

The Freeman.

The Freeman and Tribune, both papers, per year\$1.50
The Daily Freeman-Tribune by mail, per year\$4.00
Delivered in city, per year...\$5.00

D. L. HUNTER.....Business Mgr.
W. F. HUNTER.....Editor

Official Paper of City and County.

Ideals have their place. But they should be used with care. It does not pay to drive away ordinary hearth-stone happiness with them, nor to use them to club your children, irritate your husband, discourage your wife, drive off your friends, cripple your business, destroy your leisure, take away your peace of mind and make your religion a nuisance.—Dr. Frank Crane.

As a general proposition the man who keeps close to the people is a safe legislator. It is a new theory that one must oppose his constituency to demonstrate his courage.

That Pennsylvania man who, upon being bitten on the finger by a rattlesnake whipped out his revolver and shot the finger off, exhibited a lot of courage and good sense.

What effect, if any, will the placing of wood and pulp on the free list have upon the price of breakfast foods? Probably none as long as hay is selling at \$12 and \$15 per ton.

It may be observed in passing that no "real republican" ever accused Guggenheim, Lorimer or Ballinger of being anything but "real republicans." They are the "stalwarts," the "old guards" and the "lool squad."

In a certain event, due next year, the Webster City Freeman-Tribune tells us "The Journal will find itself, as usual, in disagreement with the majority sentiment of its party in this state." And what of that? Isn't Representative Hubbard being praised for his courage?—Sioux City Journal.

Not by the Sioux City Journal.

The Hampton Chronicle is of the opinion that Warren Garst would make a better run for governor before the primaries next year than he ever did before. Possibly the Chronicle concludes that Mr. Garst's stand for Canadian reciprocity would help him in a contest before the people. However that may be, it is not likely that Mr. Garst will ever be a candidate again.

Does Senator LaFollette suppose for an instant that if there was any mercenary motive in favoring reciprocity, so far as the newspapers are concerned, that the Des Moines Capital would have been agin it? Col. Lafe can get upon the side of the dollar about as quick as the quickest, and a little quicker. The fact that he opposed it is sufficient refutation of the charges of the Wisconsin senator.

We congratulate the Des Moines police in capturing a hold-up thug last evening. Now let the courts be prompt in sending him over the road.—Des Moines Capital.

Great Scott! Have they captured a law-breaker in Des Moines? Congratulations are in order, for a fact. It is now up to the courts to demonstrate that conviction is possible in the capital city, especially when the culprit is caught red-handed.

It has been said that no land owner in Iowa has sold a farm during the past twenty years without losing money, and the statement is true. He would have made something by holding on a while longer. But where is the advance in price going to stop? The only ones who have been caught when speculating in Iowa soil were those who loaded up so heavily that they could not pay interest and were compelled to dispose of their holdings at a sacrifice.

According to report much opposition to the ratification of the reciprocity agreement with this country exists in the Canadian parliament and it is not unlikely that the question will be carried to the people. It is stated in dispatches from Ottawa that parliament is apt to be dissolved next week and a special

election held some time in September with reciprocity the sole issue. If Canada goes against the agreement that action will forestall all efforts for trade negotiations between the two countries for many years and will render fruitless all the eloquence and energy expended in the United States senate pro and con upon the subject.

The exercise of patience, will probably enable the most of us to live into a time when the professional muckraker will have been bidden to return to his wallowing, and men and measures will have a hearing and be judged on their merits to a larger degree than is the fashion just now.—Des Moines Capital.

The Capital did exceedingly well to leave its wallow long enough to deal in this bit of sentiment. It will now feel free to resume its tirades of personal abuse against Cummins, with an occasional grunt directed at Kenyon.

Some of the papers of the country are professing to see a "play to the galleries" in Senator Kenyon's recent address in which he criticized extravagance in government and individual. Mr. Kenyon was discussing the reciprocity agreement with Canada and his opponents insist he went out of his way to dilate upon immaterial things. However, the senator's observations were directed at the high cost of living and President Taft had said the agreement was primarily to reduce the cost of living. Mr. Kenyon thinks the tariff is not the only thing or the main thing that contributes to the expense of existence today in the United States, hence his remarks were entirely in keeping with his subject.

