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**COOLIDGE AND THE CAMPAIGN.**  
 While the opposition is running around in circles, trying to discover a starting point, the Coolidge campaign is moving in a straight line. Before the primaries were held, or ever a delegate had been elected to the national convention, the issue was decided. It was Coolidge.

The people discovered for themselves that at the White House was a man who wanted to succeed himself as president, a worthy ambition. But above that, he wanted to serve the people by complying in every detail and at every point with his oath of office. Calvin Coolidge has been called a Puritan, his "New England conscience" has been cited. His characteristic impassiveness has been dwelt on many times. These are all attributes of a man who takes his work seriously. To be chief magistrate of the greatest nation on earth and to discharge well the duties and responsibilities that office imposes, requires a man of high courage as well as ideals.

If Coolidge were not a man of high courage he would not have vetoed three popular measures, each of which might cost him many votes. He did it because his conscience would not let him approve either. He put right above expediency; what he deemed the interest of all against the interest of the smaller number.

His record, however, is more extensive than those three vetoes. When congress came into session in December last, the president presented a comprehensive program for constructive work. This included as its first item a reduction in taxation. He urged that laws be passed to give temporary and permanent relief to agriculture. A revision of the railroad rate structure was urged. Development of the inland waterways, especially the routes from the lake to tidewater by way of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, was recommended. Membership in the World Court. Restriction of immigration. Encouragement of education. Limitation of expenditure. Strictest economy in administration. All these were in the list he proposed to congress.

Can the most ardent of the so-called progressives find in this anything on which to hang an objection? The president did not ask for public ownership of railroads, the nationalization of coal mines, or any other great industry. Because he failed to do this, he is sneered at as a reactionary by that devoted group which still practices trying to lift itself over the fence by bootstraps.

If this program was not followed by congress, the president is not at fault. He made special pleas, particularly for some measure of relief for the farmer, but could get none, because the marplots were busy framing up for the campaign.

When he failed to get congress interested in the matter of giving relief to the farmer, Mr. Coolidge called together a group of financiers and organized a \$10,000,000 corporation, which functioned for the benefit of the sections most sorely pressed. He recruited the Tariff commission to make an examination into the wheat situation, and on the report from that body increased the duty and raised the protection to the American growers.

A few days ago, when the budget for the next fiscal year was put before him, it was the lowest since 1917. After examining it, the president called together the various heads of departments, chiefs of bureaus and others who spend government money, and told them that he expected a still further reduction in estimates. At least \$83,000,000 additional should be cut out. His idea of spending public money is to adequately care for the service, but to indulge in no fancy touches.

For these things, and others of like nature, the people are for Coolidge. Not because he is a republican. Not because he comes from New England. Because he is honest, courageous, capable, full of warm sympathy for his fellow man, not given to display, a simple man living on a plane with his kind. And Americans know that is the sort of man this great big country needs for its head. Knowing this they were for Coolidge long before the convention. They will be for him through and after the election.

**POSTERITY WILL PAY THE PRICE.**  
 Brush and timber fires along the Pacific coast have afforded the sensational news for several days. How they started may never be known. Any of a great number of causes may be assigned. Most fires in the timber begin in somebody's carelessness. In this instance the damage was the greater because the conditions were favorable for the spread of the flames. A dry season had left the underbrush as inflammable as tinder, and ordinary fire fighting methods were of little avail.

Spectacular as a forest fire is, terrifying in its aspect and terrible in its effects, its cost to the present generation is insignificant compared to what posterity will have to pay. Burning the brush off the hills in the Santa Barbara region does not seem so much, for it has been repeated many times. It does, however, prevent the development of a serviceable forest growth. Mesquite and chapparal will soon spring up again, but the cedars, pines and other useful trees are set back if not wholly destroyed.

Flames rushing through the splendid pine woods

of the Siskiyou range is much like a fire raging along a busy business thoroughfare in a great city. Merchandise is being destroyed that will not be replaced for many years, and will be needed for man's uses long before it can be renewed. One company, it is estimated, has lost \$2,000,000. That is only a drop in the bucket to what the total loss will be at this time, and the cost to the future outruns computation.

