

McKelvie Will Support Whole Ticket of G. O. P.

Governor, in Letter to Convention, Announces Intention to Campaign for Candidates.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 15.—(Special)—Governor McKelvie, who was absent from the state republican convention, in a letter mailed to C. A. McCloud from the western part of the state, expressed his support of the entire republican ticket and announced his intention to campaign for candidates. He said: "I desire to express to the republicans of Nebraska a feeling of assurance and congratulation upon the outlook for the forthcoming election. Under the matchless leadership of a republican president a semblance of order is being brought out of the swirl of chaos that resulted from eight years of democratic inefficiency and governmental bungling. That the national debt is now \$3,500,000,000 less than it was at the high peak in 1919, and that there should now be a surplus of over \$300,000,000 in the national treasury is the logical result of the executive budget and the business-like management that has been instituted under the present republican regime.

Pledges Redeemed.
"In the handling of state affairs you may assure the republicans of Nebraska that every pledge of their party has been redeemed, and it should be further borne in mind that the things that have been done have been pledges of the party. The reorganization of the state government, the institution of the executive budget, the building of a complete system of good roads, the improvement of the state's penal, charitable and educational institutions, the building of a new capitol, the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the relief of ex-service men and women, the ample encouragement that has been given to agricultural co-operation, the prompt action that was taken in approving the federal amendments for prohibition and women suffrage, the efficiency and economy that has marked the use of public funds—all of these have been stated or directly implied pledges of the republican party in Nebraska.

Stands on Record.
"I have purposely avoided taking any part in your deliberations today, and yet I am intensely interested that your convention shall make a specific and unequivocal declaration of republican principles. We need not make appeals to prejudice to assure the people that ours is the party of progress. As for taxes, what with the manifest economies that have been effected by the present national republican administration, and with the state tax levy reduced one-third this year and back to within 12 percent of what it was in 1917, we need have no fear of the results of the hue and cry that will be put up by the democrats on that point.

"When the campaign is finally on, it is my hope to be active in supporting the entire ticket. Meanwhile, permit me to most earnestly thank the republicans of Nebraska for the substantial support they have given me in the past."

Gen. Pershing's Nephew Resigns as Dry "Sleuth"

New York, Aug. 15.—Aiding in the direction of prohibition sleuthing is "very distasteful" to James F. Pershing, jr., nephew of Gen. John J. Pershing. This was one reason he assigned in his resignation handed to Federal Director Ralph A. Day of New York. Young Pershing has been assistant federal prohibition director for six months. His resignation is to take effect September 1. Pershing added that he desired to devote all his time to the New York mortgage company with which firm he is associated. The job Pershing is quitting paid \$3,800 a year. No one has yet been mentioned as a probable successor to the general's nephew.

Swordfish Drives Sword Through Hull of Ship by Mistake

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 15.—A swordfish dove its sword through a six-inch plank in the hull of the barkentine Monitor, its master, Alf Hansen relates. Captain Hansen says that the attack on the ship was made somewhere in the South seas but that it was not discovered until the Monitor was docked at San Francisco to learn why it leaked.

"The swordfish evidently took the Monitor for a whale," said Captain Hansen, "as that is the swordfish's favorite method of attacking the big mammals, making a dive and coming up underneath with great momentum. We found the sword, minus the teeth in the plank."

FACE DISFIGURED WITH PIMPLES

Itched and Burned. Very Hard. Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face. They itched and burned and were very hard. Some were large and some small, and I lost rest many nights. I scratched and caused disfigurement. This trouble lasted about six months before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap, when I was healed. Now my face is smooth." (Signed) Robert Gibbons, Jr., 519 Mountain St., Chicago, Ill.

Business in Government, G. O. P. Text, Howell Says

United States Must Not Cancel European Debt, Declares Republican Candidate for Senator in Speech Before State Convention Delegates.

Lincoln, Aug. 15.—The republican text of "business in government" was outlined by R. B. Howell, the republican candidate for senator, in one of the early speeches at the state convention here this afternoon.

"It is a privilege and honor to address the republicans of Nebraska in convention assembled, as it affords me the opportunity, personally, to thank you for your expression of confidence in choosing me as your candidate for one of the highest offices within the gift of the state.

