

The Freeman.

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Let it be said of me—
Wherever there was holy cause to serve,
Or hearts that ache, or perils that unnerve,
Wherever there was arduous task to do,
A patch to light, duty to pursue,
Wherever there was child to wrest from wrong,
Or weary soul athirst for love and song,
Wherever slaves of time cried to be free,
My hand was reached—let it be said of me.

—Anonymous.

If pretty Billie Burke doesn't soon stop her free advertising crusade some of the old newspaper graces will be calling her Billie Birkshire.

The editor of the New Orleans States has discovered a substitute for gasoline which is cheap and safe. It is nothing more or less than shoe leather.

Well, to its credit it may be said, that the Register and Leader is not now running any of the villainous anti-Harding cartoons that did so much to nominate Mr. Harding.

The single tax policy in practice would not hit the newspaper offices. Possibly some of the boys behind editorial tripods have been thinking about that and concluded to vote for Mr. Meredith.

There is nothing wrong with the platform adopted by the republican state convention. It is brief and to the point and will be endorsed by the people of Iowa by at least 75,000 majority.

While the czar's armies are making advances in the direction of Germany's capital, the czar is not bragging about eating his Christmas dinner in Berlin. The czar has learned something by experience.

E. T. Meredith, declares an Iowa City newspaper, says he is in favor of good roads 365 days in the year and concludes that the only road that is good all the time is a paved road. Is that the kind Mr. Meredith has in mind? The people want to know.

Columbus discovered America and Col. Harvey discovered Woodrow Wilson, but who is the patriot that discovered the membership of E. T. Meredith in the single tax league? The single taxers, you know, want to tax only land. The farmers of Iowa and other real estate owners of the state are about as fond of the single tax idea as a Digger Indian is of a bar of soap. It is now in order for Mr. Meredith and his supporters to get busy making explanations.

The Freeman-Tribune is especially pleased over the nomination of H. M. Havner of Iowa county by the republican state convention for attorney general. Mr. Havner is one of the good lawyers of Iowa, believes in law enforcement and is a consistent temperance advocate. He is known as a dry and can be relied upon to do his full duty in the attorney general's office. No better selection could have been made and his nomination will add strength to the republican ticket.

W. L. Harding stands squarely upon the republican platform. If elected governor he will not desert the principles laid down by the convention. If the extreme prohibitionists prefer to trust the party with power that has been against prohibition in Iowa for forty years with the enactment of temperance legislation they have the privilege of voting the democratic ticket, but if they should succeed in electing democrats to administer the affairs of the state they must not complain at what will follow.

One of our good prohibition friends took it upon himself the other day to tell the Freeman-Tribune that it is hurting itself by supporting Harding. Well, the Freeman-Tribune is not supporting Harding for its own benefit or in the hope of being rewarded. The Freeman-Tribune has had quite enough of the democratic party and it proposes now to stand by the nominees of the republican party and do all it can legitimately to return the party to power throughout the nation. A vote for Meredith is a vote against this program and in the judgment of this paper Mr. Harding is the equal of Mr. Meredith in every essential respect and would fill the governor's chair of Iowa in an acceptable manner. He is associated with the right party and ought to win this year.

The democrats are so hard up for something to say against Judge Hughes that they have to resort to a lot of nonsense about invading the supreme court for a candidate for president. If there is any position in the United States too exalted to take a president from it would seem as exalted as it should be. The way to exalt the presidency is to elect such a man as Hughes as chief executive. By-the-way, as the Freeman-Tribune remembers it, Judge Parker, whom the democrats nominated for president in 1904, was an associate justice of the supreme court of New York. So far as the principle is concerned it is no different to invade a state supreme court than it is to invade the United States supreme court for the highest officer in the land. However, the democrats knew they could not elect Parker, because he was the candidate against the most popular president the country ever had while in office. Possibly if they had had as good a show of electing their candidates as the republicans now have of electing theirs Judge Parker would not have been nominated.

