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He is the best physician who is the most ingenious inspirer of hope.—Coleridge.

Hew to the line, but see that the axe doesn't glance and cut your good intentions in twain.

Some really meek men appear very bold where there are none to oppose them.

Move the goal ahead apace when it seems within your grasp, remembering that pursuit brings more contentment than possession.

Don't ever think you can convict Senator Lodge on the grammar proposition. It is so easy to charge all mistakes up to the stenographer.

Apparently the people of Iowa are not nearly so badly scared at Canadian reciprocity as they were three months ago.

If some chap will get up a road drag that will run itself he will do more for the good roads movement than all the rest of the inventors combined.

John Jacob Astor and Miss Force are going to be married in spite of all opposition, and it is to be hoped the courts will make them stay married for at least a year.

President Taft is no slouch when he "takes his pen in hand" to write a veto message. His disposition of the Arizona judge recall nonsense left nothing for the other fellows to say.

The representative of the people in congress and the legislature who keeps close to the folk at home will not go far wrong. Majorities are not always right, but they are invariably sincere.

If President Taft comes to Iowa the state will show him every respect and hospitality. He will not know that anybody in this state is opposed to his renomination.

Bloodhounds are often used in Iowa to run down criminals, but the Freeman-Tribune cannot recall an instance in late years when the hounds accomplished anything of value.

The Carroll-Brant controversy has demonstrated beyond peradventure that both distinguished controversialists are very plain gentlemen who believe in the employment of very plain language.

The professional women of Denver number sixty physicians, ten dentists, seven lawyers and five ministers and it is said that they are as capable and successful as the men.

President Taft owns a fine cow and has had her insured for \$2,500. The dispatches fail to state, however, that the president milks her himself. Thus Col. Keltz is denied another "issue."

We will remember 1911 as the year when August surpassed June as the month of showers.—Dubuque Telegraph-Herald.

Yes, and as the year when June surpassed August as the month of heat.

A mail clerk a few days ago exhibited marvelous stupidity. He sent a letter addressed to "The Best City in Iowa" to Des Moines. There is not a man, woman or child in Webster City who would not know better than that.

The politician who declares that "I always play the game fair and above board" will bear at least a little bit of watching. The politician who plays it that way need not advertise the fact by word of mouth. The people know.

Webster City people who have become accustomed to daily hairbreadth escapes from dodging flying automobiles hardly know what to do for excitement since efforts at enforcing the speed limit has slowed down the machines to less than forty miles an hour.

Col. Roosevelt seems to understand the game better than Col. Bryan in some respects. The former knows how to head off an incipient boom for the presidency while the latter seems helpless in such an emergency.

"Tariff tinkering is to be the program in congress next winter," notes a Washington dispatch, at which the average democrat smokes a big smile. "Tariff tinkering" on the eve of the presidential contest is the kind of tinkering that puts hope in the democratic heart.

If the experience of the postal savings banks in other towns is similar to that in Webster City the banking business of the government is not going to be a howling success. Webster City has had a postal savings bank in operation for more than a week and it has no depositor to date.

Speaker Clark in his Iowa Chauqua addresses will probably repeat his expression of appreciation of obligation to the insurgents.—Sioux City Journal.

As Mr. Clark believes in reciprocity he will not overlook the fact that thanks are likewise due to President Taft and Uncle Joe Cannon.

L. E. Bladine is making the Cedar Falls Record one of the best papers in the state. It has been greatly improved in mechanical appearance under his guidance and quite a difference is noticed in its editorial expressions. Lars has a hard proposition before him, but there is no doubt of his ability to pull out success.

There is just one man, in the judgment of the Des Moines Capital, who could represent Iowa in the United States senate as it should be represented. But unfortunately that man has passed the age limit—sixty-three years—put upon senatorial timber by the Capital itself before Gov. Carroll's remarkable senatorial discovery.

It sometimes happens that goods shipped several hundred miles can undersell those produced at home. A few days ago watermelons produced here were selling at from 25 to 40 cents, while those shipped in could be had for from 10 to 25 cents. That is one instance where the middle man helped the consumer, apparently.

Gov. Carroll uses that "shorter and uglier word" in dealing with Hon. David Brant's latest attack upon the Fort Madison penitentiary management. But sometimes the provocation is great and possibly the governor is justified. But if Mr. Brant can sustain his charges he will saddle the "uglier word" upon the governor. The fight is getting somewhat interesting.