"If it were possible for me to be more grateful, it would be because of the character of the state officers who have nominated for state offices, with whom I shall have the privilege of co-operating as my 'companions in arms' during the coming campaign. Seldom has the republican party presented for the consideration of the electors of Nebraska such a uniform array of ability and experience as is included in the qualifications of your candidates. Because of the choice you have made, the coming battle is already half won.

"You are here as the representatives of a great dominant party, now administering the governmental affairs of this state and the nation. You are the present board of directors of the republican party of Nebraska, and, as such, an integral part of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, business organizations in the world. For remember, government is nothing but business. What is commonly called politics is merely a form of wasting disease that attacks this form of business—the result of placing personal and party advancement above public service.

European Debt.
"Consider the \$11,600,000,000 debt owed us by Europe. I speak of this because of England's latest move in the propaganda for cancellation. Everyone should familiarize himself with the history of the loaning of this tremendous sum of money, because every one of our citizens, today, is paying his share of the interest and sinking fund thereon, amounting to a total of about \$600,000,000 annually, or as much as it formerly cost to run this government one year.

"When we entered the war, congress authorized the administration to loan \$10,000,000,000 to our associates in the war, each government to exchange for the money afforded, its obligations bearing interest at the rate of our Liberty bonds. Was this law followed? No. Money was loaned without the exchange of bonds—it was loaned practically upon the I. O. U.'s of ambassadors. "J. P. Morgan & Co. loaned money to the same countries during the war, and the transactions were handled in a business-like manner. No money was afforded until bonds were executed and delivered, and the coupons of the bonds issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. have been paid as they have fallen due; likewise, the principal of the Morgan loans has been paid, with the exception, as recently announced by that banking house, of only about \$800,000,000. Again, of this \$10,000,000,000, only about \$8,000,000,000 had been loaned up to the time of the armistice. But the administration continued loaning that money until it was practically gone. Less than \$500,000,000 of interest has been collected on this indebtedness, leaving about \$1,600,000,000 interest due and unpaid. Now, the debt, with interest, amounts to in the neighborhood of \$11,600,000,000.

"All suggestions for the cancellation of this great debt are apparently coming from the English gov-

ernment. What our former associates want us to do is briefly summed up in a Treasury department memorandum as follows: "While the allies have never bluntly so stated, their policy seems to be to make Germany indemnify them for having started the war and to make us indemnify them for not having entered the war sooner."

"Should the American people agree to cancellation? The advantage to Great Britain will be tremendous. Such a transaction would net Great Britain little or no loss whatever, but it would mean a net loss to the United States of an amount equal to at least one-half of our present debt, about \$11,000,000,000. Incidentally, it would mean a tremendous gain to Great Britain. The United States today is the great creditor nation of the world, a position occupied by Britain before the war. By the cancellation of this debt, the United States would lose this position, it being recovered by Great Britain.

"This debt equals \$100 for every man, woman, child and baby, that we loaned to France, Italy and England. The interest and sinking fund on these loans that you and I are paying today amount to nearly \$600,000,000 a year, and forms a part of the taxes that you and I are complaining of today. If we pay it off today, we have paid the civil war debt, the total, with interest, will probably come nearer \$200 for every man, woman, child and baby in the United States today.

"There are 47 persons to a family in Nebraska; if we don't collect this debt, each family of today and their descendants will have to pay more than \$900 as their share of this transaction. I believe that we should be just, fair and generous to England and France and the other nations; but, I also believe we should treat this matter as a business transaction and ultimately collect every dollar.

Administration Accomplishments.
"The European debt is but one of the great problems that confronted President Harding and his administration upon taking office. But in 17 months that have elapsed, tremendous progress has been made in restoring order in national affairs. One of the early acts of the present congress was a law providing for the refunding of this great debt and the appointment of a commission to that end. Others may be named as follows:

The establishment of a budget system. The reduction of taxes \$250,000,000 in one year. The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. The consolidation of the various agencies for soldier relief, including the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for soldier hospitals, and \$18,000,000 for compensation, training and care. The provision for good roads at the rate of \$70,000,000 per year, for the next three years. The emergency tariff law, the war finance act, and other important laws for the restoration of agricultural prosperity. The Washington peace conference, that settled the haunting question, banished the poison gas, put the submarine under for good behavior and made agreements for the reduction of armaments among the great maritime nations of the world. The reduction of military and naval appropriations from \$1,475,000,000 in 1920 to an estimated \$550,000,000 in 1922. The reduction of all expenditures of the federal government from \$15,245,000,000 for the fiscal year ending 1920, to an estimated \$10,000,000,000 for the year 1922. The reduction of the national debt from \$22,000,000,000 on May 31, 1919, to \$12,000,000,000.

