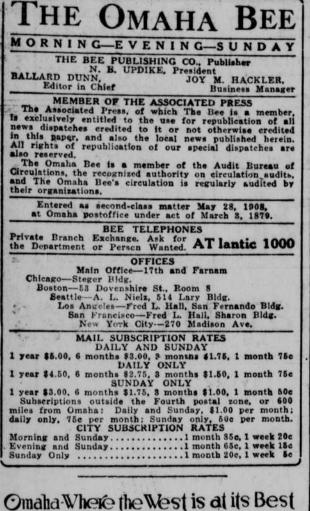
THE OMAHA BEE: SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1924.



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ACCEPTS.

republican nomination for the office of president is

a happy departure from the conventional. Both in

form and content the president has set a new stand-

ard for such utterances. His message to congress

last December. His subsequent addresses to that

body prepared the way, however, for the direct,

careful, frank and optimistic review of the past and

promise for the future contained in his asseptance

Contrasted with that of Mr. Davis, the Coolidge

speech shows this essential difference: the republi-

can nominee held himself strictly to the platform

of his party. The democratic candidate found it

necessary to go beyond the convention in laying out

a path he hopes will lead to the White House. Mr.

Coolidge stands firmly on the platform declarations.

A sound protective tariff. Reduction of taxes. Strict

economy in government. Practical relief to the

farmer. Labor's right to organize, to bargain col-

lectively and arbitrate disputes. The restriction of

immigration. No discrimination between citizens

on account of race, color or religion. Finally, peace

with all the world and throughout the world. These

are the aims of the republican party. Its record is

the best guaranty of its pledges, says the candidate.

. . .

me to be by far the chief concern. From that

source comes our strength. The home market con-

of all President Coolidge has to say. His argument

for the protective tariff, for the reduction of taxes,

for savings in cost of government, for the restriction

of immigration, limitation or armament, everything

the advocates, has to do first with the welfare of the

American people. But he does not selfishly or cal-

sumes nearly all our product."

"The domestic affairs of our country appear to

In those short sentences is contained the heart

speech.

The address of Calvin Coolidge accepting the

workingmen it would have put on the bread line. One other point on which no room for doubt is left is the attitude of the president toward child labor:

"Our country can not afford to let any one live off the earnings of its youth of tender years. Their places are not in the factory, but in the school, that the men and women of tomorrow may reach a higher state of existence and the nation a higher standard of citizenship."

Favoring national defense, opposing extension of government ownership, urging all women to vote, because the woman voter is welcomed as "a great instrument of mercy and a mighty agency of peace," the president points out that all citizens must share alike in the responsible duties of citizenship.

To control campaign expenses, he proposes a budget. He expects his campaign to end with a surplus and not a deficit, and with a record of prudent and not lavish or extravagant expenditure.

Calvin Coolidge speaks a plain language, the language of the American people. His words are simple, his thoughts are clear, and his ideals are lofty. He advocates the homely virtues, the things the common folks of whom he is one can understand. A glint of humor is noted in his introduction of the discussion of the farmer: "I confess that my inheritance and personal experience have bred in me a keen interest in the welfare of agriculture." He knows the hardships from contact with them, and his sympathy springs naturally from that fact.

The speech is not too long to be read. We recommend that every voter read both the speeches, that they carefully compare them. If this be done, no doubt lingers as to what the judgment of the voter will decide.

GOOD NAME AND CAMPAIGN COSTS.

Very often the expense of carrying on a campaign for office is referred to as one of the reasons why many worthy men do not aspire. For the same reason a great many lugubrious dissertations are launched against the corruption of politics. Maybe there is a little foundation for both charges. Now and again something comes to the surface, however, to cheer the patriotic heart. All morality is not measured by money, nor all nominations sold at a price.