If the Iowa senators are careful to stand courageously for the right at Washington they need have small care for the reorganization of the Republican party.—Exchange.

That ought to be true, but it isn't. Many a man who has stood for the right has been defeated and many a man who has stood for the wrong has been elected. Wasn't McKinley right in 1890 when he led the fight for the protective tariff bearing his name, and wasn't he and the republican party ignominiously defeated at the following election? Then wasn't McKinley and his party called back in 1896 and weren't they called back because they were right in 1890? Fact of the matter is the people were wrong in 1892 when they defeated the republican party and the people got right when they called the party again to power in 1896. Does Bathhouse John of Chicago stand for the right? Hardly. But Bathhouse has a cinch on the voters of his ward and is as sure to win as election day is to come around. Public men in positions of trust and responsibility ought to stand for the right and let the matter of re-election take care of itself.

The Orpet jury is coming in for some criticism. This is hardly right. The circumstances against Orpet were strong. It may be that he murdered the Lambert girl, but there is a reasonable doubt and the juryman who heard the evidence and witnessed the actions of the witnesses upon the stand are better judges of the innocence or guilt of the accused than is the larger jury that read the evidence in the newspapers. Then, again, it is one thing to merely believe a man is guilty and another thing to believe it strong enough to say there is no question about it and condemn him to a life of servitude or the electrical chair. The jurymen who vote a man guilty of a grave crime must believe that there is no doubt of his guilt. We complain much at the lax enforcement of law, but law enforcement doesn't mean that an accused man must be convicted. That Orpet was morally responsible for the death of Marian Lambert there is little question. He betrayed her and cast her overboard, but the jury was to consider the legal phase only. The question was, did he give her the poison that produced death? Who can say positively that he did?

Comparatively few county conventions endorsed the republican nominee for governor. Why? If Harding has made such a wonderful sweep over the state as his backers claim, why didn't the conventions declare for him? Are they ashamed of the head of the ticket?—Clarion Clipper.

Comparatively few county conventions endorsed any of the primary nominees. It is not customary in late years for county conventions to adopt resolutions and there is no reason why the usual course should attract unusual attention. The rank and file of the republican party nominated Harding. He received practically half the vote in a field of four candidates. Who is it, then, that can be "ashamed" of Harding? It must be politicians that the Clipper refers to. The Freeman-Tribune did not support Harding in the primary. It believed that Senator Allen should have had the nomination, but a very large majority of the people of the state preferred Harding to Allen and so far as the Freeman-Tribune is concerned it is going to accept the verdict of the people in this matter, as it believes that Harding on the whole is right and will make a good governor. It was not the wet and dry issue that controlled the nomination. It was the road question and the economical expenditure of the taxpayer's money. The farmers of the state were largely for Harding and it is foolish for the extreme prohibitionists to contend that the

farmers are for the saloon. Harding stands for the kind of road building in which the farmers believe and when the day of election rolls round the Freeman-Tribune will be surprised if the farmers of Iowa do not give the head of the republican ticket a rousing majority. The farmers and voters generally are not looking to the county conventions for instructions and if every county convention in the state should take it upon themselves to tell the voters where to head in the result would at polls show that the aforesaid voters know their own mind and are not seeking instruction from delegates they sent to county conventions.

Well, Orpet has been freed but he stands before the world, a confessed liar and libertine. He might about as well be dead as alive. There may have been some excuse for the original sin, but there can be no excuse for his refusal to stay by and protect the girl with whom he was a partner in trouble.—Iowa Falls Citizen.

That is the right view. Will Orpet is a cringing coward, a disgrace to man and a reproach to decency. There may be some sympathy for the boy and girl who falls by the way-side, but there should be none for the young scoundrels who will deliberately ruin a confiding girl and then desert her in the hour of her trouble. It is said that Orpet is to marry another girl. This simply but emphasizes the double standard in this country. Orpet wouldn't think of marrying that "other girl" had she been caught in the dirty trick Orpet was caught in, nor would that "other girl" permit a brother to marry a woman who had been guilty of the conduct Orpet has been guilty of if she could prevent it. How long will it be before the world looks upon such companions in crime through the same glasses.

