

PLAIN DEALER

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Government Has a Balance This Year.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—The government closed its fiscal year yesterday with total receipts of \$338,403,969 and total disbursements of \$759,068,159, an excess of \$78,737,810 compared with a deficit of \$59,486,580 for the year ending June 30, last. Both the income tax and internal revenue receipts in 1916 showed up far above the estimates made by Secretary McAdoo and swelled the balance.

Income tax receipts amounted to \$124,867,430, compared with \$79,828,675 last year, an increase of about \$45,000,000 over the amount expected by officials even as late as a week ago. Of the total \$56,969,941 came from corporations and \$67,967,488 from individuals.

The balance in the general fund at the close of the year was \$236,879,590, including amounts to the credit of disbursing officers. The actual balance was \$174,965,231, the largest balance in the general fund since 1908. In a statement analyzing the figures Secretary McAdoo said larger internal revenue receipts for the year have been due in a great measure "to unprecedented prosperity of the country and the vigorous enforcement of the internal revenue laws."

Customs receipts for the year, Mr. McAdoo said, amounted to \$211,866,222.34 as against \$120,268,107.43 the previous year, and exceeding the estimate by more than \$16,000,000.

"Receipts from internal revenue," said the statement, "reached a total of \$512,740,769.58, and exceeding all previous estimates by many millions. Ordinary internal revenue receipts amounted to \$387,873,339.30, and excluding the emergency revenue from this amount, these receipts were approximately \$304,000,000 or \$32,000,000 greater than had been estimated."

Ames Tribune Bolts Harding for Meredith.

The Ames Weekly Tribune, a republican newspaper, is out this week for Meredith for Governor.

Under a two-column cut of Meredith, The Tribune says in part:

"E. T. Meredith, Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa, should be elected governor of the state.

"This statement coming from a republican newspaper is but a forerunner of what other republican newspapers will say and they will express their attitude on the governorship question just the same as will the voters at the November election. The Tribune believes that for the best of the state from every standpoint, Mr. Meredith is a better man than Mr. Harding.

"The record of Mr. Meredith is that of a clean man in every respect. He is against the saloon, the bawdy house, the vile and the vicious. He is a candidate of whom the republicans could be proud.

"The record of Mr. Harding is one that does not savor of any good things to come to the state. He has favored the liquor interests, has carried misleading and untruthful advertising matter in the newspapers has been against those things that are for the betterment of the state."

Let Them Deceive You Again.

Four years ago the leaders of the Republican party and the Republican newspapers said that the election of Woodrow Wilson would bring hard times.

Fortunately for the American people, Woodrow Wilson was elected. And the country has never experienced three and a half years of greater prosperity than since he took office. Right here at home, who is there who has ever known Winneshiek county to enjoy three and a half years of greater prosperity than it has enjoyed since Mar. 4, 1913, the corn crop failure of last year notwithstanding? We doubt that the oldest resident of Decorah can recall so much business and residence building and general booming in an equal period as has occurred in this city since Woodrow Wilson became president.

The calamity howls of these party leaders have proven to have been mere campaign deception. With the deception of 1912 laid bare, let us take "with a grain of salt" any prediction these same men and newspapers shall make in 1916. That's sensible; isn't it?—Decorah Journal.

The criticisms and abuses heaped upon President Wilson reminds one that Abraham Lincoln was compelled to undergo the same ordeal. The "cop-heads" and rank abolitionists abused Lincoln, the former because they alleged that he treated the south cruelly and the latter because they alleged that he was too lenient with rebels. Theodore Roosevelt abuses Mr. Wilson because he is too lenient with Germany and some Germans abuse him because they think he is too severe, but they are all whooping it up for Mr. Hughes. Selah.—Elkader Democrat.

FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS

By Judge William Theophilus at the Cresco Celebration.

I am greatly gratified and feel highly honored to have been invited to join you in celebrating this day in my old home county, where I spent many years of my early life. It is a pleasure and a joy to greet you and see again the kind, familiar faces of former days. Many are, however, missing; they have gone to their reward. Though hence gone, their works here still remain. Their kind deeds and noble lives bring forth fond recollections of the early days. How sweet, and Oh, how fragrant are their blessed memories waiting down through the labyrinths of time.