One of the best things done by the last congress was to pass the McNary-Clarke bill, which extends the forestry service of the United States and puts it on the way to real usefulness. But, in the last minutes of the session, when Key Pittman was making his selfish stand for Spanish Springs, Nev., the appropriation to extend the fire protection service failed. The nation is now paying for it, but the bill that will be handed to posterity will be something stupendous. We are wasting now what the world will need a few years hence.

**HAPPY DEMOCRATS.**  
 Is the democratic party in Nebraska really a political party, or is it a family affair? "Doc" Hall's familiar query is getting special emphasis just now. It was to the effect: "Does loyalty to W. J. B. carry with it fealty to the entire royal family?"

A lot of democrats, such as Charles Graff, Arthur Mullen, John Hopkins, Ken Macdonald, would like to know if a democrat can run for office as such, or if he must needs also be tainted with strange doctrines. In the Bryan annals fusion is traditional—that is, what they call fusion. William Jennings Bryan once ran for the high office of president of the United States, heading two tickets, each with a tail of its own. To accept political dogmas diametrically opposed is no feat for either of the Brothers Bryan.

Knowing this, it is not hard to understand Mr. Bryan's statement that his successor must be both a democrat and a radical progressive. Real democrats cling obstinately to the view that a democrat should head the party's ticket. "No man can serve two masters," and it has been shown that not even a politician as adept as a Bryan can serve two parties.

The muddle at Madison Square Garden was serious. It is mild in comparison to the one that Brother Charlie stirred up when he reached home. However, the whip is in the governor's hands. He will crack it over any back that refuses to bow to his imperious will. Democrats of any stripe or no stripe will be brought to order by the candidate for vice president, who demands submission, and a hybrid for his successor. Thus does the donkey change into a mule in Nebraska.

**CONSIDERING A COAL FAMINE.**  
 This being July, we are listening to the annually repeated advice of the American Engineering council, that steps be taken to provide for above-ground storage of coal. Through such means only, the council warns, it is possible to surely avoid a fuel famine. The country may not run short of coal during the winter that is to come, but anything may come to pass. Snows have blockaded highways and railroads, and cut off access to coal mines. Winter weather is always uncertain, and the need for a steady supply of fuel is paramount. Therefore storage during the summer is an assurance against winter needs.

Especially does this advice apply to industrial users of fuel, but householders have their share in the situation, for they, too, are exposed to the hardships of a possible fuel shortage. However, as all through the years of the past, this advice is unheeded. Very little if any headway has been made toward the provision of ample storage of coal above ground.

Neither is much being done to conserve the fuel supply by adopting any of a number of processes that have been proved practicable. Henry Ford and some of the cement manufacturers have equipped their plants in such fashion as to permit the use of pulverized fuel. Ford extracts by low distillation most of the volatile properties of the coal he buys. He gets enough creosote, phenol, gasoline and similar substances to more than return the cost of the coal and its treatment, and then by pulverizing the coke and feeding it to the furnace in a spray, he gets more heat and a higher percentage of the theoretical energy than is secured any other way.

Some day the American public will learn how to use and save fuel.

The name of Harrington in connection with the La Follette campaign will recall memories of the "pop" days to old-timers in Nebraska. It was the same then as now.

Brother Charlie knows who he wants to run for governor, and it is easy for an expert to pick the right name out of the four he submits as models.

State income from school land in Nebraska has increased 100 per cent in ten years, another sign of the general breakdown noted by the socialists.

Saskatchewan also turns back from prohibition. By the way, that name is almost as good a test as "Braw brecht munelicht nicht the nicht."

Representative McLaughlin will find his opinion shared by most of the home folks. Coolidge not only can but will carry Nebraska.

Somehow, the demand for an undiluted democrat does not seem to have penetrated the fastnesses of the state capitol.

Brisbane says La Follette knows he is nominated. Might as well have added he knows who did it.

Sinclair Oil company passes dividend, but that does not interest any of its late attorneys.

Expansion of domestic trade is another big burden for the Calamity Brothers to go over.

Jupiter Pluvius: "Enough's a plenty! Lay off!"

