

The Freeman.

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Let's learn to live together, for we must die alone.—Cralbe.

It is better to be guided through thorns than to sit idly with chattering.—Landon.

What has become of the presidential primaries that President Wilson and the democratic party were going to enact?

The liquor men say that in states where women vote, the liquor business is the best. That is probably the reason the liquor interests are against equal suffrage. They do not want a system that will help their business. Oh, no.

When the Texas rangers get onto the job along the border the Greaser who sneaks across the line to commit depredations will be mighty lucky if he ever gets back to Mexico. The rangers know how to fight and they really seem to enjoy it.

The navy league has sued Henry Ford for \$100,000 damages. One thing is certain. Henry can pay the bill if he has to, and it will take the profit of his automobile plant only a few hours to do it. No man in the country is making money easier and faster than Mr. Ford.

Wouldn't it be funny if President Wilson would write something like this: "Owing to the fact that the platform upon which I was elected declared in substance that a president should serve but one term, and as I believe platforms are made to be lived up to rather than as vehicles to get into office I decline to accept another nomination for the presidency."

While you are talking about enforcing the constitution what is the matter with giving the fifteenth amendment a little attention. How would it be to cut the representation in congress and the electoral college of those states that disfranchise a large number of citizens of the United States? The constitution says it shall be done. Then why not do it? A word from President Wilson upon this subject would be absorbingly interesting and edifying.

The Polk county supporters of W. L. Harding for governor have opened headquarters in Des Moines and propose to push the campaign in his behalf until the close of the polls on primary day. Enlisted in the interest of Mr. Harding are such well known men as Judge Jesse Miller, Judge Bradshaw, former Senator John B. Sullivan and Capt. G. N. Gadd. They are claiming that in the city of Des Moines Mr. Harding will receive half of the total vote.

England now sees the great mistakes she made in not husbanding her agricultural resources in years gone by. If her enemies could succeed in cutting off importations the British government would be compelled to surrender in a few months. Her out-of-doors has been preserved for the sportsman. Her great landed estates have been allowed to remain as they were, so far as agriculture is concerned, thousands of years ago. Now she is not prepared to do much in the way of furnishing food for her own people in England.

The Mexican government is not to blame for the raids of Greasers into the United States. This ought to be understood by everybody. The bands of cutthroats and bandits who cross the border do so in defiance of their government. If a gang of thugs from the United States should cross the Mexican border, or the Canadian border, and commit depredations the United States government would not be blamable. The government, however, would be in duty bound to bring the guilty to justice. The Mexican government expresses a willingness to do that, but it is powerless to carry out its promises in that regard. Because of its own helplessness the Mexican government ought to be willing for the United States to assist in bringing

the outlaws to terms and it ought to render United States troops all possible assistance. If Carranza refuses to do so his government should not be respected by the United States.

The Iowa City Republican declares that it will not support any candidate for governor who will not stand unflinchingly for the enforcement of the laws. But how is the Republican to know? There is not a candidate for governor before the people who does not pledge himself to law enforcement. The one who makes the most noise about it may be the one who would do the least enforcing when installed in office. The voter has got to take his chances. The Republican may be fooled and may support a man who will do as little as convenient along the line of enforcement.

Every newspaper and every individual who goes into an open primary and expresses a preference for nominees ought to feel morally bound to support the winner.—Iowa City Republican.

As the Freeman-Tribune looks at it the voter is not morally bound under any circumstances to support a candidate whom he believes is unworthy. On general principles the voter who goes into a primary ought to support the nominee, as the nominee is usually deserving. But the voters first duty is to public efficiency and when the candidate doesn't promise the best service there is no moral duty that requires a voter to support him at the polls.

The big newspapers of the country are up against a serious proposition caused by the large increase in price of print paper. Subscription rates have been so low that now the publishers are furnishing subscribers at less than the actual cost of the print paper. Last January the Freeman-Tribune laid in half a carload of paper at \$40 per ton at the mill. At present this grade of paper is \$70 per ton and as the Freeman-Tribune uses two and a half tons per month this increase is quite an item. Such papers as the Des Moines Register and Leader find the increased cost for blank paper alone right around \$30,000 per year and such publications as the Chicago Tribune will do well if they get off with an increase of less than \$200,000 per year. The small papers suffer also, but the smaller papers have been compelled to keep subscription prices up because of their very limited circulation. The labor part of the average newspaper is practically finished when the first copy of the edition is run through the press and the paper with the big circulation can furnish it much cheaper than can the paper with a small circulation. But the increased cost in the price of print is hitting the big papers with the big circulation the hardest.