The value of a bushel of wheat will be determined next year as this year and as it has been determined with a few exceptions for fifty years, by the Liverpool market, and Canadian reciprocity will have nothing to do with it. Iowa has competed with Canada for years and she will be doing nothing new when she competes with Canada next year. At least that is the record according to market quotations. Of course there are brief periods when the general law of supply and demand is upset and may temporarily affect prices to the advantage of American farmers, but as a rule the price is regulated in the world's market and will continue to be so regulated in the years to come. At least until much less wheat is produced in the United States than now.

The old Virginia democratic machine, which has dominated the politics of that state since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, is in a fight for its life. Senator Martin, its representative in the United States senate and one of the trusted lieutenants of "the interests," is a candidate for re-election and Representative W. A. Jones is contesting with him. Mr. Jones has secured possession of some damaging letters in relation to "the yellow dog fund," whatever that may be. But judging from its name it is a fund not calculated to improve political conditions in the Old Dominion. It is said the letters were stolen from the files of a railroad official and implicate Martin in some shady transactions. The fight in Virginia to unhorse the old and corrupt machine is but an echo of the fights made in Iowa and other western states. The movement has apparently taken hold on the south and the democratic standpatters down that way are finding the situation somewhat disquieting, to say the least. Here's hoping that Martin will get licked out of his boots.

The San Francisco Chronicle seems unduly interested in the case of Dr. Wiley and some of its editorials condemning the doctor have been printed upon slips and mailed to thousands of papers throughout the country. The Freeman-Tribune has received its portion and presumes that other Iowa papers have been likewise remembered. Dr. Wiley may have been indiscreet in some of the expenditures of his office, but there is no evidence to in-

dicade that he profited personally by any irregularity that may have crept into his department. However, the Freeman-Tribune is not defending his executive carelessness or excesses, but insists that he is entitled to great credit for the good he has accomplished. His case is now in the hands of President Taft and it is to be hoped that the president will be guided only by patriotic motives in his disposition of it. It will be well if he can retain Dr. Wiley in the service. The department needs a man there of his ability and courage and resources.

There is a fine mutual admiration stunt being pulled off by the Des Moines Capital and the Webster City Herald, resulting from that fellow feeling grounded in desire to "down Kenyon." These two shining lights of the anti-reciprocity propaganda are doing a reciprocal act entirely of their own. The Capital devotes considerable of its valuable space in efforts to demolish the Freeman-Tribune while the Herald is unsparing in criticism of the Register and Leader. And it is not by accident that the Capital copies the strictures of the Herald against the Register and Leader, nor is it a mere "happencence" that the Herald gives space to the ill-natured flings of the Capital at the Freeman-Tribune. They have their parts well learned and constant rehearsing makes the staging all that could be desired. The colonel and "our Cady" crawled between the same sheets in the senatorial contest when Judge Deemer was pressed into service by the standpatters and they are exhibiting no disposition to break the compact then so strangely formed.

Senator Aldrich is not one who has practiced "good republicanism" according to his own definition when he defined a good republican as "one who is a loyal supporter of the president and administration and who has the courage to stand up against local interests in so doing." Upon numerous occasions during the administration of Roosevelt, Aldrich did not support the administration, nor has he the reputation of going against local interests in his own state. New Jersey is the hot bed of "the system" and that state is the willing asylum of every corporation and trust that is forced by legal processes out of other states. New Jersey has always been able to command the vote of Aldrich, regardless of the president or of the administration. A "good republican" is not what Senator Aldrich says he is, but rather he is one who stands for principle in the interest of the people no matter what the president or the administration or the trusts or the combinations of great wealth may do or say. A "good republican" will not blindly follow a man no matter what position he may occupy when in his judgment that man is not leading in the right direction.

According to a Des Moines dispatch the state levy must be increased to meet the enlarged demands upon the state treasury. If this proves true Gov. Carroll will find himself in an embarrassing predicament, not that he will be responsible for the increase, but because he was not big enough when campaigning the state for his first nomination to resist the temptation to deal in a little demagoguery regarding the chief executive's part in the expenditure of public funds. Expenses had increased under the administration of Gov. Cummins, as a matter of course and for reasons largely beyond the control of the governor, but Mr. Carroll seized the opportunity to score a point against Cummins and he made the most of it, as did his immediate followers in that campaign. Now the indications are that he will be confronted by a record of increased expenditures and it may be expected that he will be less vociferous in denunciation of the chief executive than he was when the chief executive was another man. This simply demonstrates that in politics, as in business and the other relations of life, "honesty is the best policy." The

governor has very little to do with the expenditure of public money and Mr. Carroll knew it when he was condemning expenditures under the administration of Gov. Cummins.

