; divided as follows: Bethlehem, \$42,321,237; Carnegie, \$32,954,377; Midvale, \$20,353,298.

We will add to the ammunition ring, for good measure, the DuPont Powder Trust, which has no competitors in the sale of smokeless powder to the government for reasons that will appear most remarkable when explained. The Powder Trust has obtained contracts aggregating about \$25,000,000 since 1905. From the army and navy combined the other three concerns—Bethlehem, Carnegie, and Midvale—have obtained contracts since 1887 exceeding \$150,000,000.

The increase in the cost of our army and navy in the last 20 years is enough to stagger the imagination and baffle the senses. The cost of our army and navy is greater in proportion to its size than that of any other nation on earth. The increase in cost is absolutely abnormal when considered in proportion to the increase in our population, or the increase in wealth, or when considered with the increased cost of preparation for war in other countries in time of peace. In this connection it is legitimate to ask to what extent the awful increase in cost is due to the systematic agitation of the possibility of war by those who profit financially from the ever-increasing expenditures of the military branches of our government.

In the last 30 years our population has increased 85 percent, our wealth 185 percent, and our expenditures 400 percent. During the 15 years prior to the Spanish-American war our annual appropriations for the navy ranged from \$14,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and for the army less than \$25,000,000, averaging for both less than \$50,000,000.

In 1883 our appropriation for the navy was \$14,903,559; in 1890, approximately \$20,000,000; in 1914, \$140,000,000. Our appropriations for the army and navy combined for the ensuing year will be in the neighborhood of \$240,000,000.

During the year 1912 our entire revenue, not including postal receipts amounted to \$702,000,000. Of this we expended \$654,000,000, to defray the entire expense of the government—\$444,000,000 or 67.88 per cent, was paid out for war and on account of war. Just before the outbreak of the present European war Germany was spending 55 per cent of her revenues for war and on account of war; Japan, 45 per cent; Great Britain, 37 per cent; and France, 35 per cent.

Our army contained: 91,416 men; navy, 52,757 men; German army, during the year indicated, contained 871,000 men; navy, 66,783 men. Japan, army, 250,000 men; navy, 51,054 men, with a reserve naval force of 114,000 men. Great Britain, army, 254,500 men; navy, 127,500 men. France, army, 720,000 men; navy, 60,621 men.

Great Britain's revenue was greater than ours by nearly \$300,000,000, but our expenses for war and on account of war was more than \$100,000,000 greater than hers. Yet the aggregate of her army and navy was nearly four times as great as ours.

Germany's revenue exceeded ours by \$16,000,000 but our expenditures for war and on account of wars exceed hers by more than \$50,000,000, yet her army is more than eight times as large as ours.

The revenue of France is more than \$233,000,000 greater than ours, but our expenses for war and on account of wars is nearly \$150,000,000 more than hers, notwithstanding her army is eight times as large as ours and her navy exceeds ours by 10,000 men.

MAISONVILLE

Maurice Hickey was on the sick list last week. Mrs. G. Mosher and daughter, Mabel, were Manchester callers Wednesday. The Misses Kelsey and Tirney of Manchester, were callers here, Wednesday. John Rosa, sr., is on the sick list. Miss Florence and Johnnie Belth were Manchester visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. J. O'Hogan is having her house improved. Mrs. Pinch has purchased the town property of James Hosey, now occupied by Orin Sullivan.

Miss Abbie Hickey was a Manchester visitor Thursday. Frank and Elmer Ferguson visited at points in Wisconsin last week. Mrs. Behan was a business visitor to Ocoela, Iowa, last week.

John Crosby was a Manchester caller Saturday. Mike Lillis is having his residence decorated.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mulvehill took their children, Harold and Lucille, to Iowa City last week, where they are receiving surgical treatment.

Dr. George Harvard, wife and son, Glen, of Epworth, called on old friends here Wednesday. Dr. Harvard was the doctor and angiologist of this place a generation ago.

The Frank Link family are entertaining guests. John Williams and wife of Chicago, are visiting Mrs. Williams's mother, Mrs. Faber. Mr. Williams is a former principal of our town school.

Misses Minnie Breibach and Nellie Gleason of Independence, spent Labor day here.

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BERT STIER

Phone 139 Manchester, Ia.

GREELEY

Chester Cole is spending a few days in Greeley. John Hindal and family of Manchester, were calling on relatives in Greeley Saturday. They were on their way home from Elkport. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Clute were guests of the former's niece at Stanley Sunday. George Strong was a business visitor in Petersburg, Monday, of last week. The excessive warm weather of the past week has encouraged the farmers greatly, and the prospects are now good for some corn. The work of finishing the new buildings is progressing quite rapidly and by the first of October it is thought they can be occupied. Dr. Dittmer of Manchester, was here on Saturday on professional business.

The choir of the M. E. church gave a much appreciated entertainment at the church last Sunday evening. The Woodman picnic called many from here to the county seat Wednesday and all enjoyed the day. M. C. Way has just returned from Waterloo, where he went to consult his physician. He is getting along nicely. Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hackbarth visited in Dubuque last week. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Farwell of Manchester, were Sunday visitors at the B. E. Farwell home. Wm. Goldsworthy died at his home in Greeley, Monday morning, obituary next week. The Misses Olive Armstrong and Alta Davis were Edgewood visitors Friday. Mrs. Sam Culbertson was an over night visitor with her mother, Mrs. J. Edmunds, Saturday. Gus Dori and family were in Elkport over Sunday. Clinton Culbertson accompanied John Carroll to Denison, last week. Miss Effie Brown of Manchester, was calling on friends in Greeley, Monday. Mrs. Vera Ractor of Oneida was a guest at the A. A. Strong home, Sunday.

Something of a Hint. Mr. Slowboy (calling on girl): "You seem—er—rather distant this evening." Girl—"Well, your chair isn't nailed down, is it?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

With the Cynic. It is a sin to believe evil of others, but it is seldom a mistake.—Smart Set.