

The Freeman.

The Freeman and Tribune, both papers, per year \$1.50
 The Daily Freeman-Tribune by mail, per year \$3.00
 Delivered in city, per year...\$5.00

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Love directed towards the eternal and infinite feeds the mind with pure joy, and is free from all sadness. Wherefore it is greatly to be desired, and to be sought after with our whole might.—Spinoza.

The country is now reaping the legitimate consequences of a weak and wabbling foreign policy.

It appears that the slogan, "Wilson kept us out of war," is soon to be shot full of holes by United States soldiers in Mexico.

Congressmen who never bat an eye at pork barrel legislation are now alarmed over the cost of prosecuting a war with Mexico.

In the hurry and bustle of the democratic national convention that one term plank, that has done such yeoman service in the past, was entirely forgotten.

If we have war with Mexico the United States will get some valuable lessons in the art which will be worth much in the event of future war with some nation of our size.

Charles Evans Hughes has had his whiskers trimmed and from now on he is going to devote his time to trimming the sails of a gentleman by the name of Woodrow Wilson.

It took Hughes about fifteen minutes to accept the republican nomination for president and Roosevelt required about the same length of time to decline the progressive nomination.

If any aspiring politician in the Tenth district has it in mind to be a candidate for congress against Hon. Frank P. Woods, he better get into the game at once. He will need all of the next two years to induce the voters to let go of Woods.

Yes, Harding carried the wet districts and he likewise carried the dry districts. It is quite evident that the road question had as much to do with the result as the liquor question did. This being the situation it is not going to be an easy matter for the dries to defeat Harding.

Ames has just celebrated the opening of a \$200,000 hotel. If such a hostelry can be made to pay in Ames, and it is believed it can, Webster City ought to be in the same class. With the improvement of the Hawkeye highway the demand for better hotel facilities here will be enlarged.

And the dispatches are now saying it is up to Carranza whether we shall have war with Mexico or not. Still, if war fails to come the partisans of President Wilson will say he is the man who kept us out of it. Isn't it about time for the pacifists to start a "thank God for Carranza" campaign.

The republican and democratic national platforms do not deal candidly with the woman suffrage proposition. The republican plank is the little more satisfactory of the two, as it speaks a good word for suffrage, but like the democratic plank, it remains the question to the states, where it has always been.

Woodrow Wilson's initials stand for "Will Win." Charles E. Hughes' initials stand for "Can't Elect Hughes."—Manson Democrat.

Brother Dalton must have got hold of an obsolete dictionary. The latest edition is different. It says W. W. means "Wilson Walloped," and C. E. H. stands for "Certain Election of Hughes."

If press reports are true, Henry Ford, the great grand stander and advertiser sponger, has given notice to his employees that if any of them enlist in the services of their country they will not get any jobs in his factory when they return home. What kind of a patriot is it that is not even willing that men in his employ shall defend the flag of his country? The Freeman-Tribune Editor reported the conduct of Mr. Ford on this matter is not true. If

the large employers of labor take such a course it will be necessary for congress to take drastic measures covering such cases.

Nine-tenths of the progressive party men of the country will support Hughes for president. He is progressive enough for Roosevelt and is of course progressive enough for the rank and file. The republican convention made a three base hit when it "invaded the supreme court" and drafted a man to lead the republican party to victory.

No matter what former administrations did in the way of preparedness, the present administration has had the necessity of such a course forced upon its attention with great emphasis during the past two years and should have taken vigorous action. The country never realized as it does now that preparedness is so vital to the perpetuity of our ideals and institutions.

No matter whether company C sees any real war service or not, the men constituting the company have shown their readiness to accept anything that may come in the line of duty. They have offered their services to their country, which fact counts for just as much as action in battle. They have done all they can do. The future is in the hands of fate and the boys are ready for what may be in store for them.

Republican leaders who have had much to say about President Wilson's vacillation with the Mexican problem may soon have a chance to show how decisive they can be. There are credible rumors that the president may put it up to congress either to declare war with Mexico or sanction his policy of watchful waiting.—Sioux City Tribune.

It is just like Wilson to do that. His policies have brought us to the verge of war with Mexico and war seems inevitable unless Carranza backs up. If the president ducks and dodges now he will lose the respect of the country, as he should.