**Homespun Verse**  
 —By Omaha's Own Poet—  
 Robert Worthington Davis

**GETTING A GRIP.**  
 How often are we chided for our mad desire to gain  
 Enough to keep the future forever from our door;  
 And we are persevering in sunshine and in rain  
 To save ourselves the consequences of always being poor.

There comes the faith adherer—his words are sundry now:  
 What good is gold for greater things and privileges are here;  
 With hand upon the righteous book he sanctifies his vow;  
 His eloquence is genuine, his motive seems sincere.

Plain spoken folks we like to meet when they the truth portray,  
 And when they do not seek to prove what logic needs defy.  
 Gold never will enrich too much the common ones, nor play  
 Too great a factor in the lives of Tom and Dick and I.

**The Party Which Tries to Eliminate Bossism Will Have to Drive Out the Whole Human Race**



**Letters From Our Readers**

**Referred to the Governor.**  
 Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Brother Charlie and I are to believe this editorial from the Chicago Journal of Commerce for July 16. I believe it should be passed on to the Nebraskans who have watched Brother Charlie's career of demagogic equivocation. C. H. G.

The editorial follows:  
 "Governor Bryan's Simple Little Remedy."  
 "Governor Bryan is a forthright man, favoring simple remedies for complex diseases. He declares himself in favor of governmental operation of railroads, other public utilities, and coal mines unless service costs to the public are reduced by 25 or 30 per cent."  
 "Mr. Bryan has no way of knowing whether the rates charged by these industries are justified. He merely notices that people would like to pay less for their fares and for their freight and for the coal they buy if that's what the people want, let them have it. Let there be a cut of 25 or 30 per cent in the service costs of public utilities and coal mines. Let it be done."  
 "But unfortunately the operating costs of railroads and coal mines do not precipitately plunge 25 or 30 per cent at the imperious command of Governor Bryan, any more than the sea waves rilled back in humble obedience to the order of King Canute."  
 "If Governor Bryan believes the railroads should cut their costs, what does he believe their earnings should be? Last year, when they were comparatively fortunate, the Class I railroads, including practically all the railroad mileage of the country, earned an average of 5.10 per cent, which is appreciably less than the 5.75 per cent which the commission says the railroads are entitled to."  
 "If Governor Bryan believes 5.10 per cent is an excessive return, to be eagerly sought by investors, why are the railroads utterly unable to sell any stock?"  
 "And how much of a return are coal mining companies entitled to? More coal is being sold at a loss today than at a profit. In this case Governor Bryan is not seeking a decrease in earnings; he is seeking an increase in deficit. Let the coal operators cut their prices 25 or 30 per cent."  
 "If they can't do that and still earn a profit, let the government take over the mines and operate them. The intellectual giants who compose our bureaucracy to show the slow-moving coal operators how to run their business."  
 "Governor Bryan's arbitrary remedy is admirable in its simplicity; and it is also admirable in its simplicity-mindedness. If you happen to admire that sort of thing."  
 Walter Sees It All  
 Houston, Tex.—Senator Robert M. La Follette, Washington, D. C.: In going home carefully into the democratic national convention proceedings I feel positively certain now of the trend of the deadlock and the object of it. You will readily see the significance of the present situation, and I now feel more certain that you made a mistake in making a positive announcement a few weeks ago that you intended to make the run for the presidency. The announcement gave the Wall street financiers a positive basis to work upon, and your announcement has changed the entire movements and strategy of the financiers and political manipulators.  
 The financiers have evidently laid down the program to abandon President Coolidge in favor of Mr. Davis, and those financiers must certainly believe they have the presidency in their grip.  
 While the thousands of politicians have had it figured that the election of a president would not be affected by the general election of 1924, but would be cast into the house of representatives, the financiers have evidently undertaken to preclude casting the election into the house of representatives, and the democratic deadlock of two weeks in the national convention was for no other purpose than to elect a president in the general election and avoid the election in the house of representatives.  
 Naturally the men at the democratic national convention, who did the thinking, began in about this way: What are the states which may be positively figured for a reactionary candidate of the type of Mr. Davis? Let us follow the figures of the financiers when they figured it out. The states which will positively go to Mr. Davis:

Alabama	12	Georgia	11
Arkansas	9	Louisiana	10
Florida	9	Mississippi	10
North Carolina	12	West Virginia	4
South Carolina	9	Texas	25
Texas	25	Total	122
Virginia	12		

There is no reasonable assumption that Mr. Davis will not carry those states, as they are, with the exception of West Virginia, no-thing democratic.  
 Then the financiers figure with the power of Governor Smith in New York, with the associated bootleggers, that state may be forced over to the democrats by a majority of about 200,000 votes in the election. This will give a total of 167 to Davis, which is just 99 votes short of the necessary majority of 268 in the electoral college.  
 Now, what have the financiers to work on to get the 99 votes to make certain of the election of Davis in the electoral college? They have:  
 Tom Taggart in Indiana..... 11 votes  
 Brennan in Illinois..... 22 votes  
 Olson in Ohio..... 13 votes  
 Oklahoma..... 10 votes  
 Kentucky..... 12 votes  
 Tennessee..... 12 votes  
 Missouri..... 13 votes  
 Total..... 114 votes  
 The program is to abandon President Coolidge completely and make the desperate fight in New York, which they figure to carry easily. They will pile the money into those states at the last moment, to avoid the election in the house. They expect to put Coolidge in the position of Taft in 1912.  
 WALTER JOHNSON.  
 A Sad Case.  
 I have got to have a job, am man 32 years old, intelligent but married.—Classified advertisement in San Antonio Express.

**BAPTIST MINISTER GIVES TANLAC FULL CREDIT**

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Tanlac is for sale by all good drug gists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation, made and recommended by the manufacturers of Tanlac.—Advertisement.



**SUNNY SIDE UP**  
 Take Comfort, nor forget  
 That sunrise never failed us yet  
 Colia Thaler

One of the treasured books in a library of which we are pationably proud is entitled "Bryan: A Concise But Complete Story of His Life and Services." Violating ironclad instructions to steer clear of politics in this department, we make bold to quote a few passages from this treasured tome:

"For here, on the farther side of the brown and swift Missouri, there dwells a man of virtue and rugged qualities, typically American and truly western, the story of whose life is a wondrous inspiration to every citizen of the republic and a monument to the uplifting force of right living and high ideals."

At this point we interrupt to explain that the treasured tome was written and published while Brother William was still a citizen of Nebraska. With this explanation we proceed.

Writing of a certain speech by Bryan the author of this treasured tome said: "Such was the concentrated and awful intensity of the man that it thrilled me to the core, and under that burning gaze and vibrant, moving voice, in such an unusual entourage, I trembled with an emotion I could not name." That's telling them, we call it.

"Other men are admired or feared, or can spend money, or swing a machine; but Bryan is personally trusted as no other man is, and he deserves to be," writes the author of the T. T.

Our final and closing quotation from this T. T. of ours is as follows, and to it we desire to call especial attention because of the bearing upon the offer which immediately follows: "In the preparation of his deliverances Mr. Bryan reads widely and extensively, exhausting all the available sources of information. By carefully and thoroughly acquainting himself with every possible phase of his subject, by viewing it in all its lights, he prepares himself not only to prove the correctness of his own position, but to meet every objection that may be offered against him." All of which, we contend, is piling it on pretty thick.

Our idea of Great Entertainment will always be the annual visits to the Old Home Towns of the singers, musicians and spellbinders who came to extol the merits of Gizzard Oil, the Pullup Indian Raksawa, Ol' Doc Dope's Triple Extract of Jimpson Weed for What Ails You and Horsepistol's Bitters for That Tired Feeling. We shall always maintain that no attractions of equal merit have appeared upon the scene since the discontinuance of those looked for annual visits during our adolescent days.

"The intimation that Judge McGee has put teeth in the prohibition law strikes us as being wholly inadequate in description. Tusks would seem to fill the bill much better.

While we do not pose as a political prophet or the son thereof, and denying any and all attempts at prophecy, we venture the prediction that Governor Bryan will not consent to the selection of a candidate who has at any time or at any place ventured to disagree with him on any issue of the governor's own raising.

WILL M. MAUPIN.



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