It was on a sunny summer day, nearly half a century ago, I first arrived in this county. I remember most vividly how charming and inviting the surrounding country looked to me as our train sped on its way from Calmar, and when it approached this town and I saw in panoramic view the broad prairies and the pleasant grove; and the train conductor having announced that we had almost reached our destination, my young heart throbbed with joy, and I was my delight in seeing that my new home was to be in a country so fertile and surpassing fair.

This beautiful, thriving town was founded just fifty years ago this summer, and what a splendid progress it has made throughout the years. Today it is the best town of its size within the entire State, and Iowa, as you know, is noted for its excellent towns.

The character and quality of a town depends on the people who live there, upon their ideals and morals. Every town bespeaks the ideals and morals of its inhabitants, and the better these are, the better the town. The founders of this town, in giving it a name, were prophetic of its future. "Cresco" is a Latin word meaning "to grow," "to arise," "to increase," "to be advanced," "to attain honor."

What an appropriate name "Cresco" is in view of the history of the town, its growth and advancement. May it ever continue true to the meaning of its name.

I have a very warm place in my heart for Cresco and Howard County, for it was here I spent many happy years of my early life; here live many of the friends of my youth, and it was here I was first honored with a public trust. Furthermore, it was here, in the earth of Howard County, that my beloved and sainted mother, of blessed memory, was laid to rest more than two score years ago; and now her sacred ashes are commingled with the soil, thus making it to me a holy ground. While celebrating here today, let us not forget the early pioneers of this section, for without them there would have been no railway here, and without a railway there would be no Cresco today.

What sterling men those pioneers were. They were the advance guard of civilization and progress in the new world. It takes more than an ordinary man to go out in the wilds to brave the austere and privations of the frontier life. The pioneer settlers have proven themselves to be a superior class of people everywhere, and the early pioneers of this County were of this noble type. They were men of firm faith in the future, and of high hopes and aspirations; men of energy and enterprise, of industry and endeavor; men of strong qualities to win the strife and struggle of life; men with iron in their blood, and granite in their bones, and the love of right in their hearts. It required men possessing these qualities to endure the hardships and privations of the frontier, and to overcome the many obstacles that stood so often in their way.

No market this side of the Mississippi, no mills, no roads nor railroads, and no bridges across the streams. It took a week to ten days, with an ox team, to go to market and return. Now, with an automobile, the same distance and destination may be made in less than half a day. The first settlers had to contend with the terrors and depredations of wild beasts, and the dangers and devastations of prairie fires. In the early years the winters were long and severe, often lasting six months, with snow from two to ten feet deep, and the cold from thirty to forty below zero. The houses consisted of log huts, and the barns of straw sheds, and yet those pioneers were a happy and contented people.

There is no pleasure like doing something useful. The pioneers were subduing the wilds to domestic use, making for themselves and their children a home, and bringing into the new land progress and civilization.

We have met here today to commemorate and celebrate the patriotism of the founders of our republic, and to praise and glorify their great and noble deeds, and, at the same time, to dedicate and consecrate ourselves anew to the ideals of free government. It is meet and proper that we recount briefly, on this occasion, the causes and means that brought about American freedom and independence.

England for many years had been oppressing her American colonies, and notoriously usurping their God-given rights. They were given no voice in

the making of the laws that governed them. Unjust taxes were imposed and collected for the use and behoof of England. The colonists declared that taxation without representation is oppression. If, against their consent, part of their property could be thus taken, then, on the same theory and pretense, more, or even all, might be so taken—a sort of slavery.

Against this oppression the colonists, after long, patient suffering, rebelled with force and arms, and brought on the revolution, and at the same time proclaimed their independence, giving their reasons for so doing in that grand, inspiring document of human rights—The Declaration of Independence. They refused to compromise an eternal truth. They were willing to spend "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

They startled the tyrants of the earth from their long sleep of security by the proclamation of a principle never before successfully asserted—that liberty and equality were the birthright of all men, and linked inseparably to their nature. Upon this principle they stood through eight years of bloody war against one of the most powerful nations on earth. Without an army, without a navy, without an exchequer, they stood and withstood all the powers of England; for truth will always stand, and right triumph over wrong, while justice rules supreme.