Senator Kenyon says the people themselves are largely to blame for pork barrel appropriations, and that is why the government expends unnecessarily for the improvement of tadoled ditches, canoe harbors and streams without water enough in them to swim a baby mudturtle. The people of the neighborhood where the improvement is to be made want it and petition their representatives in congress to vote in the interest of "your district." In this way the log-rolling is accomplished. The member from the Tenth district will vote for what the member from the Eleventh district wants in order to get the member from the Eleventh district to vote for what the Tenth district wants, and that is the way it is worked all along the line. When the people at home get ready to take their hands out of the pork barrel the problem of heading off extravagant appropriation will be greatly simplified. Where is the town in the United States that will oppose an appropriation for a postoffice, no matter how large the appropriation may be? It has been known of towns of less than 1,000 getting appropriations of more than \$100,000 for a government building when suitable quarters could be built for \$10,000. The people themselves must be willing to forego the unnecessary expenditure in their own section of country before a wise economy will be practiced by congress.

Days You'll Never Forget



THE NIGHT YOU TRIED TO HIDE YOUR SWIMMING TIGHTS IN THE MULE'S STALL

IN TAMA COUNTY.

Better roads can be secured without higher taxes according to the experience of Tama county. Tama county finds that it will cost her \$255,000 to permanently grade and drain her entire county road system. At the present rate of progress under the plan of building what they can after making temporary repairs on their temporary roads they find it will take them a great number of years to complete their job. By adopting the bonding method they have figured out that they can complete their work in three years time, doing one-third of the job each year. Over and above their present income it will require them to sell \$156,600 of bonds. They are allowing \$85,000 for the expense of dragging and maintaining the roads over the six year period.

These estimates are based upon experience. Interest on the bonds through the six year period will amount to \$23,000. By adopting the bonding plan they can have permanently graded and drained roads within three years time without a dollar of additional taxes and can maintain them. They have found that the cost of interest on the money is very small when compared to the cost of maintaining temporary roads by temporary repairs until such a time as money can be secured out of annual levies to enable the Board of Supervisors to make permanent improvements. says Ralph Bolton, director of the Great Des Moines committee, in a letter to the Freeman-Tribune.

THE KU KLUX KLAN.

People who have witnessed the production of the Birth of a Nation and were impressed with the goodness and humanitarianism of the clans as depicted by the films, would learn something of the organization by reading Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress." Mr. Blaine knew his subject thoroughly and treated such questions with absolute fairness and candor. On page 469, volume 2, appears the following:

In prosecuting their purposes these clans and organizations hesitated at no cruelty, were deterred by no considerations of law or of humanity. They rode by night, were disguised with masks, were armed as freebooters. They whipped, maimed or murdered the victims of their wrath. White men who were co-operating with the colored population politically were visited with punishment of excessive cruelty. It was difficult to arrest the authors of these flagrant wrongs. Aside from

their disguises, they were protected against incriminating testimony by the fear inspired in the minds of those who might be witnesses; and they were protected by even that portion of the white race who were not willing to join in their excesses. It was well said of the leading members of the clans, that "murder with them was an occupation, and purjury was a pastime. The white man who should give testimony against them did so at the risk of seeing his house burned, of being himself beaten with many stripes; and if the offender had been at all efficient in his hostility, he was, after torture, in many instances, doomed to death.

ALLEN-COSSON-HARDING.