IMPROVEMENT.

Up to the moment we galloped to press the republican political bureau had not succumbed to the temptation to blame the epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York and other cities upon the Wilson administration.—Fort Dodge Chronicle.

And as strange as it may appear, neither the Fort Dodge Chronicle nor the Sioux City Journal has charged that scourge up to Theodore Roosevelt. "The world do move," for a fact.

THE INEVITABLE.

Charles City Press: The Des Moines Capital has not only advanced its price from \$2 to \$3 a year on account of the high price of paper but it has eliminated all complimentary copies of every nature. The Des Moines Bulletin has increased its price from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a year and the Cedar Falls Record has advanced its advertising rates two and a half cents an inch for the same reason. The advance in the cost of paper has also sent the Sioux City News into the hands of a receiver, although it has been on the ragged edge for sometime, while the Muscatine News-Tribune has gone the same way, and the Davenport Times, sniffling the situation at close range, is preparing for the worst. But print paper is only one of the sources of trouble. Metal used in the linotypes has advanced 100 per cent. Paper used in stereotyping has gone up from 50 to 150 per cent. Ink rollers have made a jump of 50 per cent. And this only begins to tell the tale. The big dailies will also have to reduce the number of their pages and increase their subscription price. Eventually the subscriber will have to pay the price.

A WARNING IN DISGUISE? Fort Dodge Chronicle: Jules Verne's fictional fantasy of a giant submarine able to navigate the globe has come true with the docking in Baltimore harbor of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland, after crossing the Atlantic and covering a distance, with detours, of more than 4,000 miles. The exploit may have little bearing upon the final result of the war in Europe, but it cannot fall of being recorded as an epochal event in maritime history, marking the beginning of actual freight traffic by submarines.

There is a disposition in some quarters, not wholly unshared in official Washington, it is said, to read another significance into the visit of the German U-boat to American waters. A veiled warning to the United States of the Imperial German government's ability to bring its naval power to bear upon the United States in the event of war; a demonstration of the fact that the supposed advantages of isolation are not to be depended upon by this country, is thought by many to have been one, if not the main purpose, of the visit of the Deutschland.

We do not pretend to fathom the workings of the Teutonic official mind, but we are certain that if the big submarine was sent here on an ostensibly friendly mission but for the real purpose of showing us that

Germany can if she chooses attack American coast cities and visit upon the property and lives of persons living in these cities the same deeds of frightfulness which have been directed against British coast residents during the present war—if there is, in brief, a sinister shadow back of the apparent friendliness of the Deutschland's visit, we are certain that Americans are not going to lose their heads over it. Only a small portion of the American public has lately hugged the fond delusion of our immunity from attack by reason of our isolation, and if the visit of the German submarine shall succeed in convincing this stubborn minority of the fatuity of their reasoning, we owe the German government thanks rather than resentment.

At any rate, and whatever real character the U-boat's visit may possess, Americans are not going to withhold their admiration of German daring, ingenuity and achievement as exhibited in the remarkable trip of the Deutschland. We take off our hats to the Yankees of Europe for their accomplishment, whatever their feelings may be toward us.

THE HARDING IDEA.

We believe that a public dollar should buy just as good service as a private dollar, and pledge ourselves unreservedly to the enforcement of honesty, economy and efficiency in the administration of public affairs.—Iowa republican platform.

It is hoped the good people of Iowa will not pass that plank by with merely perfunctory attention. It offers a characteristic Harding idea. It suggests the kind of record the Sioux City candidate would like to make as governor of Iowa. Mr. Harding believes the saloon question is settled. He believes there will be steady progress toward national good roads if the people are given time to solve the problem—and they will be given time to solve it. Mr. Harding is not excited about getting new laws enacted or repealing old ones. He has no new political theories he would like to experiment with at the public expense. It is his ambition to give the state of Iowa an administration in which honesty, economy and efficiency shall be the predominating features.