The Declaration of Independence proclaims great self-evident truths and eternal principles regarding the rights of man. It declares that "All men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

It also declared that the colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that all political connection between them and England was totally dissolved, and that they then and there assumed and attained among the powers of the earth an equal station, and as such could do all acts and things which independent states may of right do.

This very act, consummated on the 4th of July, 1776, was the birth of our nation; and every year since that event the American people have celebrated the birthday, and no celebration is complete without reading and proclaiming to the world the great eternal truths and principles of free government contained in that document.

After eight long years of awful suffering and sacrifice, the brave and liberty-loving colonists forced the great and mighty army of England to surrender, and thereby they gained their liberty and independence.

They then proceeded to frame a government of their own, free and independent, founded on the eternal principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence—equality of rights for all men, and that they be governed by their own consent. In forming such a government, the people of the colonies adopted articles of incorporation, giving the new government a name, stating its purposes, enumerating its powers and defining its duties; also creating three distinct departments to administer the business affairs of the government: one called the congress or legislative, for the purpose of making laws; one called the presidency or executive, for the purpose of enforcing the laws; and one the court or judicial, for the purpose of construing the laws. These articles of incorporation are the constitution of our country—the organic and supreme law of the land.

This constitution is the great warrant of authority from the people to the president, and to the congress, and to the court, to act in their respective spheres and within certain restrictions.

These constitutional restrictions are placed upon these departments of government for the express purpose of protecting the people in their rights and liberties from arbitrary acts of persons who may be in charge of the departments.

A government without a constitution is unsafe; it is like a man without a conscience, there being no restraint on the acts of either.

The true purpose of a just government is to protect the people in their rights to life, to liberty and to property, and thereby secure peace and happiness. Yes, the happiness of the people is the ultimate object of every good government.

As some people are selfish and have no just regard for the rights of others, it becomes necessary to form a social compact—a government—to curb and control such selfish class.

No higher, nobler title can be conferred on man than citizenship. It signifies sovereignty, the source and supreme power of government. To be a citizen is to be a peer, a free man, an equal in rights to every other man.

The great self-evident truth that all men are created equal—not equal in virtue, endowments and talents, but equal in having by nature and from God equal rights to life, equal rights to liberty, and equal rights to the pursuit of happiness—is the living soul of free government. It permeates and pervades the entire system; without it free government can not endure.

The constitution of our country is animated throughout with the quickening spirit of equal rights.

This eternal principle of equal rights—this soul of the American constitution—is made manifest by giving to all the equal protection of the law; by giving to every citizen a vote and voice in the affairs of government, and eligibility to hold office; by prohibiting the granting of titles to nobility—no dukes, earls, counts, lords nor barons in the land of equal rights; by abolishing the old law of primogeniture, which gave to the eldest son the exclusive right of inheritance. In this country, under the law, the children inherit alike, are treated the same—all on equality; private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation, dollar for dollar; all children, rich and poor, white and black, all alike, have the same equal rights and privileges to education and training in the common schools.

In a free government the great principle of equality is ever present and manifest. Its benign influence produces and brings forth laws which are righteous, beneficent, humane. Among such laws may be mentioned the law that provides that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law (a process that secures to every man the protection of those fundamental principles of truth and justice which lie at the basis of private rights); the law that gives to every man charged with crime the right of a trial by a jury of his peers—a most indispensable right to a free man; the law that secures to the accused a speedy and public trial—no star chamber proceedings are allowed in a free country; the law that provides that every man accused shall be fully informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, shall be confronted with the witnesses against him, shall have compulsory process for his own witnesses to appear and testify in his behalf, and shall have the assistance of counsel; the law that prescribes that no excessive bail shall be required, no excessive fines imposed, no cruel and unusual punishments inflicted; the law that provides that no man shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; the law that provides that the people are to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath and giving particulars; the law providing for freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for redress of grievances; the law that provides against the corruption of blood or forfeiture—the guilty only shall be punished, and not the innocent of his blood; the law that provides for the right to writ of habeas corpus, the great writ of personal liberty; the law that provides for the care and humane treatment of the helpless and unfortunate by the state; the law that protects the public health; the law that provides for the education of the young, and the law that protects with liberal exemptions the homes and families of the common people.

