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AUGUST 15

BUT THOU, WHEN THOU PRAYEST, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. For your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him.—Matthew 6:6, 8.

WHO DOES YOUR "THINKS"?

A delightful story is told of an elementary school girl where the children were required to define the difference between an educated and an uneducated man. A little Polish girl of ten explained that an educated man was a man "who does his thinks for himself," while an uneducated man does someone to do them for him!

There are two classes of people in the world, those who think for themselves and those who let other people do their thinking for them.

The number of people in the first class are pitifully few. Most of us are quite content to repeat parrot-wise what others say, sentiments from our habitual newspaper, our favorite preacher, or affirmative friend. We are satisfied to leave our reason in the care of our party, our church or the conventional opinions of our social set.

Most of us suffer from that distressing self-depreciation of the old parishioner with whom the curate was walking home after the service and being asked if she understood the sermon, replied: "Lad, sir, who am I to so presume?"

It is in the creed! It is in the party platform! The priest said it last Sunday! Everybody says so! It is not in good form!

And so the old idea is forever established and the new idea is anathema even before it is born.

But the hope of the world is forever in the brain of the man who "does his thinks for himself."

A PLEASANT SURPRISE TO TAXPAYERS

The city manager system of government for municipalities has been tried in many places in the United States, says an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor, which continues, as follows:

"It would seem to be a most sensible idea to run any city, whose business is from its very nature purely a business proposition, exactly as a private concern is managed. The chief difference between a city's affairs and those of a private firm or corporation is that in most cases the affairs of a municipality are on a larger scale and are more complicated than are those of unofficial establishments. This gives simply an added reason why the varied, intricate and big business of a city should be managed by persons who are chosen solely for their demonstrated ability to run large business affairs, and why the extraneous, wasteful and costly element of "politics" should be absolutely and entirely eliminated.

"The city manager plan has had varying degrees of success and failure. This is perfectly natural. No system of government or management for either private or public affairs has ever been devised by man that was perfect or that worked the same in all places and under all conditions. In cities where the system has obviously failed, and where the people have not been persuaded by politicians to go back to the old ways of doing things simply for the benefit of the political workers, it is safe to assume that the trouble was that a plan of management was chosen that did not fit the local conditions, that the managers selected were not really efficient in business management, or that chances of outside control and interference, social, political or financial, were left in the system adopted, through which such ability as the manager might possess was hampered or negated. Similar conditions would prevent the success of any private business concern or corporation.

"Knoxville, Tenn., offers an example of city management that has been such a striking success that other American cities might profitably study its workings. The taxpayers of that city have just been treated to a surprise that no doubt was very welcome and would fill the citizens of most municipalities with amazement. For they were awarded a rebate of 10 per cent in their 1924 taxes, paid and unpaid, the total sum amounting to about \$280,000. This comfortable rebate was paid out of the surplus accumulated in running the city's business by the city manager government in the financial year that began on Oct. 1, 1923. This, so far as Knoxville knows, is the first time that any city in the United States or elsewhere has paid a dividend to its taxpayers—i. e., its stockholders.

"Besides this extraordinary dividend to the stockholders of the corporation of Knoxville, another result of the kind of city management the two has had will be that the tax rate will be reduced from \$2.44 to \$2.196, including a 20-cent tax for payment of interest on a floating debt of \$3,850,000 passed on to the present city management by the previous administration. This record spells efficiency. It means not only business ability, but it also denotes loyal daily and hourly application of business and financial knowledge to the interests of the people of the city.

"It would seem to be an extremely sensible thing for the business men and taxpayers of other cities who are accustomed to continuously mounting tax rates and ever-increasing debts, with ever larger interest charges, to

study the system used in Knoxville and find out how it was operated. It is much more comfortable and a lot wiser for taxpayers to receive dividends from their city business than to suffer from continually growing charges due to inefficiency and waste."

There are other good examples of the benefits to be derived from the managerial form of government that are close at hand. The writer refers particularly to La Grande where the managerial form has been in vogue for several years and is giving general satisfaction. The city is governed in an efficient and economical manner and there is no desire to return to the old form. Several other municipalities are functioning satisfactorily under the city manager form of government.

