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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.
2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

ECONOMY A CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

While the republican leaders have consented to meet the democrats on an issue chosen by the administration, that of the League of Nations, other features of the campaign should not be overlooked. One quite as vital, and touching every home and fireside as directly, is that of the financial policy to be pursued. It naturally involves the wasteful extravagance of the government during the war, augmented and sought to be perpetuated since the armistice, and the mountain of debt piled up against the future. Patriotic Americans pledged every man of our citizenship and every dollar of our wealth to winning the war, but will demand a strict accounting for the death of any soldier who did not come home, and equally a just and accurate showing for every dollar that was spent. This is but their right, and they would not be true to their principles if they did not exact from their servants a true record of stewardship.

Because of this the platforms and the speeches of acceptance are of deep interest. The republican platform promises relief to be achieved in the way of economy of public expenditure. The present congress already has done something on this line of endeavor, having reduced the estimates and demands of the administration for 1920 and 1921 by $2,710,290,195.80. There you have reasonable proof of republican devotion to economy. Senator Harding, in his speech of acceptance, pledges himself to a revision of the Treasury policy of borrowing, to a readjustment of taxation, and to the most rigid economy possible under a wise and efficient budget system.

The platform adopted at San Francisco berates the republican congress for not having revised the revenue law, its heritage from a democratic congress, framed by Claude Kitchin to "make the north pay for the war," and preserved by a warning from Carter Glass that any effort to alter or amend it would be met by a veto from the president. Governor Cox glosses over the situation with a promise to reduce taxation, or at least to shift the levy around, and lays much stress on the fact that the republican congress, more than a year after war ended, appropriated nearly five billions of dollars for the fiscal year 1921. He does not tell why this was necessary.

No democrat has yet had temerity to accuse the republican party of being responsible for the democratic blunder of seizing the railroads, the telegraph and telephone wires and other forms of public communication. One item in the appropriation bill to which Governor Cox smilingly refers is $1,025,000,000 to pay for "federal operation and control of transportation systems and expenses incident to termination of federal control;" $980,000,000 was set aside to pay interest on the public debt; $260,000,000 for the retirement of Liberty bonds, Victory notes, etc.; and other items growing out of past wars enough to bring the total up to $2,838,118,400. To this should be added appropriations for the national defense of $855,956,962, and we find that more than $3,600,000,000 of the total is due to the expense of wars already fought and a decent regard for national safety in a time of general uncertainty. Had the Treaty of Versailles been ratified in June, 1919, and the League of Nations immediately existent and operative, this $3,600,000,000 still would have been needed, and Governor Cox knows it.

When the Wilsonian era ends on March 4, 1921, it will leave among other souvenirs of its career a floating debt of more than three billions; its successor must take care of this, and also of a loan of five billions falling due in 1923. Neither the democratic platform nor its candidate makes any promise as to what is to be done about these items. Senator Harding says:

> Let us call to all the people for thrift and economy, for denial and sacrifice if need be, for a nation-wide drive against extravagance and luxury, to a recommittal to a simplicity of living, to that prudent and normal plan of life, which is the health of the republic. . . . . Give the assurance of that rugged simplicity of American life which marked the first century of amazing development and this generation may underwrite a second century of surpassing accomplishment.

In simple words the republican candidate for president calls us to the colors of post-war duty. He proposes no magic solution of the problem, no mysterious panacea, no soft and easy way out of the morass of debt and difficulty into which democratic incompetency has plunged the nation. Industry and economy, simplicity in private and public life, these and these only are the remedies suggested, and in them only can the nation put dependence.

Small Returns With Safety.

Ponzi's victims illustrate once more the ignorance of well-grounded principles of finance on which adventurers thrive. An unthinking class, fed up on stories of enormous profits made by great financiers, rush to invest their savings with men who promise them similar gains. Pozi might have worn his heart out seeking their money on a six or eight per cent guarantee, but when he promised 50 in six weeks they piled in millions upon him.

One we happened to be in the presnce of a banker when he was invited to invest in an enterprise that had paid 12 per cent for several years. He declined, with the remark that if it were paying 8 per cent he would invest a few thousand dollars in it. Asked his reason for such discrimination he said his observation and experience had taught him that companies that paid moderate dividends and built up a surplus always turned out to be better and safer investments in the long run than those which weakened their resources by large distributions of their earnings.

Japan on a Commercial Mission.

The arrival at New Orleans of a Japanese war vessel was made the occasion of a considerable splurge last week. Euthusiastic boosters for the great southern port took advantage of the event to give exploitation to the commercial and industrial possibilities of the great Mississippi valley region, through messages from governors of states affected and by other appropriate means. In this Governor McKelvie joined, sending the following message of greeting to the Japanese commander:

> There is no region in the world that is more productive of the necessities of life than the corn belt, the heart of which is located in the Mississippi valley. Nebraska is a leader among the states in this great, prosperous region. New Orleans is one of the principal ports of approach to this vast territory, and we welcome the visit you make, both as the representative of your friendly nation, and in the hope that most cordial business relations may be established between this part of our country and Japan.