Such are the laws and ideals of government which have made our nation grow and become great; with marvelous rapidity her people have greatly multiplied, her material wealth enormously increased, her territory vastly expanded, and her influence among the powers of the earth immensely enlarged. To-day, she is the greatest, the grandest, the best nation on earth. Not in the number and strength of her armored cruisers and battleships, not in the vastness of her military stores and fortifications, not in the extent of her landed domains, nor in the magnitude of her trade and commerce, but in the virtue and intelligence, the welfare and happiness of her people, lies the true greatness of the American nation.

After our government had been organized and put in operation, it became necessary to have a flag—an emblem to represent the new nation. A national flag stands for the principles and policies of the government it represents; and if those principles or policies are ever changed, the meaning of the flag is thereby also changed.

Each color in the flag has a language: the red speaks for valor, patriotism and zeal for the right; the white for purity, peace and good will; and the blue for liberty, honor and humanity.

The broad stripes and the bright stars have also a meaning: the thirteen stripes stand for the thirteen original states—the first frame of our national fabric; the stars represent the existing states—a star for every state, and a constellation of stars for the union of states, each moving in its own orbit, and all in perfect unity in a grand, harmonious whole.

Every noble act and deed, and all the sufferings and sacrifices of patriotic men and women throughout all the ages of the past, for and in the cause of liberty and humanity, are the threads and filaments—the warp and woof—the very texture and fabric that make up the flag; and this is the reason why it is so revered and loved by every true American, who never looks upon it without contemplating its meaning, and thereby receiving new inspiration to greater patriotism and righteousness.

To him it is an emblem of the noblest and best that may be attained. It stands for his loftiest ideals of life.

"Your flag and my flag
And how it flies today,
In your land and my land
And half a world away;
Rose-red, and blood-red,
Its stripes forever gleam,
Soul-white and snow-white,
The good forefathers' dream.
Sky-blue and true-blue,
With stars that gleam aright—
A glorious guidon of the day,
A shelter through the night.
"Your flag and my flag
And, Oh, how sweet it holds
Your land and my land
Secure within its folds.
Your heart and my heart
Beats quicker at its sight,
Sun-kissed and wind-kissed,
The red, the blue, the white,
One flag, a great flag,
The flag for me, the flag for you,
Glorified all else beside—
The red, the white, the blue."

As citizenship is the foundation of free government, the only way to improve such a government is by improving its citizens. Good citizenship involves two indispensable qualities, i. e., Intelligence and Moral Excellence—intelligence to know the right, and moral excellence to do the right. The truly good citizen recognizes that the only just and logical way for him to secure his own rights is by respecting the rights of others.

The theory of citizenship is larger today than yesterday. Beginning with a declaration of rights, it has developed into a declaration of obligations. From the principle of independence it has advanced to the principle of co-operation. The unalienable right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness has been merged into the no less unalienable duty of the individual to share his life, liberty and happiness.

Today our nation leads the world in iron and steel, the basis of all industry; in cotton, the foundation of all fabrics; in coal, the motive power of all activity; in timber, and in lumber, materials for construction; in railways, the modern mode of transportation; and in wheat, corn, and farm products our country is far supreme.

Her activities in mine and mill, on farm and in field, forest and factory, exceed and excel any other country on the face of the globe. Our nation today, though young, is the richest in the world. What mighty progress and achievement, and in so brief a time.

The general progress and advancement of the whole world is chiefly due to American institutions. The great discoveries and inventions of the past century are the products of American brain and inventive genius. With his freedom and genius man has tamed the elements, and harnessed them to his work.

Man, through freedom and knowledge, has become a master. Now, by his word time is banished, space removed and darkness turned to light.

By wireless telegraphy—the most wonderful of recent inventions—messages may be sent through the air and received on land or sea anywhere throughout the world, wherever the receiving instrument is in unison with, or attuned to, the sending instrument.

The two must be in perfect rapport or harmony.

Who knows but that we, on the principle of the working of wireless telegraphy, may some day be able to commune with any one, though far away, if only in perfect harmony or sympathy with each other.

A grand truth is revealed by this principle which requires perfect harmony between the two for the transmission of messages. It shows that the only way a man may be able to commune with his God is by first putting himself in tune with the Infinite. The heart must vibrate with the divine qualities of love, goodness, justice and mercy, in order to commune with Him who is perfect love, goodness, justice and mercy.