Five candidates for congress have reported to the clerk of the house of representatives that they received a renomination without spending a cent. Four of these are republicans from Pennsylvania and one a republican from Illinois. Others did not get off so lightly. Madden of Illinois against whom a rather determined drive is directed, admits he spent \$1,500, and Wood of Indiana, who is chairman of the house republican campaign committee, expended \$1,055. Judge Haugen of Iowa, associated with McNary in the farm relief measure, spent \$10. Judge Green of Council Bluffs, chairman of the ways and means committee, put out \$7.25. Butler of Pennsylvania spent \$2. Watres, who represents the Scranton district, confesses to a bill of \$3,288.49. He was elected by a little over 800 two years ago, and is evidently looking for a hard race this time.

The point is that these men are all fairly well espense account worth reporting.

SLOW GETTING UNDER WAY.

We Are All Bound for the Same Port, Prosperity, Aren't We?



LISTENING IN Letters From Our Readers On the Nebraska Press. All letters must be signed, but name will be withheld upon request. Communi-cations of 200 words and less will be given preference. Noting that an Omaha girl went to

Profiteers and Tariffs.

quite as much as they can under protective tariff. J. B. HAYNES.

Talk Is Too Cheap.

ers can out-talk the republican aspir

are worried. Well, believe me, gentl

reader, there are thousands of demo

crats who are, too, somewhat wor

Whether the Herald editor will ad

mit it or not, talk has mighty near ruined the democratic party. The

Abe Martin

It says that the republican

country.

ants.

enior brother fully demonstrated that Omaha—To the Editor of The Oma-ha Bee: We hear a good deal of talk about the tariff as an issue of the impending campaign. The democrats the table had 'em licked to a

about the tariff as an issue of the impending campaign. The democrats tell us that it has worked an injury to opinion is that it is working great benefits to the producer as well as the working man, and I am sure that ample proof of the fact will be forth-coming in due time. 1. Why is it that the Danes can manufacture butter and sell it in America at a profit after paying the freight charges and 8 cents a pound freight charges and 8 cents a pound duty upon it? If the Danes can do this profitably, why is it that the but ter makers of Nebraska can't produce and sell it at a profit? We all know that they are doing so. 2 Why is it that under the Judan





It is not because we are proud of the family-although we are, perhaps inordinately so-that we use the picture presented here today. It is because we want to predicate a little sermonette thereon.

In our humble judgment one of the troubles with this country is the decreasing interest in the home life; the lessening interest in the associations between members of the same family.

The picture shows the Architect of this Department foresathering with his family at a picnic dinner spread under the shade of the trees in Krug park. On all sides were other families enjoying the same happy intercourse. More of this sort of family picnicking, more of companionship between parents and children, would go a long way towards lessening the "eternal triangle", and decrease the work of the juvenile and divorce courts.

Of late years the home has come to be looked upon as a place to endure while the family automobile is being repaired. The old-fashioned home is rapidly becoming a tradition. Along with this has come a loss that added to the real and substantial joys of life. If the boys would not rather go fishing with Dad than with the "gang." it is because Dad has overlooked the thing that will contribute the most to life—the love of his boys, their preference for his company, their delight in his companionship.

Far be it from us to give instructions as to the rearing of children. We have too many of our own to warrant us in undertaking that task. We confess that so far we have per-formed the task largely by the hit or miss method, with very satisfactory results to date. It isn't enough that the children be provided with food and clothing and shelter. It is not enough that they be given

It isn't enough that the children be provided with food and clothing and shelter. It is not enough that they be given opportunity to attend school. They are entitled to being pro-vided with companionship, with real palship, if you please. They are entitled to respect as well as to love. Their prob-lems are as real to them as the problems of their parents. The happiest man in the world is the father whose children run to meet him insided of running away from hum. Such a father can get his scare of the Sunny Side of Life while others get only the gloom and the gray. WILL M. MAUPIN.



ablished, and in no instance did either have to spend a great deal on publicity. Down in Texas juite a few congressmen are elected without opposition. All of which shows that to have a good name is worth something in politics. In Texas the good name needed starts with democrat, just as in Iowa and Pennsylvania it begins with republican. The man who uproots either of these will have an ex-

lously turn away from the rest of the world, as charged by his opponents.

"We have pursued, are pursuing, and shall continue to pursue with untiring devotion the cause of peace. . . . We have every desire to help, but the time, the place, and the methods must be left to our own determination. Under our constitution we can not foreclose the right of the president or the congress to determine future problems when they arise.