The Journal has a notion that the taxpayers of Iowa are in a frame of mind to be interested in the Harding plank of the Iowa republican platform. The natural tendency in the public business is toward looseness. Without special striving for economy and efficiency the drift is apt to be in the other direction.

There is no big moral or political issue confronting the voters of Iowa in the present campaign. Why not accept the Harding issue as the paramount one?

Why should it not be well worth Iowa's efforts to make sure that a public dollar buys just as much as a private dollar?—Sioux City Journal.

HARDING AND HIS PARTY. Sioux City Journal: "Has Harding, in his attitude in the legislature and on the stump, fairly represented Iowa republicanism?" inquires the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

The answer to the Nonpareil's question is "Yes."

This answer is not tendered now by The Journal. It has been tendered by the republicans of Iowa themselves.

The question asked by the Nonpareil was put up to the republicans of Iowa—leaders and rank and file—on June 5 last. The Council Bluffs newspaper and its companions in arms at Des Moines and Marshalltown were free with their preliminary advice to the republicans as to how they should decide the question. The voters were told Mr. Harding had misrepresented them during his four years in the lower house of the legislature and his two terms as presiding officer of the senate. They were told he was wrong on the saloon question, wrong on the road question and could not be trusted to take good care of the public's interests in the governor's chair. The voters were advised that it didn't matter especially whom they nominated, so long as they didn't nominate Harding. Harding went about the state talking to the people. So did his opponents. Just as the campaign was closing one of Harding's bitterest opponents testified that he could go into any county after his opponents had campaigned there and take it away from them.

After the voters had heard what all the candidates had to offer, had read the literature put out by them, had listened to what their respective friends had to say for them, had weighed the editorials in the Council Bluffs, Des Moines and Marshalltown papers, the voters rendered their verdict. That verdict gave Harding the largest popular plurality ever given a candidate in an Iowa primary contest. It was not a plurality as between Harding's two principal opponents. It was an actual majority. Harding got more than the combined votes cast for both of the candidates whom the

Nonpareil claimed to have better public records than Harding and to be more worthy of trust and confidence.

"Has Harding, in his attitude in the legislature and on the stump, fairly represented the republicans of Iowa?" The Journal insists that the question has been answered more adequately than it could be answered in any other way—certainly much more adequately than it could be answered by the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, the Des Moines Register and the Marshalltown Times-Republican.

Every republican in Iowa had a chance to express himself in the June primary as to the merits of the candidates for governor. The presumption is that every republican in Iowa who was interested in the matter one way or another did express himself. And more voters spoke up for Harding than for both the Nonpareil's preferred candidates.

As a republican newspaper and a believer in the primary principle, how does the Nonpareil justify its failure to abide by the popular verdict? Does it believe the people made a wrong choice? Even so, as a supporter of the primary, does not the Nonpareil feel under obligation to accept the collective wisdom of the party. Merely as a sportsman, having made the best fight he could against Harding in the primary, within the party, how can the editor of the Nonpareil defend himself against the accusation of being a poor loser?

Let one thing be understood. Republicans who are repudiating the nomination of Harding are not indicting Harding. The thing has gone beyond that. They are indicating the primary as an institution. And they are setting up their own individual judgment as better than the judgment of the republicans of Iowa as a whole, registered in a referendum in which every member of the party had a chance to participate.

KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

In reporting the address of Hon. W. L. Harding before the republican state convention the Register and Leader has the following:

"The Methodist conferences which have denounced Harding came in for mention as ill advised gatherings which had refused to give him the usual six months' probation in which to prove himself, but had accepted the democratic party on less than four months' probation."