Charles E. Hughes is having a hard time finding a campaign manager. He is so averse to the hyphen that he doesn't want a Roosevelt-republican, a Taft-republican, a progressive-republican or a standpat-republican. He wants a plain republican with no frills or prefixes. Perhaps Mr. Hughes doesn't yet realize that he himself is about the only republican in the nation who can qualify in that class, and he couldn't qualify but for the fact that he has been buried in the supreme court during the past six years. Men capable of leadership are not mollicoddis and those of campaign manager size have taken a stand upon one side or the other in the factional fights within the republican party.

An organized bolt on Harding by the temperance forces of the state will reduce the vote in favor of the prohibitory amendment. The men who are leading in the crusade against the republican ticket ought to take this feature of the contest into consideration. It is barely possible that the sentiment in favor of prohibition is not as strong as has been generally believed and it may be the amendment will be defeated if any considerable number of Harding's supporters are turned against it by the unwise course of his opponents. The vote for woman suffrage was not nearly as strong as expected. In fact many well informed people believed the amendment would win by from 40,000 to 50,000 majority. It is believed that its friends injured it in the closing days of the campaign by their over-zealousness. The friends of prohibition ought not to jeopardize its success at the polls.

The Iowa National Guards can make good time in getting ready to go to the front, but do you remember the record Germany made in getting into action two years ago? On July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, the first declaration made. July 31 Germany sent an ultimatum to Russia and the next day she declared war on Russia and the next day, August 2, German forces entered Belgium on their way to France. On the 7th of August the Germans entered Liege. That was some speed and demonstrated that Germany was prepared up to

the minute as no other nation has ever been prepared before. But for the opposition encountered in Belgium, German soldiers would have been in Paris before the French could have offered serious resistance.

Mr. Roosevelt has been preaching loyalty for many months, but when the pinch came he wasn't loyal to his own best friends.—San Francisco Bulletin.

That is what we call rot. A man's duty is to his country before it is to his friends. Roosevelt for eighteen months has been preaching that the paramount issue before the people is the retracing of the present democratic administration. He knew that his acceptance of the progressive nomination for president would not contribute to that result, hence he choose to stand by his country instead of by his party. When one's loyalty to friends forestalls his loyalty to all the people it is time to part company with the friends. All men are not big enough to do that, but Roosevelt is. It is likely the editor of the Bulletin is too small to appreciate such a course.

An attempt immediately to pay National Guardsmen on the Mexican border \$30 a month was defeated today after a bitter debate in which it was charged the proposal would make mercenaries of militiamen.—Washington Special.

It must be a broad vision that can see in a proposition to pay men who ordinarily receive from \$50 to \$100 per month in peaceful pursuits the greed of a mercenary in accepting \$30 a month for service in the army. Possibly the fact that members of congress get \$625 a month, when some of them are not worth one-tenth that amount, is responsible for so many mercenaries being in congress; for so many men being there who are willing to serve special privilege to perpetuate themselves in office. Whether it is wise or not to pay militiamen \$30 per month may be open to debate, but it is an insult to every volunteer soldier to say that he would be made a mercenary by a stipend of \$30 per month.

Tuesday, June 6, was the high record day for shipments of exports from the port of New York. On that date domestic exports left the United States to the value of \$25,744,411. Of this sum loaded projectiles made up \$3,686,127; fuses, \$2,351,588; cartridges, \$291,162; gunpowder, \$5,131,322; refined copper, \$2,365,610; cotton for making gun-cotton, \$202,744; firearms, \$455,723; metal working machinery used by the Allies for turning out war material, \$1,055,456; barbed wire, for entanglements, \$124,761; shoes for Russian soldiers, \$345,450; sole leather, \$310,493; automobile tires for English war motors, \$124,171. Total value of these twelve war commodities, \$16,445,607. And this does not take into account clothing, medicines, brass and steel products, cutlery, commissary stores, and a thousand and one other things being used by the belligerents in this war. Seventy-six vessels were required to transport the day's shipments.