All of this is very well as the polite expressions of greeting to so important a visitor, but Japan in the present instance is nursing no sentimental delusions. The visit to the port of New Orleans is on a strictly business basis. Japan has concluded to make fuller use of its great fleet of cargo carriers, and by means of the Panama canal carry its commerce to Atlantic ports direct on its own bottoms. The increased freight rates have made the long transcontinental freight haul so costly that the extended ocean voyage becomes profitable. That is all.

Seventy-six years ago Commodore Perry knocked so effectively at the gates of isolated Nippon that the bars were thrown down, and the islanders were introduced to the great world outside. They have made wonderful progress in the ways of civilization since then, retaining in the meanwhile much of the habit of insularity that characterized them in the beginning. Intercourse with them is now freely carried on, and their vessels will be as welcome in Atlantic as in Pacific ports, but it is well to remember that the shift in destination is made only because it is of immediate advantage to the Japanese.

A Suggestion for Tired Business Men.

The ancient and honorable game called "horseshoe pitching" in America and "quoits" in England, is having a revival. An eastern paper says the game has been general in the west this year, with county contests in some states.

In Ohio horseshoe pitching has become a popular sport at county fairs, and for several years contests for the state championship have been held at the Ohio state fair—a gold medal award nearly as big as a horseshoe having been dragged around for a year or two by a Gallipolis barber.

The inexpensive equipment for the game, usually borrowed from the nearest blacksmith shop, makes the game available for men who cannot afford the outlay necessary for membership in golf clubs. Its rivalries are keen, and so interesting that almost any neighborhood, urban or rural, will furnish scores of spectators on warm summer afternoons, seated in shady places, who ought to be at work.

The rules of the game are simple and easily enforced. To promote a sport which generations gone enjoyed, and which affords exercise and real sport at a minimum expense, we quote the rules, with the suggestion that country clubs will find it amusing for those not up to golf:

Distance Between Pegs—Forty feet.

Dimensions of Shoe—The limit is seven and one-half inches long and seven inches thick.

Weight of Shoes—Limit two pounds four ounces.

Length of Caulks—Not more than three-fourths of an inch.

Distance Between Openings—Three and half inches, inside measurement.

Height of Pegs—Eight inches, and peg not to be more than one inch in diameter.

Scoring—No shoe more than eight inches from the peg shall count. If a player throws two ringers and a player following tops both, the original player gets credit for one ringer. If a player throws a ringer and a player following pitches a leaner, the man throwing the ringer gets one point.

Grover Cleveland—Dead Democrat.

Grover Cleveland, who first called the attention of the democratic party to the fact that "public office is a public trust," made another pregnant remark. It is this:

> The United States government has not a dollar to give anybody which it does not take out of somebody else's pocket.

President Wilson, at a time when the public needed its chief executive on the job as never before since the reconstruction days following the civil war, left his country to stew in a prodigiously costly industrial mess while he took the world temporarily under his wing. Public office was a European trust for him, with Europe First and America Last.

The dollars he has since put in the pockets of a great horde of unnecessary federal office-holders in Washington and elsewhere about the country, were taken out of the people's pockets—are still being taken out of their pockets. And two and a half billion more dollars would be taken from the same pockets if the republican congress had not cut down the appropriations demanded by the democratic administration, to that extent.

If Cox and Roosevelt, touring the country to advocate a continuation of Wilson policies and expenditures for not only the United States but all of Europe, would take up Grover Cleveland ideas and discard those of Woodrow Wilson, they might please the people whose pockets have been emptied by the extravagance of their party.

As the days begin to grow noticeably shorter the school children begin to grow apprehensive over the shortness of the remaining vacation period. However, mothers usually look with equanimity toward the time when the teachers will take over the care of the youngsters, and in so many instances, inspire them with the correct principles of life they never hear about at home.

League of Nations advocates are not boasting about its first fruits in Europe.

A Line O' Type or Two

New to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

TO PEGGY.

Aged One Month.

Sweetheart, new come to earth from Heaven's blue,
Whose azure smiles upon me from your eyes,
It must be that you are a granted prize
For some good deed, or one that I shall do;
An earnest of God's dearness working through
The crust of my bad self to reach this heart
And open it, with most divinest art,
Unto the love brought to me, Sweet, by you.

Of old I prayed Our Lady I might be
Somewhat a better man than I had been;
With all the Church's bright artillery
I battered Heaven, trying to get in.
And now, a hostage to my gonfalon,
You she hath sent, peacemaker for her Son.