As a Taft victory the adoption of reciprocity is the neatest and cleanest that ever has been scored. This newspaper is not fond of the bill, but it likes the resourcefulness with which President Taft fought the fight, and the thoroughness with which he has frazzled the inconsistent insurgent opposition.—Sioux City Journal.

This being the situation, the Journal should in the future be more delicate in denunciation of republicans for "playing with the democrats." President Taft owes his victory to democratic votes, as a majority of the republicans in both branches of congress were against the president's reciprocity program. The fact that he secured democratic support does not militate against him, in the judgment of the Freeman-Tribune, ut the Journal and other newspapers of its ilk have protested vehemently in the past when a republican even accepted support of democrats, that is if the republican happened to be a progressive. The reciprocity "incident" has at least thoroughly frazzled the standpatters who have pretended to believe that no good republican could accept aid and comfort from democrats. Mr. Taft not only accepted democratic support, but he sought support wherever he could get it. And he did right, if he believed sincerely in the thing he was advocating.

If President Taft could take Attorney General Wickersham out and let him gnaw his tag off, it would be a blessing. The public has never had faith in Wickersham. He was an attorney of the trusts. You cannot take a lawyer who has served the trusts for twenty years and make a "trust buster" out of him in two years. This is especially true of corporation attorneys who adhere to their corporation associates and meet them at the clubs. President Taft has done many good things. He could do another good thing by parting with Wickersham. The public is after Wickersham and it is surprising that the public has not been after him before.—Des Moines Capital.

What the Capital says of making, or rather of failing to make, "trust busters" out of attorneys who have served corporations for twenty years is true as a general proposition, but there are exceptions. It would be more difficult to make a "trust buster" out of an editor who has served the corporations nearly all his life, especially after he has arrived at the age of sixty-three years. Some corporation editors might be big enough to throw off the yoke when chosen to fill public office, but they are mighty few and far between. It is doubtful if one such lives in Iowa. Certainly no one will claim that such a phenomenon can be found among the prominent corporation editors of the state.

PROTECTION?

The republican party is committed to the doctrine of a protective tariff—a tariff which shall equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad and no more.—Senator Kenyon

Unless a reasonable profit to American industries is provided no protection is afforded. If the cost of production in the United States and in Canada, for instance, is equal, then no protection to American industries is afforded unless duties shall be levied by our congress to provide a reasonable profit for our producers so far as they are brought into competition with like producers in Canada. A tariff can hardly be protective which goes no further than to establish duties based on an exact reckoning of the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.—Sioux City Journal.

It will occur to many people that our manufacturers ought to be able to compete in the local market when goods cost them no more than they cost their foreign competitor. The matter of freight rates affords some protection unless along the border or in localities where transportation charges offer none. The matter of transportation to market is really a part of the cost and protective tariff schedules should be

levied with that in view. A manufacturer in New York can certainly compete with a European manufacturer in the market places of the United States, if given a tariff schedule based upon the difference of cost of production in New York and Europe. He needs nothing more for profit. Freight charges will give him ample protection. The reciprocity agreement was entered into regardless of the cost of production and in many instances all tariffs are removed from farm products. In this respect the pact flies in the face of the national republican platform, but so does the Payne-Adrich bill, hence it is evident that some congresses are not especially interested in republican platforms.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

Those who are giving the democrats in congress credit for standing by reciprocity from principle must have short memories. The record proves quite the contrary. The democratic party, as constituted in congress, always plays politics. It is for reciprocity when reciprocity promises trouble to the republican party and against reciprocity when reciprocity promises prestige to the republican party. In 1890 congress enacted a law providing for reciprocity treaties, and Brazil, Cuba, Porto Rico, then under Spain, Siam, Nicaragua, British West India, Saragura, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and other countries entered into agreements with us. Under this arrangement the trade between those countries and the United States increased very satisfactorily and experience was proving the judgment of the republican party in enacting the law and of the republican administration in negotiating the agreements. In speaking of the advantages under the reciprocal relations at that time, Wm. McKinley said in his letter of acceptance, bearing date of August 27, 1896:

"Another declaration of the republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under the authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force—in most cases only three years—was not long enough to test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1892 the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of \$1,030,278,118, a sum greater by \$100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year."