As might be expected, the allies of Europe see in the American-Mexico mix-up the fine hand of the German kaiser and the central powers see in it the work of the Mikado of Japan. Possibly none of the foreign countries have anything to do with our trouble in Mexico, but if they have the logic of the situation would point to Germany and her allies as the offenders. It would be of benefit to the central powers if the United States should become engaged in war to such an extent that supplies could not be sent to the allies. For that reason Germany would be interested in bringing about a war between this country and Mexico. Japan, no matter what she thinks of the United States, certainly would not want this country to become embroiled in a big conflict at this time. She is one of the allies of England, France and Russia and knows that if Germany wins Japan will be brought to an accounting for declaring war upon Germany and for taking such an aggressive part at the beginning of hostilities. Hence, it seems evident, that if any of the parties to the present titanic struggle in Europe have had any-

thing to do toward inciting the Carranza government to hostilities the ones responsible are Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. The interests of their opponents will be subserved by peace upon the western continent.

For truth is precious and divine
 Too rich a pearl for carnal swine.
 —Samuel Butler.

WILSON DIPLOMACY.

Waterloo Courier: What the Republican party finds fault with Wilson for is not that he did not go to war but that his diplomacy has been weak, purposeless and has been directed by no well-defined policy; that it has both failed to maintain American rights and seriously impaired American prestige. The Republican party stands for the vigorous type of diplomacy that asserts American rights with a dignity worthy of the nation's place as a world power and it stands for a strong power back of words to make them effective. The Republican party proposes to restore the diplomacy of James G. Blaine, John Hay and Elihu Root, a diplomacy that was never bombastic nor threatening but firm and efficacious.

The Republican party is not advocating war. It stands for peace, but for peace with honor and with all of America's rights and her prestige properly maintained and safeguarded.

Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.—Shakespeare.

PROGRESSIVES FOR HUGHES.

Register and Leader: The declaration for Hughes by Charles Sumner Bird, so conspicuously identified with the bull moose movement in Massachusetts, undoubtedly forecasts the decision of the bull moose leaders the country over, for they are all of republican antecedents and in this emergency their leanings are decidedly republican.

Mr. Bird recalls that five months ago he declared publicly that either Roosevelt or Hughes was the logical candidate, and he named Hughes first. He now says:

"I stand in this national election as I stood last November in the state election—in favor of the amalgamation of republicans and progressives upon a liberal platform and for a progressive candidate. I, and the newspapers which I control, the Boston Advertiser and the Boston Evening Record, will do our utmost to elect Mr. Hughes, who stands, substantially, for the principles for which we have worked. I hope, and believe, that the progressives and republicans of Massachusetts will bury their hatchets and work, single-mindedly, to defeat this democratic administration which, as I see it, is a menace to business prosperity, industrial efficiency and adequate military preparedness.

Nobody who has noted the tone of the eastern newspapers can doubt that Hughes is going to be tremendously strong with the progressive wing of the party, at the same time that he is accepted by the stalwarts as one of them.

A nation is not worthy to be saved if, in the hour of its fate, it will not gather up all of its jewels of manhood and life, and go down into the conflict, however doubtful and bloody, resolved on measureless ruin or complete success.—Garfield.

INTERVENTION AT HAND.

Sioux City Journal: President Wilson's decision to use the full strength of the militia on the Mexican border involves a practical application of the preparedness principle. The administration's aggressive policy may or may not culminate in complete intervention. It probably will. The decision rests with the Mexicans. There is so little centralized power in Mexico that no one can say positively what they will do. Every index points to trouble between the Mexicans and the American military expedition now in Mexico, as well as to a continuation of the raids of irresponsible bandits across the border. Either development must mean intervention by the United States.

Gen. Carranza recently demanded that the United States withdraw the troops sent into Mexico for punitive purposes after the Villa raid on Columbus. At the time the troops went in Gen. Carranza was assured that they would be withdrawn as soon as their punitive purpose had been accomplished. Since that time the continuance of lawlessness near the border has caused the administration to decide to leave the troops in Mexico. Although a formal reply to this effect has not been sent to Gen. Carranza, he received it in substance in the democratic platform adopted at St. Louis the other day. The Mexican plank of the St. Louis platform was written by President Wilson. It declared that the troops would remain in Mexico until the restoration of law and order on the other side of the border rendered improbable further incursions into American territory. It also served notice that in-

tervention, implying military subjugation of the whole of Mexico, might be looked for as a last resort. Since that plank was published, Gen. Trevino, by authority of Gen. Carranza, served notice on Gen. Pershing that his troops would be permitted to move only in a northerly direction. The mobilization of the full military strength of the United States on the Mexican border is Washington's answer to Gen. Trevino.