G. B. V.

A HEADLINE asserts that "Cox Says Reason Must End Wars." But Mr. Cox was not so emphatic, he merely expressed a hope that reason would settle controversy, instead of the sword. But reason has had ample opportunity to devise a substitute for war; and we have peace, now as in the beginning, only with exhaustion. It is not too wild a conjecture that war will cease on this planet only when the sun has lost so much of its heat that the surviving members of the race will be too cold and miserable longer to quarrel with one another.

The Competition Is Getting Keen.

Sir: "Harding for good roads." Fine! Now, as a Republican, my only fear is that Cox may come out with an indorsement of fresh air or something. GADFERBID.

AN exchange of newspaper editors between the United States and England has been suggested; and Viscount Burnham believes that the exchange would bring about a better understanding between the nations. We should like to see, also, an exchange of column conductors. If Mr. Harmsworth has any one on the Times that he would like to get rid of for six months next year, we should be glad to try to take his place (the boss consenting.) Beginning, say, April 1.

DON'T TRY TO GET FRESH WITH THE FOURTH ESTATE, YOUNG LADY.

(From the Lyons Mirror-Sun.)

A certain young lady tried to act smart by refusing to let the Mirror-Sun reporter know where she was going when she boarded the train a few days ago. It does not worry us any, but it reveals a peculiar trait of character, to say the least. But we want to serve warning right here that we will not tolerate any nonsense of this kind, and if you are looking for a public expose and a "roast" just try a few capers of this kind.

"IN FACT," says an editorial on Uncongenial Clubs, "a man may go to a club to get away from congenial spirits." True. And is there any more uncongenial club than the Human Race? The service is bad, the membership is frightfully promiscuous, and about the only place to which one can escape is the library. It is always quiet there.

When Yank Meets Yank.

Sir: Old Man Wright, who runs the Syndicate Clothing store in Burlington, Vt., met Dad White, star reporter of the Free Press, and he sez, sezzee, "Dad," sezzee, "If you'll write up a window display for me I'll give you a fifteen-dollar hat." Dad was willin', and he wrote a half column about the new showin' of Kollege Kut suits, and when it was printed he went after his hat. "Here you are, Dad," says Wright, and he handed out a lid that cost $15 in 1912, but was eight years out of date. Dad was madder'n a tunket, and went out on Church street to cuss. But as he stood in the fire-station door he saw Wright go over to the Star Restaurant for lunch, and he sneaked back into the Syndicate and got a clerk to change his hat for a new $15 one because it didn't fit him. Haw! Haw! You can't beat that feller. There ain't none of them slick enough for him. Somebody told the joke at Bessey's drug store, and the boys ain't through twittin' Wright about it yet. H. S. M.

WE have frequently wondered why we play such a messy game on a golf course new to us. Mr. Vardon explains. "The perspective of the course" at Inverness bothered him.

"SOMETHING'S BURNING."

Sir: Smokers who have been complaining about the quality of the makin's will not be startled to learn that there is an Excelsior Tobacco Co., in St. Louis. W. S.

BY the way, Mrs. Betsy Arnold, who recently died in Newport, England, at the age of 117, smoked a pipe and insisted on strong tobacco. This so affected her sight that she could thread a needle without the aid of glasses.

IT is mordantly suggested by F. M. S. Jr., that California throw away its horn and get some shock absorbers.

THE SECOND POST.

(An Iowa customer writes in.)

Dear Sir: We bot these skirts in good faith and laid them away till the season was on, and when the season opened up we sold nearly all of them with the result that over 2-3 of them came back all having the same complaint that they were so tight around the hips they could not wear them. We gave them bigger sizes making them too large around the waist and still they were too small around the hips. We did everything, fitted them here in the store and we found the same trouble so tight around the hips. My wife which is far from being stout, tryed them on and could not wear them. Something is radically wrong with the cut as we tryed everything but invariably they came back with the exception of a few little skinnies who kept them. The skirts certainly gave me black eyes as I advertised them strong.

MARION intimates that Mr. Harding will make the protective tariff a prominent issue of the campaign. This, with the good roads issue, should back the Democrats against a wall.

"RECOGNIZING," says the Die Block company of America, 127 Water street, New York, "the necessity of keeping abreast of our strides . . ." Otherwise one might come apart at the waist.

Yes. A Great Line of Poetry.

Sir: Was it poetic license that let Petrarchino get by with two split infinitives in one pome? Is there ever any defense for the darn things? M. L. H.

ADD Memory Wreckers: "What English writer is the author of 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue'?"

EXAMPLE OF THE CORRECT USE OF "SHOULD."

Sir: Regaining consciousness after an emergency operation for appendicitis, the young lady asked me, "Doctor, will the scar show?" My answer: "It shouldn't." In case of an emergency use this. DOC L. J.