The intense silence emanating from the sanctum sanctorum of the Des Moines Capital these days about the land value question is painful as well as somewhat exasperating to the few friends of the paper in this county. Fools rush in where men of horse sense hesitate, but it is at least creditable to the judgment of the Capital that it had the sagacity to rush out again at the first opportunity, and to stay out.

Another law that needs fixing is the one that gives farm owners a landlord's lien on the crops. A grain buyer has no protection against loss in the event of buying grain from a tenant who has not paid his rent. Just why the land owner should have unfair advantage over other creditors is not plain. A tenant who sells grain belonging to the landlord should be held accountable, but the innocent purchaser is the one to suffer under present statutes.

The Iowa delegation in congress lined up in support of the increase in the membership of the house. Had the number not been increased Iowa would have lost a member, and as the boys could not determine just which one should retire it was deemed expedient to vote for the increase. We believe the people of the state would have endorsed the delegation in standing for a decrease rather than an increase in membership. The house is now unwieldy.

Moreover, the expense of government would have been decreased and the efficiency of the house advanced by cutting down the membership.

The Freeman-Tribune wants to go on record as predicting that land in Hamilton county now valued at \$100 to \$150 per acre, will be valued at \$200 and \$300 per acre before 1920. There is no place on God's green footstool where the soil is superior to this right here in central Iowa and no place where an abundance of rainfall is more certain. The whole United States is coming to realize that for diversified agricultural purposes no state compares with Iowa.

Speaking of the timothy seed crop this year, a West Liberty paper tells of a farmer in that vicinity who made over \$800 off twenty acres sown to that grass. He sold \$603.04 worth of seed and kept \$82.75 worth of seed for his own use and he sold the straw, or hay, for \$120, making \$805.79 in all, as the proceeds of twenty acres of land, or more than \$40 an acre. A few years ago he bought his land for that much per acre, but at the present time it is worth probably \$200 an acre.

When the time comes that the United States is an importer of the staples of the farm the farmers will be entitled to the same measure of protection that other industries have, and he will get it. But for years this country has been an exporter and when Senator Clapp, Nelson, Cummins and McCumber said two years ago, when the Payne-Adrich tariff bill was under consideration, that protection was of no direct benefit to the agricultural interests they stated a fact recognized by nearly all who are "students of markets rather than maxims." As time goes on this situation may change and the farmers will get all the protection they need.

The New York World is fighting the nomination of Gov. Wilson for president. The World is regarded as the leading democratic paper of the Empire state and while its opposition will weaken Mr. Wilson in New York it ought to strengthen him in other parts of the country. The World is a standpat democratic paper and is not in sympathy with popular movements. It declares that Wilson cannot win without New York. Perhaps he can't, but Grover Cleveland did in the national convention in 1892, and Mr. Cleveland carried New York at the general election following his nomination, but he would have been elected just the same without the vote of his home state.

Col. Roosevelt has written a close personal friend in Pittsburg, A. P. Moore of the Leader, stating explicitly that he does not want a presidential nomination in 1912 and that he is opposed to any efforts to create sentiment in that direction, adding: "I would esteem it a genuine calamity if such a movement were undertaken." The colonel, however, fails to state whether in his judgment the calamity would befall the country, the party or the ex-president, hence we are at liberty to assume that the colonel is thinking partially, at least, of his own interests. However, there seems to have been no occasion for the letter, as Mr. Roosevelt took himself out of the running during the campaign last fall and nobody is now seriously considering his name in connection with the nomination next year. Possibly the colonel will loom up big in 1916, but his time is not yet.

The mayor of Hunnewell, Kansas, who is a woman, takes no stock in the report that she is dissatisfied with her position. On the contrary she is contented and is doing her duties in a befitting manner. In reply to a recent newspaper statement the mayor says: "The report recently published about me and my attitude toward the work in which I am engaged are unjust and absolutely false. I am quoted as saying 'Politics is not a woman's game.' I have never made such a statement, nor have I arrived at that conclusion. As to my resigning, I have no intention of so doing; neither have

I any desire for such action. I am in a fight for higher morals and a better city government, and I am confident that I shall be victorious. The men of Hunnewell who belong to the whiskey and gambling element are opposing me in every possible way, but I shall stick to my post and earnestly endeavor to accomplish some reforms that are greatly needed here."