There are few hooks on the 1924 summer dress but it is evident there are more eyes on them.

We have no minute men now, but the country is full of individuals any inspector would class as seconds.

It is easier to love a wicked man who patronizes you than to love a good man who patronizes the other fellow.

A brave man is one who can pass a boy with a sling shot or a Bb gun and not quicken his pace.

In this democratic country you can't judge a man's social standing by the number of spare tires he carries in the rear.

OUTING

When the outing fever struck me
And I began to read
And search for some sweet sylvan spot
That answered every need,
I read of many a wild retreat
In mountain, vale and sea,
But found this was the only place
That listened good to me.
The writer of the little sketch
A true description gave.
But I find here many a feature
That it didn't claim to have.

True, the lake looks like the picture,
Rimmed with forests, cool and clear,
But the kodak failed to function
On the swarms of "skaters" here;
It came out strong on fishing,
Charmed me with the angler's spell,
But so far I haven't caught enough
To make the skillet sizzle;
The snakes and skunks and lizards
Are real friendly 'round the place
And the flies get in the gravy
And the gnats harass my face;
The women-folks are cranky,
Say sarcastic, bitter things,
And my clothes are full of sand fleas
And my hide is full of stings.

Now, I know a quiet little spot
That has this skinned a mile,
Where you wade chin deep in joys and thrills
And gladness all the while;
Where the shade lies black with denseness
And earth's rarest blooms are seen,
And a sweet stream like a ribbon
Winds its course thru pastures green;
Luscious fruits adrip with sweetness,
Harvests yellowing in the sun,
And cool breezes fan your pillow
When a hard day's tramp is done;
Where you climb vast, rugged mountains
And the joy of conquest feel
And fight great steel-heads by the hour
And land them in your creel;
Where it lifts your spirit heavenward
And keeps your old grouch down,
—'Tis the center of the universe,
My little old home town.

—Dick Posey.

COOLIDGE CITES PAST RECORD IN ACCEPTING NOMINATION TO OFFICE

(Continued from Page 1)

lief of disabled veterans and their dependents. There was an avalanche of war-worn peoples and suddenly cheapened merchandise impeding upon us from foreign lands. The great powers were still engaged in burdening their people by building competitive armaments.

These problems faced the Republicans when they came into power. Treaties were arranged with foreign powers, a budget system was put into operation, and the present administration reduced the annual cost of government \$2,041,000,000. Seven billion dollars in short-time obligations have been retired. More than 40 per cent of the debts due us from foreign countries has been liquidated. These settlements are not only stupendous financial transactions, but demonstrations of the genius with which our money affairs had been handled.

Armaments Reduced
The Army and Navy have been reduced to a low peace-time basis, and surplus materials and supplies converted into cash. Hundreds of millions of accounts have been settled with the railroads, which have been financed without any public expense so that they could adequately serve the greatest peace-time commerce ever moved without a shortage of cars. A great revival of industry took place, which is now spreading to agriculture. Complaint of unemployment has ceased, wages have increased. Capital has become plentiful at a low rate of interest and the banks of our country, as a whole, show a high percentage of liquid assets.

Most generous laws for the relief of disabled veterans have been enacted, and the Veterans' Bureau established. More than 71,000 men and women have been rehabilitated, of whom over 38,000 are earning more than they earned before the war. Compensation is being paid to nearly half a million at the rate of about \$100,000,000 a year, which will be increased about \$30,000,000 under legislation recently passed. Forty million dollars have been provided for hospital facilities,

and under a new law hospitals have been opened to all the veterans of all wars, regardless of the time or cause of their disability. No government ever provided so generously for those disabled by service in time of war.