The Webster City Freeman-Tribune is everlasting right when it states that Senator Joe Allen is fully as able and worthy a candidate for governor as Attorney general George Cosson. But this year it is not a fight between four candidates for the republican nomination for governor; it is a fight between two factions. One faction is lined up almost unanimously for Harding as the "wet" candidate. The strength of the other faction is divided between two good candidates, Allen and Cosson. The strength of the wet faction is almighty apt to be increased by a few thousand wet democrats who will turn republican in the primary and plunk one for Harding since Meredith, the candidate of their own party, has declared himself a radical "dry." It is regrettable that the strength of "dry" republicans in Iowa is divided between two good men, and it is regrettable that either of two as good men as Allen and Cosson must go down in defeat. But both cannot be nominated. And if the dry republicans do not center their strength on one of the two, neither will be nominated. It will prove to be no easy task to defeat as capable a politician as Harding with divided forces. Frankly, the Record would prefer to support Senator Joe Allen, the tenth district candidate, but the Record believes Cosson is the stronger candidate—not the stronger in the matter of ability, but the stronger in the matter of vote-getting. And the publisher of the Record proposes to cast his vote where he thinks it will do the most good in defeating Harding.—Jewell Record.

The situation is really very disquieting to that large element of the republican party opposed to the nomination of Mr. Harding. It is generally conceded that Mr. Cosson would be an easy winner with Mr. Allen out of the field and there are few to dispute the statement that Mr. Allen would surely be nominated if Mr. Cosson were not a candidate. But both Allen and Cosson are candidates and the contest must be carried to the polls. The Free-

man-Tribune does not concede that Mr. Cosson is the stronger of the two as a vote getter. True, he has more of the leading politicians of the state backing him, but we believe the record of Senator Allen will appeal so strongly to the farmers and business interests that he will be able to pull out victory at the primary.

Moreover, the present condition, which promises to divide the large vote that is against Harding between Allen and Cosson would not now be disturbing a large element of the voters had Mr. Cosson seen fit to accept Mr. Allen's plan of insuring the nomination of one of them. Mr. Allen proposed a conference of the friends of himself and the attorney general, composed of men satisfactory to both and men who had been identified with the political element opposed to the nomination of Mr. Harding. But Mr. Cosson and his friends refused to consider such a proposition and there was nothing left for Mr. Allen to do but take the matter to the republican voters of the state. Mr. Cosson and his advisors are therefore responsible for the division of the vote represented by himself and Mr. Allen.

There is not a man in the state with a better legislative record than Senator Joe Allen and there is not a man in the field better qualified to fill the position of chief executive of Iowa than he. This is generally conceded by Cosson supporters, but many of them take the view of the Record, which, in the judgment of the Freeman-Tribune, is unwarranted from any fair standpoint. Senator Allen lives in a section of the state that is entitled to recognition, never having yet been accorded the governorship, and the love of fair-play inbred in the people of Iowa ought to prompt thousands of voters to support him. Northwestern Iowa comes up smiling every election with a tremendous majority for the republican ticket and now that it is putting forward a candidate equal in all respects to any other candidate the republicans of the state ought to practice genuine reciprocity and help this great section of Iowa win the gubernatorial contest on primary day.

THE TWO COLONELS.

Capital: America at the present time has two great agitators—Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Bryan. They are as unlike as men can be, yet they are alike in one respect—they can draw "capacity" houses wherever they go. Colonel Roosevelt has it within his power to defeat any man whom the republicans may nominate. He is not a candidate himself in an affirmative way, yet he would accept the nomination if the platform suited him.

People ought to be glad that there is such a man as Colonel Roosevelt. He has compelled his own party to discard a number of men and to discard the old do-nothing plan in its platform. When the colonel began his work for true Americanism he stood alone as a public man. His magazine articles were not reprinted extensively, except in Europe. Now he is a leader in regard to revived Americanism. The colonel insists that every man who claims to be an American, regardless of the place of his birth, must actually be what he pretends. The American people did not know they were surrounded by so much disloyalty until the colonel stirred things up.

If the next republican platform speaks out on present American issues which pertain to loyalty, the responsibility can be placed on the head of Theodore Roosevelt.

In this state there are probably 8,000 men running for important offices within the republican party, and not a man has opened his head in regard to American citizenship and American loyalty. They are all afraid of losing votes. This same statement could be made in regard to the situation in Illinois. Therefore, Colonel Roosevelt is doing a work which few other republicans are willing to do.