Queries have been sent from New York to all of the governors of the states asking their views on the desirability of uniform divorce legislation. Quite a large number of governors have replied and every one favors uniformity, either by national legislation or by general enactments by the various state legislatures. It seems to the Freeman-Tribune that a national statute would be the better way to deal with this vexed question. When a rich man can go to Nevada and get a divorce, as A. D. Clark of Algona did, without his wife knowing anything about it, it is time to seek some effective remedy to protect men and women in their marital relations. This divorce question is becoming one of the serious problems of the age and grows in seriousness as wealth increases and men decay. Money is debauching manhood and womanhood and it is the exception to find a sturdy, honorable and clean man or a pure and virtuous woman among the excessively rich. There is something about the possession of millions that destroys character, dwarfs manhood and corrupts chastity.

If Mr. Kamrar makes this race (for congress) on this issue, he will present a strong case, and that he has lost none of his old time wit and power is amply shown in the recent joint debate he has had on this question (reciprocity) with the editor of the Freeman-Tribune.—Webster City Herald.

The editor of the Herald speaks advisedly of the "old time wit and power" of Senator Kamrar. He has had some experience with that combination. A spell back the editor and the senator aspired to represent this district in congress and locked horns at the primary. Senator Kamrar, metaphorically speaking, took "Our Cady" by the scruff of the neck and mopped up the sloughs, threshed down the corn rows, flayed out the oat fields and tore up the sod all over the county. When the ordeal was over, Cady knew something had happened, just what he cannot tell to this day. But he is in position just the same to bear witness to the "old time wit and power" of Mr. Kamrar. And it might be observed in passing that there are about twenty thousand people in Hamilton county who would greatly enjoy a return engagement of that self-same exhibition.

A man has just been liberated from the Pennsylvania penitentiary after a twenty years term of imprisonment for a crime committed by another. This man is broken in health and in spirit. He has suffered untold misery, though innocent. Yet there is no law upon the statute books of Pennsylvania for making amends. Talk about the square deal. The people of the United States—all states are the same in this respect—imprison men on suspicion, hold them in jail perhaps six months before trial, then when they prove their innocence they are released, but no provision is made to reimburse the one so unjustly accused and denied his liberty. Of course the man just liberated from the Pennsylvania institution was duly convicted, but evidence has since accumulated to prove his innocence. The legislature of the Keystone state should make a liberal appropriation for the benefit of this man and do what it can to atone for the great injury done him. \$50,000 would be a mere pittance to pay a man for twenty years in jail, the loss of friends, the breaking of family ties and the ruin of a life. Preachers, newspapers and magazines have repeatedly pointed out the grave injustice done men charged with crime they never committed, but the public conscience seemed seared and thus far nothing has

been accomplished for the poor unfortunates who have been made to suffer for the crimes of others.

Now that congress has adjourned it may be of interest to veterans to know what was done in the way of a general pension bill. For reasons not very clear—possibly political—it was agreed by both parties at the beginning of the special session that no general pension bill should be reported until the regular session commencing in December. On the 9th inst. the pension committee reported Gen. Sherwood's bill and it was placed on the calendar for action. This bill is a service bill as distinguished from the various age bills—notably the Sulloway measure. The central thought of the Sherwood bill is, regardless of age, that those who did the work are and should be entitled to the reward. The limit for service in this bill is \$30 a month and it contains some special features not in so-called age bills. For instance: Those veterans drawing a net income of \$1,000 a year are not eligible, and those drawing the limit of the bill are not eligible to membership in a soldier's home. There is no doubt but that a general pension bill of some kind will be enacted by the next session of congress.

STRANGER TO TRUTH.

The Des Moines Capital, long since discredited as a purveyor of truth in matters political, being the author of the forged Conger dispatch, the falsehood of Governor Cummins' "secret visit" to see Former Governor Larabee last winter to intercede in the senatorial contest, the "fraud newspaper poll" and innumerable other political hoaxes, fairy tales, hobgoblins, etc., etc., seems unable to tell the truth even in business propositions. So eager is it, apparently, to scatter falsehood over the state that it is even willing to discredit the most substantial and valuable asset of Iowa in order to satiate its unquenchable appetite and palpable desire for prevarication. Hence when the Freeman-Tribune called it on its statement that land values in Iowa were depreciating, on account of reciprocity, it flew into a passion and proceeded to call the Freeman-Tribune hard names and to twit this paper on the size of its ears and its capacity to lay them back over its head and bray long and loud. However, since the Freeman-Tribune produced irrefutable evidence of the increase of land values in this part of Iowa, quoting a number of actual sales, the Capital's rhinoceros hide has apparently been pierced and it has relapsed into silence. But the Register and Leader is unkind enough to stick a pin into the prostrate form of the fallen braggart in the following manner:

If the Capital has been saying anything so foolish (that land values are falling) it has been saying a very foolish thing indeed. Land was never so high in Iowa as it is today, and the prospects for the land owner never so bright. The back to Iowa movement alone would be enough to keep Iowa land values stable.