Favors Tariff; Discusses Immigration

To preserve American standards for all our inhabitants, whether they were the descendants of former generations residing here or the most recent arrivals, restrictive immigration laws were passed. I should have preferred to continue the policy of Japanese exclusion by some method less likely to offend the sensibilities of the Japanese people. I did what I could to minimize any harm that might arise. But the law has been passed and approved, and the incident is closed. We must seek by some means besides immigration to demonstrate the friendship and respect we feel for the Japanese nation.

Restricted immigration is not an offensive but a purely defensive action. It is not adopted in criticism of others in the slightest degree, but solely for the purpose of protecting ourselves. We cast no aspersions on any race or creed, but we must remember that every object of our institutions of society and government will fall unless America be kept American.

By means of a protective tariff we have saved American agriculture, labor, and industry from the menace of having their great home market destroyed through the dumping upon it of a flood of foreign products.

As a source of revenue the tariff surpassed all expectations in producing an annual return of the unprecedented sum of \$550,000,000. A fiscal policy which places a large and much needed revenue in the public treasury, while stimulating business to a condition of abounding prosperity, defends itself against any criticism. Its merits are demonstrated by its results. We have protected our own inhabitants from the economic disaster of an invasion of too many foreign people and too much foreign merchandise.

Washington Conference Approved
The people have never come to a full realization of the importance of the Washington Conference. It produced the one effective

Tells Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of America can best be described by one word—peace. Our actions have always proclaimed our peaceful desires, but never more evidently than now. We covet no territory; we support no threatening military array; we harbor no hostile intent. We have pursued, are pursuing, and shall continue to pursue with untiring devotion the cause of peace.

These are some of the larger aspects, though very incompletely depicted, of what this administration has been doing to promote the welfare of the American people. A survey of the economic condition of our country, the industrial peace which prevails, the mighty influence which our moral power exerts throughout the world all testify that it has not been without success.

Government is Honest

There are those who would disregard all this for an undertaking to convince themselves and others that the chief issue of this campaign is honest government. In all my studies of political history I can not recall an administration which was desirous of a dishonest and corrupt government that, for the purpose of checking extravagance, ever undertook to introduce a budget system, to cut down taxes, to purge the pay rolls, to make enormous reductions in the public debt, and to lay firmer foundations for the peace of the world. This is not the way of dishonesty. The Government is sound. But individuals charged with wrongdoing are being prosecuted. The people of this country hate corruption. They know my position. They know the law will be enforced.

Wherever there have been suspicions of guilt, involving 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. Wherever it has appeared that the property of the Government has been illegally transferred and held, action has been brought for its recovery and will be pursued to a final judgment. No Government was ever able to prevent altogether the commission of crime, but this Government, under my direction, is doing the best it can to detect and punish any and all wrongdoing. The laws of the land are being, and will continue to be, enforced. I propose to use every possible effort to resist corruption in office. The American Government must be clean.

Scores Socialism

Many principles exist which I have tried to represent and propose to support. I believe in the American Constitution. I favor the American system of individual enterprise, and I am opposed to any general extension of Government ownership and control. I believe not only in advocating economy in public expenditure, but in its practical application and actual accomplishment. I believe in a reduction and reform of taxation, and shall continue my efforts in that direction. I am in favor of protection. I favor the Permanent Court and further limitation of armaments. I am opposed to aggressive war. I shall avoid involving ourselves in the political controversies of Europe, but I shall do what I can to encourage American citizens and resources to assist in restoring Europe, with the sympathetic support of our Government. I want agriculture and industry on a sound basis of prosperity and equality. I shall continue to strive for the economic, moral, and spiritual welfare of my country. American citizens will decide in the coming election whether these accomplishments and these principles have their approval and support.

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These ideals we have put into practical application. We have sought to promote peace not only by word, but by appropriate action. We have been unwilling to surrender our independence. We have refused to ratify the covenant of the League of Nations. But we have cooperated with it to suppress the narcotic trade and promote public health.

As peace means fundamentally a reign of law, we propose to become a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Such action would do much to indicate our determination to restrain the rule of force and solidify and sustain the rule of reason among nations.