The elimination of employees from the payroll of the federal classified civil service to 127,726. "There was a time when there was competition in railroad rates. It was then that we rode for 2 cents a mile. It was then that it did not cost two cars of corn to ship three to a sea port, as has recently been the case, but the possibility of competition in railroad rates came to an

end with the enactment of the Esch-Cummings railroad bill, approved in February, 1921.

"The Interstate Commerce commission was created in 1887, and, at that time, had merely recommendatory powers. Later, because of the exactions of the railroads, authority was given the commission to fix maximum interstate rates, beyond which the railroads could not go. Since then a great change has come over the railroad managements. What was a seeming misfortune has been transformed into an unthought-of advantage. The Interstate Commerce commission, and, in a lesser degree, the state commissions, has developed largely into a virtual sanctuary for the railroads. However, the state commissions were not wholly satisfactory to the railroads as their intra-state rates now and then conflicted with the interstate rates of the commerce commission. The railroads finally succeeded in eliminating the state commissions through the assumption of their powers by the Interstate Commerce commission. The Esch-Cummings bill was the final executioner of this plan. Now, complainants, especially in this inter-mountain region, have a long way to go to air their railroad grievances, while, naturally, the railroads are always there and thoroughly organized to combat them.

"The strong roads conceived the audacious plan of prevailing upon the government to enforce gentlemen's agreements, that is, minimum railroad rates, and this was also put over in the Esch-Cummings bill.

Competition Ended.
"Today, it doesn't matter what the earnings of a road may be or how freight or passengers. The rate is fixed, and the only way that it can be changed is by an appeal to the Interstate Commerce commission. "This act further practically assures a certain monetary return to the railroads, thus placing capital invested in railroad securities under the special protection of the government. If, under our laws, one class of capital is protected, every other class of capital has a right to similar protection. Of course, the answer will be that this is impracticable unless we resort to socialism, or the noncompetitive form of society. I agree, it is impracticable. In short, the Esch-Cummings bill can not remain upon our statute books in its present form. By the enactment of the Esch-Cummings law, we have taken a tremendous step toward socialism. Socialism means the end of competition. It's needless to say, I am against socialism. I'm for competition.

Public Ownership.
"It is urged that competition is impracticable between railroads, that the repeal of the Esch-Cummings act would mean we were headed directly for public ownership of railroads. Railroad capitalists threaten public ownership if they are not allowed to

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YOU CAN DOUBLE your money safely and surely, not over night, but in 122 months and your money is secured by first mortgages on homes. AND REMEMBER our assets are nearly nine and one-half millions and our reserve more than four hundred thousand. Our officers are conservative, experienced business men who have managed the investments through many hard years. Dividends Quarterly Absolute Security
Occidental BUILDING-LOAN ASSOCIATION
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The modern painless method of removing CORNS

A famous foot specialist's new discovery. Stops hurting in one minute. Gets at the cause of corns!

Corns are due to only one cause—friction-pressure. Yet many people continue to treat corns by paring with knives or burning with corrosive acids—dangerous methods that do not remove the cause.

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Zino-pads—Dr. Scholl's new treatment—give immediate relief from pain while removing the cause.

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Put one on—the pain is gone!

dictate. I am opposed to taking over bodily the railroad lines of this country by the government. I have advocated public ownership in Omaha—not as an end, but as a means to an end. I have advocated it there when there was no other way to prevent the continued plundering of the people. When such a course is unnecessary, I am not for public ownership. I have taken over, on behalf of the public, two privately-owned utilities—the water and gas plants in Omaha—and I know what it means.