That was the judgment of Wm. McKinley in 1896 regarding the actual working operations of reciprocal agreements entered into by the United States government with a number of foreign countries. What did the democratic party, now pretending to be in favor of reciprocity, do with the compacts they found in operation when they took the reigns of government in 1893? They did just as would be expected of a party that thinks only of party expediency. They didn't give a continental for the fact that the country was being benefitted by reciprocity. They saw only the other fact that the republican party would also be benefitted, hence the democratic congress repealed and repudiated the reciprocity agreements just as soon as it could get to them.

The democrats in congress now profess to believe that reciprocity with Canada, as exemplified by the Taft-Knox agreement, will prove a good thing for this country, but the record of the party upon this question fully justifies the conclusion that they are only playing politics.

The republican party has for years advocated the principle of reciprocity, but no platform of the party has ever contained certain specific detailed information for the guidance of congress and the president, hence republicans in congress are at liberty, even when giving due consideration to platform declarations, to use their judgment as to the desirability of certain agreements with certain countries. Hence

the republican who opposes the present pact with Canada may find in his conscience the justification while the republican who favors it is also within his rights as a strict party man.

Wm. Morrison, one of the leaders of the democratic party for many years and a man of commanding ability and character, protested vigorously against the proposition of the democrats to repeal the reciprocity laws under which such very satisfactory agreements had been effected. Mr. Morrison, among other things, said:

"If you repeal the authority for making those agreements you destroy the agreements themselves. What will be the fruits of this action? Not only loss of trade * * * but what is worse, we shall lose the respect of honorable men everywhere; we shall be charged with national bad faith, and have the humiliating consciousness that the charge is just. Let us not forget that in making these agreements the United States took the initiative. The Latin-American republics, prompted by good will toward us, believing our offer to be made in good faith, and that the agreement would endure, disregarding the earnest entreaties and warnings of foreign governments with which they had long sustained trade relations, accepted the reciprocity policy from which so much good has come. Let us not drive them away."

But Mr. Morrison's plea fell upon deaf ears and the democratic party in congress wiped out the reciprocity agreements that had ben fraught with so much good to this country.

Farmer Seeking Graft.

Kansas City, July 28.—A man who said his name was Mortan and that he was one of two Iowa farmers who mortgaged their homes for \$16,000 and sent the money to "J. B. Haggins" in Chicago who was to bet it on a horse race and "clean up" a small fortune, came here yesterday to get \$8,000, the amount he put up and his share of the winnings.

He has failed to find Mr. Haggins. Mortan made his trouble known to J. A. Runyan, industrial commissioner of the Kansas City Commercial club. He went to the club officials to ask information concerning the possible place in this city where "J. B. Haggins" could be found but he refused to tell the location of his farm in Iowa or his christian name.

According to the story told to Mr. Runyan by Mortan, a J. B. Haggins of Chicago, several months ago visited his section of Iowa and made many friends of the farmers. He was especially interested in Mortan and his neighbor and when he returned to Chicago the two often sent him small amounts of money which "Haggins" would bet on races. The farmers won many times the amount of money they bet.

A short time ago Mortan said, "Haggins" wrote to him, advising him and his neighbors to raise all the money they could, saying he had inside information on a big race and would win a fortune for each. The farmers mortgaged their homes for \$8,000 each and forwarded the money to "Haggins."

A short time later he wrote them that they had won. Then he wrote to Mortan to meet him in Kansas City and get the money. This brought Mortan to the city yesterday.

Girl's Eye Removed.

Iowa City, July 28.—Blinded in one eye by a cruel gasb, Esther Peterson, 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson of Lohrville, underwent an operation involving the removal of the torn optic, at a hospital in Iowa City.

The accident happened near Marengo, where the girl was visiting. She fell from a "little express wagon, which turned over as she was coasting. The iron handlebar was thrust into her right eye, and tore it open. To save the left eye, the right one was removed as blindness from sympathy impended.

Tries to Kill Himself.

Fort Madison, July 28.—William I. Bond, 41 years old, a traveling salesman for a local concern, was found yesterday morning lying on a bed in his room at a local hotel with a bullet wound in his stomach. Bond has a wife and three children living at Lincolnville, Kan. He is the son of a hardware merchant there. Bond regained consciousness for a few minutes yesterday afternoon and admitted that he had tried to kill himself, but would give no reason for the act. The bullet penetrated his right lung and physicians say it will prove fatal.