I am for protection because it maintains American standards of living and of business, for agriculture, industry, and labor. I am in favor of the elastic provisions of our tariff law. I propose to administer them, not politically, but judicially. As the business of the world becomes stabilized without throwing all our economic system into confusion, we can raise or lower specific schedules to meet the requirements of a scientific adjustment.

I confess that my inheritance and personal experience have bred in me a keen interest in the welfare of agriculture. Perhaps the very hardships that those who have been engaged in it have encountered have caused it to be the chief source of that independence and stalwart citizenship which has contributed so lavishly to the glory of American life. It constitutes an element in our Nation of such importance as to be worthy of the utmost solicitude and concern.

To Aid Agriculture

The Republican platform recognizes that agriculture should be on a basis of economic equality with other industries. This is easy to say, but the farmers themselves and their advisers have never been able to agree on a plan to provide it by law. Now that nature and economic law have given some temporary relief, I propose, therefore, to appoint a committee to investigate and report measures to the Congress in December that may help secure this result which we all desire. I want profitable agriculture established permanently. I want to see the dollar of the farmer always purchase as much as any other dollar.

Wants Light Taxes

I want the people of America to be able to work less for the Government and more for themselves. I want them to have the rewards of their own industry. That is the chief meaning of freedom. Until we can reestablish a condition under which the earnings of the people can be kept by the people, we are bound to suffer a very distinct curtailment of our liberty.

Only about 3,500,000 people pay direct income taxes. The remainder pay, but pay indirectly, in the cost of all purchases from a pair of shoes to a railroad ticket. This country has at least 107,000,000 of these indirect taxpayers. I am not disturbed about the effect on a few thousand people with large incomes because they have to pay high surtaxes. They can take care of themselves, whatever happens, as the rich always can. What concerns me is

the indirect effect of high surtaxes on all the rest of the people. Let us always remember the poor. Whatever cry the demagogue may make about his ability to tax the rich, at the end of the year it will always be found that the people as a whole have paid the taxes. We should, therefore, have a system of taxation under which the people as a whole are most likely to be prosperous.

Favors Suffrage

For the first time, after having opportunity fully to organize the women of the Nation are bringing the new force which they represent directly to bear on our political affairs. I know that the influence of womanhood will guard the home, which is the citadel of the Nation. I know it will be a protector of childhood. I know it will be on the side of humanity. I welcome it as a great instrument of mercy and a mighty agency of peace. I want every woman to vote.

Hits La Folletteism

While we are discussing some of the problems of the day, some of the changes we propose to meet temporary conditions, it is also well to remember that it is equally necessary to support our fundamental institutions. We believe in our method of constitutional government and the integrity of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments. We believe that our liberties and our rights are best preserved, not through political, but through judicial action. The Constitution is the sole source and guaranty of national freedom. We believe that the safest place to declare and interpret the Constitution which the people have made is in the Supreme Court of the United States.

We believe the people of the Nation should continue to own the property and transact the business of the Nation. We have

no delusions about securing perfection. We know that mankind is finite, and will continue to be under any system. But that system is best which gives the individual the largest freedom of action, and the largest opportunity for honorable accomplishment. Such a system does not tend to the concentration of wealth but to the diffusion of wealth. Under our institutions there is no limitation on the aspirations a mother may have for her children. That system I pray to continue. This country would not be a land of opportunity, America would not be America, if the people were shackled with government monopolies.

To Uphold Laws

Our country has adopted prohibition and provided by legislation for its enforcement. It is the duty of the citizen to observe the law, and the duty of the Executive to enforce. I propose to do my duty as best I can.

I am in favor of national defense, not merely as an abstract state of mind, but as a concrete mode of action. I favor not merely talking about it, but doing something about it. I do not want the safety of my country to be imperiled in its domestic or foreign relations by any failure to be ready to preserve order or repel attack. But I propose to work for voluntary observance of law and mutual covenants of peace.

These, Mr. Chairman, are some of the beliefs which I hold, some of the principles which I propose to support. Because I am convinced that they are true, because I am satisfied that they are sound, I submit them with abiding faith to the judgment of the American people.

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