"It may be that ultimately we shall be compelled to consider public ownership—that the railroad capitalist will force our hand. In such case there is just one course to pursue: Take over one of the great lines—not all of them. The government knows little about the railroad business. It must develop knowledge, organization. In possession of the line, squeeze out the water and run it for blood. There would be little difficulty in reorganizing one line, as you would have a whole country from which to select expert employees friendly to the idea. If all lines were taken over at once, there would be no such opportunity. Having made a success of one line, the government, if further competition were necessary, could take another. It is possible, however, it would not be necessary to take over more than one road.

Alaska Railroad.
"The government now owns a railroad 549 miles long, which it has purchased and constructed in Alaska, and it has cost \$60,000,000; and the golden spike is to be driven this summer.

Do you see any difference in principle between owning a railroad in Alaska and owning one in Nebraska—of building a road in Alaska or building one from Nebraska to the Great Lakes, where grain might be unloaded for Liverpool via the great proposed St. Lawrence project?"

THE BRANDEIS STORE

Sale of Advance Fall Styles In Women's Smart Footwear

3.95 and 5.85

In the most popular patterns. At the above prices it is common sense economy to purchase several pairs of these high-grade shoes.



All Our Remaining Stock of Women's Spring and Summer Low Shoes

Reduced to, Per Pair, 1.35

In pursuance of our policy of complete clearance of our summer shoe stock by the end of the season, we are offering further important reductions on all spring and summer styles. Here is a chance to effect substantial savings on that important expense item—your shoe bills.

Third Floor—East

THE BRANDEIS STORE

Wednesday—Introductory Sale of New Fall Hats

Even before it is time to don the new fall suit most women enjoy wearing a new fall hat. And at these low prices it is possible for women to enjoy the attractiveness which a new fall hat adds to her costume.



These Are Priced

5.95 to 8.95

This assortment includes the most charming modes for fall, developed in velvet and in combinations of fabrics. Ornaments, bows or feathers cleverly applied in novel ways give the final touch of smartness. The new colors are sand, pheasant, brown, wood, blue, cherry, black and brown.

They come in a wide variety of shapes—hats with large drooping or upturned brims, turbans and the always popular sailors.

Second Floor—East

Unusual Values Offered in August Sale Rugs—Congoleum—Linoleum

Rugs of Wilton, Wilton Velvet, Velvet, Axminster and Brussels—Priced for Savings of 10% to 35%

Seamless Brussels Rugs—Size 6x9; regularly 13.50; sale price,	7.85	Seamless Tapestry Brussels—Size 8-3x 10-6; regularly 22.50; sale price,	13.95
Seamless Brussels Rugs—Size 6x9; reg. 17.50; sale price,	11.85	Axminster Rugs—Size 8-3x 10-6; reg. 42.50; sale price,	27.85
Seamless Velvet Rugs—Size 6x9; reg. 21.00; sale price,	12.85	Seamless Velvet Rugs—Size 8-3x10-6; regularly 45.00; sale price,	32.75
Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs—Size 7-8x9; regularly 15.00; sale price,	9.75	Seamless Axminster Rugs—Size 9x12; reg. 50.00; sale price,	34.50
Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs—Size 7-8x9; regularly 22.50; sale price,	19.85	Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs—Size 9x12; regularly 50.00; sale price,	18.75

Green Rugs—Size 9x12; regularly 8.00 to 10.00; sale price, 4.75

Scatter Rugs

Velvet Rugs—27x34; regularly 4.00; sale price,	2.35
Axminster Rugs—27x34; regularly 3.00; sale price,	3.65
Axminster Rugs—36x43; regularly 7.50; sale price,	5.95

Gold Seal Congoleum Art Squares

These Squares Have No Borders

Size 9x9; sale price,	3.95	Size 9x10; sale price,	6.95
Size 7-6x9; sale price,	5.25	Size 9x12; sale price,	7.25
Size 9x9; sale price,	6.25	Size 9x15; sale price,	9.95

Congoleum Rugs—Size 3x4-6; essential, each, 1.00

Inlaid Linoleum—6 feet wide; colors and patterns go clear through to the back; many patterns to select from; in blue, green, tan, etc.; sale price, per yard, 1.25

Sixth Floor—West