BESOUGHT by a client to suggest something that will stop perspiration of the feet, Doc Evans replies, "Brush teeth well." And for sore "gooms?" Probably a shoeshine. B. L. T.

Country Without Orphanages.

Orphan asylums are unknown in Australia. Destitute orphans are sent to private families and the government makes an adequate allowance for the children's board until boys reach the age of 14 and girls 16. Families assuming care of orphans have to pass a searching inquiry before entrusted with the responsibility and government officials not only keep a watchful eye on the nation's dependents during the period of guardianship, but also see that they are given a start in life when they are old enough to go to work.—Sydney Bulletin.

Must Be Like Grand Opera.

We wonder sometimes why some people go to a place like a chautauqua—they could talk aloud all the time so much more satisfactorily at home.—Wilmington News-Journal.

Poor Picking.

A Kansas City girl had to call off a swimming date the other day because she found that moths had eaten her one-piece bathing suit. The moths evidently were pretty hungry, and doubtless still are.—Kansas City Star.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

HEREDITY AND DEAFNESS.

The telephone is due to Alexander Graham Bell's interest in deafness. To the same interest is due the best contribution we have to the relations of inheritance to deafness. He provided a fund which enabled Dr. E. A. Fay to study the family relations of the deaf in the United States more than 20 years ago. The researches since that time have done little more than confirm the data disclosed by Dr. Fay.

In making the study Dr. Fay began with a large amount of data collected by Dr. Bell himself. The investigations related to the results of marriage of 4,471 deaf persons in the United States and Canada.

Von Troltsch said every third person between 20 and 50 years of age is more or less deaf in at least one ear. However, in this study the term deaf is restricted to those who were so deaf that they attended schools for the deaf at some time or other prior to the time of the study.

The study teaches that deafness, both congenital and acquired, is inheritable, though the laws of its inheritance are somewhat different from those which relate to other qualities. This is because a person may be deaf because of trouble in his center of hearing or in his nerves of hearing, or in some one of several parts of his hearing apparatus.

Therefore, deafness is not a simple quality as is the case with some others. When a deaf person marries he generally marries a deaf partner. Only 20 per cent of the married deaf were married to hearing partners.

Marriages of deaf persons are not so productive as marriages of hearing partners. Marriages in which both parties are deaf are less productive than marriages of the deaf with hearing partners.

Marriages of the deaf are far more likely to result in deaf offspring than ordinary marriages. Eight and six-tenths per cent of the children of marriages of the deaf are deaf. On the other hand, most of the children born to such unions have good hearing.

If the deaf parents are cousins the percentage of deaf children will be higher.

In a series of 31 marriages of deaf cousins, 45 per cent of the unions resulted in some deaf children and 30 per cent of all the children born were deaf.

Rather strangely, the marriage of the deaf to the deaf produced no higher percentage of deaf children than the marriages of the deaf to hearing partners. The children of the congenitally deaf are far more liable to be deaf than are those of those who acquire deafness.

It seems, however, established that acquired deafness can be inherited. The possession of deaf relatives is a trustworthy indication of a liability to deaf offspring. If both partners have deaf relatives the liability is increased.

The Bee's Letter Box

Things the Democrats Omit.

Scottsbluff, Neb., Aug. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Bee has shown the road our party has got to travel this year by calling attention to a number of the democratic misstatements already. Now we admit if things they say were true, then they would have some claim to the people's support, but the most outstanding feature of the whole mess is that it is not true. After all the praise they give this administration and the raking they give the republicans, their whole propaganda contains little of interest compared to what it might contain. It could have shown the promises of 1912 to reduce the h. c. l. and then the loss of work to labor and the breadline forming in the cities and the bread riots in New York City, of the overflow of gold from this country to pay balances of trade until a panic was at our door—then we heard "business as usual," and that "everything was O. K. if we just thought so" and then "the first man or clique that tried to start a panic would be hung higher than Haman." Also "that it was just a condition of the mind," and when the commonwealthers started to cross the country that "they should have stayed on the job." And Mr. Cox could have further found facts to have taken his time by saying the war came to their rescue in time to save a crash, the like of which never had been seen here. He could have told the people that in spite of that rescue that the failures for Mr. Wilson's first six years were more than a half more than Roosevelt's last six years and that the failures of 1907 were 10,265 and for 1915 were 19,035. But he forgot to tell the people these vital facts when he was comparing records.

We could take up this page with facts of this nature with which to combat their groundless claims, but few of them would see it as the larger part of their party is made up of the element that read but one side and it gives them a great advantage by just banking on lack of information in some and over credulity in others.

In conclusion I will just mention the league controversary which is giving them a superb chance to work their tirade guns in fine shape. We will have occasion to hit that a slap later. HARVEY POPE.