AGAINST RECIPROCITY.

The Calgary, Canada, Herald is bitterly opposed to reciprocity with this country on lines laid down in the agreement now before the people of Canada for ratification or rejection. In a recent issue of that paper appeared the following:

Canada once before turned down unrestricted reciprocity as offered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his political friends. Now, after twenty years, we find that exactly the same bait is being held out to the people of this country. Sir Wilfrid in his speech at Simcoe yesterday made it quite clear that the object of his government does not end with the present proposed reciprocity treaty. "I have visions of a more far-reaching agreement, which will bring even more closely together the great civilized nations of this continent." Those were his words, and every one who proposes to vote for the present reciprocity treaty must do so in contemplation of what those words mean.

And what do they mean? They mean that Canadian industry is to follow the footsteps of Canadian husbandry; that as the farmer of the dominion is today to be thrown into competition in his own home market with the ten-fold greater

farming industry of the United States, so at the earliest moment that Sir Wilfrid can achieve it, Canadian manufacturers are to be exposed to the unscrupulous trusts, combines and financial chicanery of the United States.

Unrestricted reciprocity is frankly Sir Wilfrid's vision and he has the impertinence to couple with it the name of Sir John A. Macdonald. The reference is an insult to Canada's greatest statesman, to the sturdy man who ever refused to bow his neck to the American yoke or to expose Canada to the danger of American domination. Sir John A. Macdonald defeated Sir Wilfrid's reciprocity propaganda once, and the tens of thousands of Canadians who admire and love Macdonald's memory, and who today see about them the fruition of his dreams in Canada's great prosperity will defeat it again next month.

But Sir Wilfrid's vision goes farther than unrestricted reciprocity. As he puts it, he has a vision which will "bring even more closely together" the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. Sir Wilfrid's inference is not much less clear than the open statement of Champ Clark, who regards reciprocity as the first stepping-stone to Canada's absorption. Judging by what Sir Wilfrid dares to say even to his own people in Ontario, one can imagine how clear and lucid would be the expression of his willingness in that regard if he were addressing one of his favorite audiences in Boston, Mass.

The fact is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues and the whole liberal party in Canada today are but an adjunct to the republican campaign for the presidential election of 1912. As the Herald put it yesterday, this is the first time that Canadian voters have been asked to cast their ballots for the purpose of securing to an American politician a nomination for American public office. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier has his way, it will be by no means the last time, but the Herald believes that the electors of Canada, and especially of Calgary, will rebuke this open attempt to separate the dominion from the rest of the empire and to throw it into the hands of the United States.

The secret of happiness is to want the best things, and to want them very much.—F. G. Peabody.

PATRONIZE HOME.

"Before the people in Des Moines buy Illinois coal they should first think about the effects upon the miners and business in Des Moines and Iowa," said John W. Ray. "It has been found by actual tests that there is as much value in a ton of steam coal from the Iowa mines as there is from the hard coal from the Illinois mines. Iowa people pay more for Illinois hard coal in the long run if they only knew it. Then another thing, people who do not patronize home industries little realize that home industries must suffer. If outside coal is purchased what is to become of the miners who are forced into idleness? The miner spends his money in the stores, but if he is out of work his patronage stops and trade suffers. The miners have had little work all summer and there is not much prospect of much work this winter. It depends entirely upon the people whether or not these miners are to have work to do. Before buying coal purchasers should consider home patronage first if they have the proper boosting spirit for Des Moines."—Register and Leader.

What Mr. Ray says of patronizing home industries is true, admitted by every body. But—Yes, that but must butt in. The people are some contrary. They believe in reciprocity. If not of the Canadian brand they believe in the principle just the same and when they hear anybody talking of patronizing mines because of patriotism they get a little skeptical. They remember how independent the miner and the operator can be along in the winter when the thermometer is hovering around zero. Then is a time when the miner and the operator do not care a continental for the people—for the consumer. They get at log-headers over some little insignificant thing, quit work, shut down the mine and the public can freeze to death as far as they are concerned. A few years ago a big strike was on in Pennsylvania and the country was suffering greatly for fuel. In fact but little hard coal could be bought in Iowa and many people who had hard coal stoves or furnaces had to get other stoves and get along as best they could. Without discussing the merits or demerits of that strike, the fact remains that the public suffered and