The indication is that those who have been clamoring for intervention in Mexico need clamor only a few days longer.

Jewell Workmen Here.

Jewell Record: Charley House and his force of men went to Webster City Monday morning to do the job of plastering for the house that Joe Dalbey is building for Editor Tucker of the Journal.

A WORD FOR MR. DEBS.

Council Bluffs Nonpareil: Eugene V. Debs, who is probably the leading exponent of socialism in America, gave an address in Council Bluffs Friday evening to a moderate sized audience. He should have spoken in the auditorium and he should have been heard by at least three thousand and in place of three hundred people. Mr. Debs presents socialism at its best. He is not a ranter. He does not abuse those who disagree with his view. He does not preach treason, arson, incendiarism and anarchism. He gives his hearers a glimpse of the real spirit and purpose of the socialism which is promised on christian precepts—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

The major premise of Mr. Debs' position is the scriptural assertion that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." He insists that laboring men are not getting a fair share of the products of their toil. The conclusion is inevitable from this view that employers of labor, the capitalists, are getting too large a share of the wealth which labor produces. His appeal is for a square deal for the laboring men who, in his judgment, are not now receiving their due. His appeal is addressed to men's reasoning faculties and he urges the solution of the problems of capital and labor through education. He advises working men to study, to organize, to work together, act together and vote together for the promotion of their common welfare.

The socialistic program which contemplate the socialization of all industries, is Utopian and in the judgment of most people impossible of realization this side of the millennium. But this in no wise should be accepted as a condemnation in toto of socialism. The laborer is worthy of his hire. The laborer should educate himself and his family. He is entitled to a square deal. He is entitled to a wage which will enable him to do these things. The capitalist does need to be restricted. Swollen fortunes are an evidence of inefficiency, imperfection and injustice in our present social program, and they constitute a real menace to the state. The socialist is entitled to an unprejudiced hearing on the rostrum, in the church and in the press, for he is striving as best he knows how to promote the common welfare.

Mr. Debs makes some forceful points in his address. In reply to those who charge the socialists with being unchristian he points to the fact that the socialists in Europe are the only organized opponents of the war. While christian rulers, so-called, are sending millions of men to slaughter in the trenches, the socialists are pleading and striving for a lasting peace based on justice and the acceptance of the premise that French, English and German men are all brothers with common interests and common aims. German socialists have openly declared themselves opposed to the forcible annexation of territory or the levying of tribute on conquered countries and cities. Mr. Debs says his comrades believe in shedding light, whereas the kings, kaisers and czars of Europe believe in the shedding of blood as a means of promoting civilization.

The aim of the socialists is to dignify labor, cut out snobbery and require that all men and all women stand for just what they are. Their mistake, as those who do not accept their program in whole see it, is in their over-emphasis of the promise that most of the ills which afflict us can be remedied by law. They also fail to see good in the existing order. They do not, apparently, appreciate the fact that our educational doors are wide open. They fail to discern that the ranks of the capitalist class are daily being recruited from the ranks of the frugal and industrious laborers.

Debs is entitled to a hearing because he is a lover of his fellowmen and because his mission is to lift up the fallen and support those who falter. He is manly and fair in his presentation of his case. He is eloquent because of enthusiasm in a



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righteous cause. He is a crusader. He would rescue men who are enslaved with shackles of ignorance on one hand and the avarice of their shrewder fellowmen on the other. He would abolish war and bring to earth that peace and good will among men about which many of us pray but few work for in a really zealous fashion. Debs is a great American citizen. He is a great preacher of fraternalism. His purpose is to uplift and inspire humanity to nobler thinking and better living. He ought to be heard in every chautauqua assembly in the country. His message is clear, courageous, patriotic and full of information. He presents a point of view new to all but a few students. He is in truth a great educator and he is expressing the sentiments of an increasing number of people in every civilized country in the world.