This is not a fair statement of what Mr. Harding said. The Freeman-Tribune doesn't want to charge that the Register and Leader intentionally misrepresented the statement of Mr. Harding. It is easy, very easy, in the hurried reports of a convention for a newspaper to make errors and there are no newspapers worthy the name that would deliberately misrepresent the statements of a political opponent. Mr. Harding said in substance that it was the policy of the Methodist church to take a convert on six months probation and that he would be satisfied if the Methodist conferences would apply that rule to the democratic party, which confessed a conversion of faith upon the liquor question less than four weeks ago.

The Freeman-Tribune believes the point was well taken by Mr. Harding. Men do not sincerely change their minds upon great principles in a day and when a strong political organization is out angling for votes it is at least safe to review its record before accepting as gospel truths all it may say to catch public favor.

MORE TEMPORIZING.

The want of a stable and responsible government in Mexico, capable of suppressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy by various armed forces a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until by the restoration of law and order therein renders a repetition of such incursions improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue.—Mexican plank of St. Louis platform.

That plank was dictated by President Wilson less than a month ago and was adopted by the democratic national convention on his insistence. When President Wilson withdraws the troops from Mexico accordingly we may make two assumptions. The first is that the president believes Mexico has now attained a stable and responsible government. The second is that he believes law and order to be restored in Mexico in such a degree as to make a repetition of border raids improbable.

Does President Wilson actually believe that Mexico has attained a stable and responsible government within a month? The de facto government is the same government that was in power when the president dictated the Mexican plank of the St. Louis platform. The only

thing that has changed is the disposition of the de facto government. At the time of the St. Louis ultimatum it seemed to be bidding for trouble with the United States. Now it seems to be trying to avoid trouble. Whether this is due to Latin-American mediation, European pressure or the mobilization of the American national guard on the border is not clear. Granting the present good intentions of Carranza, however, a number of other questions remain to be answered before one can credit him with ability to run a stable and responsible government. Can he win the support of the faction torn Mexican people as a whole? Can he gain the confidence of American financiers who will be willing to back their confidence by lending him the half billion dollars that may be needed to place a new Mexican government on a sound financial footing? Can he, even if financially rehabilitated and well buttressed in the esteem of the better elements in Mexico, put an end to the professional outlawry that has now become an established institution of the country? These are serious questions. They must be answered affirmatively before there can be any reasonable expectation of seeing a responsible and stable government established in Mexico City. One doubts whether President Wilson himself would be able to bring any emphasis to bear in answering any one of them positively, to say nothing of all three.

According to the St. Louis platform, present withdrawal of the troops can be justified only on the ground that Carranza, in his new frame of mind, will be able to police the northern provinces and prevent a recurrence of the border raids that drew the troops into Mexico. Withdrawal of the troops will amount to an expression of confidence that Carranza can and will do this. That President Wilson has any real conviction that effect is not indicated by the way the mobilization of the militia is continuing on the border. If Carranza is going to protect American interests on the border it is a useless waste of money and an unnecessary imposition on the national guard to keep it on police duty. If Carranza is not going to be able to protect American interests, the sooner American troops are disposed for a businesslike effort to do so the better for all concerned, including Carranza.

It will not do for President Wilson to have the whole regular army and the whole national guard guarding the border from Mexican bandit raids when election time comes around. If a real solution of the Mexican problem is not under way by that time the political interests of the administration are bound to suffer.—Sioux City Journal.

Gentlemen's sterling silver belts at Teed & Teed's. d-f-tt

IOWA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republicans of Iowa, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our steadfast belief in and we pledge our unwavering support to the wise and far-reaching principles of the republican party; a party whose honest and able administration during the greater part of the last century has been the chief cause of our country's progress and prosperity; upholding our national honor in peace and in war, exercising charity and forbearance when the weak or misguided would involve us in controversy; strong, unwavering and determined when the rights and liberties of American citizens have been threatened or the cry of oppressed humanity has made necessary a call to arms, the republican administrations have ever safely piloted the ship of state over troubled waters, preserving unscathed the flag of our country, and strengthening our honor and dignity as a world power.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

We unqualifiedly indorse the principles of the republican platform as announced by the national convention at Chicago, and pledge ourselves to uphold these principles at the polls. We recognize in the nominee of that Chicago convention, a matchless leader—the man of the hour; a man whose unblemished private and public life, whose honesty, whose fearlessness, whose wonderful mental achievements, and whose true Americanism, have inspired in the mind of all patriotic Americans such unlimited confidence that behind him we find a united party, all factions having disappeared in support of the general good. In such a union we hail the old time strength of the republican party and confidently predict a sweeping victory at the November election for our nominee, Charles E. Hughes.