Iowa has elected its delegation to the republican national convention, consisting of twenty-six members. Not a man on the delegation has expressed himself in regard to the doctrine of letting a European monarchy butt into our American politics for the purpose of telling us what to do. All of them are silent. Nobody knows who the Iowa member will be of the committee on platform. He may be a non-committal office seeker afraid of his shadow. This is something that ought to have been thrashed out in primary, but

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LOUIS FRANK
 The Leading Clothier

it did not appear as an issue. Colonel Bryan took the democratic platform in 1896 and rebuilt it. Then in 1900 he altered the steering gear and made other important changes. He told the rich men of the democratic party where to head in. In 1904 he made other important improvements. He brought the democratic party down to date. For twelve years it was a Bryan party. In 1908 he was still in control. In 1912 he bossed the party and compelled it to nominate Woodrow Wilson, although Champ Clark had a majority of the convention. When Bryan ceased being an agitator and entered Wilson's cabinet he was unhappy. He had been an agitator so long he could not quit. The great anti-slavery agitator, Wendell Phillips, could not suspend his agitating at the conclusion of the civil war, although the subjects available for his use were trifling as compared with his former endeavors.

Now, Colonel Bryan being once more an agitator, must deal with lesser problems. He watches the daily newspapers for themes, and when a moment arrives when a big meeting can be held and an agitation can be pulled off, he is there for that purpose. Colonel Bryan has not been brave enough to say a word about American citizenship, nor American loyalty. His agitations for peace have been of such a nature as to make him popular with one of the nations at war. He lays himself open to the charge of attempting to make friends with the opponents of the United States. Of this he may not be guilty. Agitators usually do their work in a hit and miss manner.

Colonel Bryan, unlike Colonel Roosevelt, is deficient in executive ability. He does not enjoy such work. Colonel Roosevelt can criticize and also construct. The country is none the worse for having these two colonels. We may be thankful, however, that one of them was elected president, and that the other was three times defeated.

"As the shoe, when too large, is apt to trip one, and when too small to pinch one's feet, so it is with him whose future does not suit him."—Horace.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

"The old torchlight parade has seen its day," says the Council Bluffs Nonpareil. "No man will walk and carry a flickering stick when he can crawl into a car and let electricity do the lighting."

As the Burlington Hawkeye has it sized up, the contest for the republican nomination for congress in the First district "is one of clean cut republicanism versus Clifford Thorne and government ownership."

"Some of those republican candidates are having a hard time explaining their positions on the roads proposition," notes the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald. "Catering to one class here and another yonder is not

the easiest matter imaginable, since newspapers are inclined to print just about what the candidates actually say on the subject."

"The magnanimity of the state of Iowa," remarks the Cedar Rapids Gazette, "is shown by the fact that members of the late general assembly were allowed to adjourn sine die and leave Des Moines without giving bond for their appearance."

"It is the time of the year," announces the Waterloo Times-Tribune, "when we begin the regular yearly work of wasting good money on poor roads."

The Iowa City Republican declares that Representative Hull "has neither brains nor political integrity," and that if the democrats would put up a strong man for congress in the Second district he ought to win with ease. "But," proceeds the Republican, "they may not have a candidate, so completely has Wilsonism demoralized the party in this district."

"The women of Burlington—that is, the great mass of women—the home makers, the wives and mothers, are quite content to let their 'fate' rest in the hands of husbands and brothers," insists the Burlington Gazette. "They have no desire to become involved in politics and the voters will be governed accordingly."

"In the utter silence field meet," says the Marshalltown Times-Republican, "Hon. Henry Vollmer, of Davenport, Ia., seems to be running second only to Justice Hughes."

The Hawarden Independent points out that, "in spite of his much advertised 'party independence,' Representative Steele was not among the thirty democrats who refused to support the administration's Filipino policy."

Certain modern reformers are described by the Manson Journal as "those who would substitute primary elections for the ten commandments, the constitutions of the United States and of Iowa, trial by jury, the binomial theorem, the procession of the equinoxes, the testing of seed corn and about every other law and custom and the solution of every problem under the sun."

The Cedar Rapids Republican trusts that the women "will so conduct their rival campaigns that after the primary and the special election they can still meet and drink pink tea together."

"Had you noted the dense silence which prevails around the premises of Henry Vollmer concerning the work of those democrats who selected Ed Meredith and John T. Clarkson as leaders of the party in the state?" asks the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.