His devotion to the World Court is reaffirmed. On this there can be no dispute. The democrats give assent to it. As to the situation in Europe, Mr. Coolidge, voicing a hope for the success of the Dawes plan, says: "it is the duty of our people who have the resources to use them for the relief of war stricken nations and the improvement of world conditions." No "splendid isolation" can be detected in those sentiments.

Touching upon the scandals of which the opposition has made such extravagant use, the president points out that in determining guilt he has resorted to the courts and not to political conventions or partisan conferences.

"Wherever (he says) there have been suspicions of guilt, involving the members of any party, I have caused them to be investigated and presentation made to the grand jury. If the evidence warranted, those suspected of crime have been indicted, and without favor, but without malice, they will be tried on the charges returned against them

This will not suit the head hunters, but it is certain to appeal to the American people. They are not wedded to mob action or lynch law, so long as the courts are open to right wrongs, redress grievances, and punish crime. In his regard for the courts, Calvin Coolidge towers over La Follette whose chief plank is his promise to dethrone the courts.

To the farmer the specific promise is made that a committee will be appointed to investigate and report measures to congress in December, that the much desired end of making the farmer's dollar equal to that of any other is achieved. Nature and economic law, the president says, have relieved the acute situation, but some definite remedy must be found to make the condition permanent.

. . .

In at least two points, the statements of John W. Davis are directly challenged. Mr. Davis referred to the Washington conference as "of doubtful value." Mr. Coolidge says of it:

"The people have never come to a full realization of the importance of the Washington conference. . . I do not believe any conference ever did more to promote the peace of the world. I am perfectly sure that none ever did so much to reduce the cost of government."

Mr. Davis, in his speech of acceptance, proposed that European debtors be permitted to pay the United States in manufactured goods and wares. Mr. Coolidge notes this with the remark:

"Before we are carried away with any visionary expectation of promoting the public welfare by a general avalanche of cheap goods from foreign sources, imported under a system which, whatever it may be called, is in reality free trade, it will be well first to count the cost, and realize just what such a proposal really means."

It is not alone Mr. Davis who proposes this inddious form of free trade. Senator La Follette's coadjutors in the last congress demanded that forzian wares traded for American food be admitted free of duty and sold by the government. Yet this group is now demanding the support of the very

John W. Davis has been told about what happened more than a month ago. He has signified his acquiescence. Charles W. Bryan is about to lend his ear to similar information, and no one doubts what his answer will be. These proceedings are according to Hoyle. The working crew of the democratic party, however, is not happy. "Fine words butter no parsnips."

A protest wail comes from New York. The campaign is at a standstill. A scant ten weeks for active work, and nothing done. Headquarters at Chicago and San Francisco not yet open. The organization in New York barely carrying sterage headway. Warnings are being given the candidate, but he is not in any great hurry. Before his speech at Clarksburg leaders had tried to impress Mr. Davis with the notion that he is facing a fight. He was urged to tear into Coolidge, to lay aside the kid gloves of politeness and go to it in the regular oldfashioned style beloved among many democrats.

Mr. Davis so far has been deaf to such advice. Much to his credit. Maybe "Pat" Harrison is to tear loose at Lincoln next Monday. Whatever the cause, the hum around headquarters is low. John W. Davis appears reluctant to lead a battery of mud guns into action.

Dr. John Clapsaddle of Burt, Ia., is credited with having removed his own tonsils. Presently we will hear of the man who scratched his ear with his elbow.

W. J. B. is photographed with a granddaughter on one arm and a great-granddaughter on the other. Which is better than being king any time.

Denver, having failed to recall its mayor, will now try to think up some other plan to attract attention.

Summer is more than half gone, which should warn you to look after the winter coal pile.

The world fliers would have been so happy if the ice man had not come quite so early.

Italy's surplus of wine is interesting a lot of folks who never will miss it.

For a question that is settled, prohibition is getting a lot of attention.

Homespun Verse -By Omaha's Own Poet-**Robert Worthington Davie**

"OH, BECAUSE.