IOWA IN CONGRESS.

We most heartily commend our distinguished, able and courageous senators, Hon. Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon, and bespeak the continued support of a people whose confidence they hold. We indorse and approve our distinguished and able representatives in congress

who, like many of their predecessors, reflect great credit upon our state and nation.

HARDING AND ASSOCIATES.

The republican nominee for governor of this state has received the unqualified indorsement of his party as expressed at the primary. This expression speaks the confidence of the people at large. It says that the republicans of Iowa who have always stood in the forefront for law enforcement believe in our candidate's firmly expressed policy and intention to require the enforcement of all laws, and to guard the public treasury against needless extravagance and expenditure. We recognize in him the type of fearless and progressive Americanism which make him a leader of thought and action, and pledge the unqualified support of the party to the next governor of Iowa, Hon. W. L. Harding.

CLARKE ADMINISTRATION.

We refer with pride to the efficient and economical administration of Governor George W. Clarke. He has worthily followed in the footsteps of his predecessors and as he retires from his high office he carries with him the approval of the people of Iowa.

PROHIBITION.

The republican party in Iowa has always been in favor of the enactment and enforcement of temperance and prohibitory laws. It has written every temperance law which has been enacted in this state, and has done so over the determined opposition of the democratic party in platform and in the legislature. The single defeat the republican party has suffered in this state was accomplished by a democracy united on a platform opposing prohibition of the liquor traffic. The only proposal to amend the constitution, by writing prohibition therein, was submitted by order of a republican legislature. For forty years the republican party has shown by its words and its acts that it is opposed to the liquor traffic. We believe that the real friends of temperance will pin their faith to a party with such a record in preference to one which professes a sudden conversion to temperance after more than forty years of consistent and insistent opposition.

We favor any and all laws which will effectuate temperance. We reaffirm the past utterances of the republican party of Iowa upon prohibition which has become the settled policy of this state, and declare that there should be no backward step thereon. We believe the people of the state should have a right to pass upon the question of constitutional prohibition, and we pledge that the next legislature will submit to the people the proposed prohibitory amendment approved by the Thirty-sixth general assembly.

We stand for the vigorous enforcement of all laws and unequivocally pledge our candidates to that policy.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Clearly recognizing the importance of good roads as an economic and social asset to any state, the republican party stands for the continued improvement of the highways of this state until its roads are as good as are needed for any legitimate purpose. We most heartily favor the building of the very best roads the taxpayers are able and willing to pay for, insisting only that we are opposed to any bond issue for the purpose of paying for the hard surfacing of roads, either by state, county, township or road district, except by consent of the parties who are to be taxed therefor or in case of emergency.

We believe that the words "local community," as used in the democratic platform, are too indefinite and that that platform is no guaranty that a county, acting as a unit, shall not be permitted to force a system of road improvements upon some small subdivision of a county, compelling a few taxpayers to assume the burden of an improvement which they may be glad to have, but are unable to pay for.

In view of the well known declarations of the democratic candidate for governor in favor of the hard surfacing of roads and the issuing of bonds therefor, and the fact that he, as a member of the Single Tax league, has committed himself to the policy of raising all taxes by taxing land, and land only, it would be unsafe from the standpoint of the men who pay the bills to permit that party and its candidate for governor to shape and administer our laws on road building.

We believe that a public dollar should buy just as good service as a private dollar, and pledge ourselves unreservedly to the enforcement of honesty, economy and efficiency in the administration of state affairs.