Progress and civilization are the results of right thoughts put into action.

Without ideals man would not be above nor better than the brute. Ideals mark man from the brute, and the civilized from the savage. High ideals consist of intelligence and goodness. They are the images of God, the source of all goodness and intelligence. And the higher the ideal the better and more perfect the image. The more noble and lofty the ideals of man, the more God-like he becomes.

Ideals mould the destinies of the world and write their character on the countenance of man. Wealth, power and office are all the product of ideals. Every great work in the world first has its place in the human imagination. All originates in the mind. Without mind the world would be waste and void.

There is an irresistible, invisible force in the world beyond the power of the electric spark, more powerful than the mighty waters of the Niagara or the rising tide of the ocean; it is an idea when grown and ripened into an ideal and is lodged in the heart of man. The mightiest forces in all the world are high and noble ideals. It is all important that we have the right ideals and then act thereon.

The ideals of to-day become the realities of to-morrow. We are now enjoying the realities sprung from the ideals of our forefathers. What great blessings and advantages we do enjoy bequeathed to us by the fathers—the fruition of their glorious ideals.

"The fathers cast forth the seed of

liberty and shielded its tender germ from the stern blasts that beat upon it, and they watered it with the tears of waiting eyes, and the blood of brave hearts, that their children might gather the fruit of its branches while those who planted it should moulder in peace beneath its shade."

We owe it to our ancestors to preserve intact those rights which they have delivered to our care. We owe it to our posterity not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed.

Let us earnestly endeavor to equal, or perchance to excel, our ancestors in the practice of patriotism and right-doing, and thereby exalt to a still higher standard the character and dignity of American manhood.

But upon the mothers, more than all others, depends the world's future. Without good mothers we cannot have good men. There never was a truly great man who did not have a good and noble mother. It is from the mother the boy receives his first ideas of right and right-doing. The betterment of man may be attained through the elevation of woman. Let us elevate the woman, and thereby the whole world will be lifted and be blessed with a superior race of people.

True patriotism consists in constant daily service to one's country. It can be evidenced only by service that costs some effort and is performed every day of the year. Patriotism which flows not from a love of right and justice to all men is a counterfeit, and it should not be allowed to pass current among people.

Every patriot with the true American spirit in his heart is never disheartened or discouraged under trials and tribulations. These but inspire and spur him on to greater and nobler efforts, culminating in splendid achievements. To him adversity is only a means of excelling.

The ultimate outcome and realization of true patriotism will be the federation of the world. Not a world of countries under single or similar control, but with government moralized and spiritualized with the principles of liberty, justice and opportunity, regulated by righteous laws and inspired by righteous people, loving right and hating wrong, helping the weak, restraining the strong, and restoring humanity to the plane of human brotherhood, whereupon they shall walk hand in hand under the protecting hand of the Most High.

Now, thrilled with the consciousness of our growing national greatness under the benign influences of liberty and justice, we face the coming years with high hope and firm faith that to our people is given the right to win such honor and renown as has never yet been granted to any other people.

May our grand and glorious republic always retain her great moral prestige and influence among the nations of the earth, and, from her lofty altitude, shed broadcast the shining light of liberty into all lands, to free and bless mankind.

And may our fair flag forever float for freedom, and be for all people over whom it may hover an angel of light, shedding liberty.

And may the great American ship of state follow the course laid out for her in that carefully prepared and reliable chart—the Declaration of Independence—and may she always be in the hands of captains who will observe and obey the directions of that chart; who, with eyes ever fixed on the polar star of liberty, will pilot and guide the grand, majestic ship over the infinite ocean of time, safe from the direful rocks of destruction, so that she, with her precious treasure of humanity, may forever sail on, and on, and on.



YOU take every precaution up to a certain point (the opening of the bottle) to give your family pure milk. We have made it our affair to keep it pure after that.

That is why we have adopted
The Sanlac Seal
—IT KEEPS MILK PURE.

It ably protects the milk—pure when it enters the bottle—from shifting dust, contact with finger or fork and from all germs in the air.

The Sanlac Seal has an ample finger hold that is not the part touched by the milk, but which extends over and protects the mouth of the bottle.

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Henry Schlader

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