I have a phrase that I have used since they began

to walk Since they outgrew the babbling age and swiftly learned to talk.

They ask the why and where of this and what it is and was, And I respond nonchalantly but gently, "Oh, because!"

Where does the choo-choo engine go across the hills

away? What does the choo-choo engine do-again, where does

it stay? Where do the flowers live? And-why must been just

buzz and buzz? And I to stop their questioning respond with . "Oh, because!

Day after day a myriad of questions reach my ears; answer them would swiftly end my few allotted

years. And I have come-as one perplexed and puzzled often

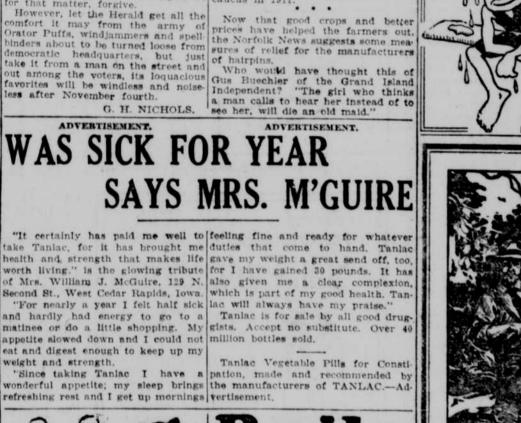
answer calmly, thoughtlessly and gently, "Oh То because!

Why is it that under the Underclares that the easiest business on ame time. Talk is cheap but it takes earth to conduct is the newspaper wood tariff many articles of European noney to run a government or buy game, provided you are engaged in manufacture were imported into this country and sold at a profit or profits some other line. uality It may be cruel but I must cite all the way from 500 to 2000 per cent?

It may be cruel but I must cite the World-Herald to one more in-stance. It was the junior brother's talk that defeated Gilbert M. Hitch-cock two years ago. I know it was a great harmony producer, that talk, but unfortunately for Senator Hitch-cock the junior brother and the ten-And while this was going on American workers were cheated out of a chance to make such articles in this The fact is the profiteers can rob the people under a democratic tariff

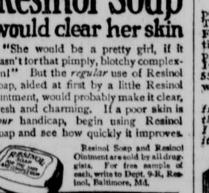
ock, the junior brother and the sen-

cock, the junior brother and the sen-for brother as well, each talked from both sides of his mouth. It was the private and more quiet talk, the dou-ble cross, that made Howell senator, that Norton, elected to the legislature and no self-respecting, square shoot as a democrat, bolted the democratic Norfolk, Neb .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The World-Herald is trying to extract a lot of consola-tion from the fact that democratic randidates and democratic spellbinding lover of fair play can forget, or, caucus in 1911.



What a pity she doesn't know that Resinol Soap would clear her skin "She would be a pretty girl, if it wasn't for that pimply, blotchy complexion1" But the regular use of Resinol Soap, aided at first by a little Resinol writes: Omment, would probably make it clear, fresh and charming. If a poor skin is your handicap, begin using Resincl Soap and see how quickly it improves.

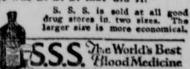
weight and strength.



BEE WANT ADS BRING RESUITS

T HERE is a reason for every-thing that happens. Com-mon-sense kills misery. Common-sense also stops beils! S. S. S. is the commonsense remedy for boils, be-cause it is built on rea-son. Scientific authorities admit its power! S.S.S. builds bloodpower, it builds red-blood-cells. That is what makes fighting-blood. Fighting-blood destroys impuri-ties. It fights boils. It fights pimples! It fights skin eruptions! It always wins! Mr. V. D. Schaff, 557 15th street, Washington, D. C.,

"I tried for years to get relief, from a bad case of hoils. Every-thing failed until I took S. S. S. I am now absolutely cured, and it was S. S. S. that did it."





We wouldn' want a finer day than this'n t' play golf an' work on a letter of acceptance. Among those who have another guess comin' is th' gal who thought she'd save time an' money an' worry by havin' her hair whacked off. (Copyright, 1924.)

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V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1924. W. H. QUIVEY, (Seal) Notary Public