

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO TEXAS THROUGH

U. S. Wants No Additional
Expansion, He Asserts;
Policies Pledged.

By D. HAROLD OLIVER
(Associated Press Staff Writer)
HOUSTON, Tex., June 11.—(AP)—President Roosevelt, after a rousing reception in Houston, declared at nearby San Jacinto battle field today that "we, as a nation, desire no further expansion." Speaking to thousands under a broiling sun on the historic spot where a century ago General Sam Houston defeated a Mexican army and opened the way for Texas independence, the president declared, however, that establishment of the Texas republic by force of arms seemed to have been justified "by the colonization of later years."

Addressing an open air Arkansas centennial throng at Little Rock late yesterday, President Roosevelt pledged the continuation of his efforts to solve economic and social problems under the "broad purposes of the government that extends beyond state lines" and added:

"Under its broad purposes we can and intend to march forward believing as the overwhelming majority of Americans believe, that it is intended to meet and fit the amazing physical, economic and social requirements that confront us in this generation."

Problems Being Solved
Declaring the "common man" must be protected from the "privileged few," he asserted the nation was "commencing to solve" the questions relating to prices, wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, fair competition and social security, and added:

"The new approach to these problems may not be immediately discernible; but organization to meet human suffering can never be predicated on the relaxation of human effort."

The crowd cheered his statement that if local or state governments were unable to improve the economic position of their inhabitants "it would take a foolish and short-sighted man to say that it is no concern of the national government itself."

They cheered again when he said Jefferson had the "courage and backbone" to go through with the Louisiana purchase which carved out the territory of Arkansas and other future states, without the "full and unanimous approval of every member of the legal profession."

He added Jefferson ignored warnings that no specific authority existed in the constitution for the purchase and based his action on a broad interpretation of that instrument or its "inherent qualities of sovereignty."

One official close to the president said it would not surprise him if the general tenor of the Little Rock speech were followed in the coming democratic national campaign.

The president turned to the question of the centralization of power. "Self government we must and shall maintain," he said. "Local government must continue to act with full freedom in matters which are primarily of local concern; county government must retain the functions which logically belong to the county unit; state governments must and shall retain state sovereignty over all those activities of government which effectively and efficiently can be met by the states."

"The federal union itself was organized under a constitution because in the days following the Revolution it was discovered that a mere federation of states was such a loose organization, with constant conflicts between the thirteen states themselves, that a constitution and a national organization to take care of government beyond state lines was a necessity."

"The constitution provided the best instrument ever devised for the continuation of these fundamental principles."

GRAZING ACT UNDER TEST IN OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore., June 11.—(AP)—Federal Judge John McNary took under advisement today the case of two stockmen charged with trespassing by grazing their cattle on Uncle Sam's broad rangeland, and their counter-claim that the Taylor grazing act is unconstitutional.

The counsel for Joe Odigo and Cleto Achabel, Malheur county stockmen, contended the act delegated unwarranted power to the secretary of the interior to make rules granting grazing rights.

Odigo and Achabel said they and other stockmen were excluded from grazing privileges they previously enjoyed.

Manley Strayer, deputy United States attorney, answered that the act was similar to the forest reserve act, which he said had repeatedly been held constitutional.

Judge McNary indicated he would return his decision next week.

Garfield Home to Become Historical Shrine



Gift of the historic residence of the martyred president, James A. Garfield, at Mentor, O., near Cleveland, to the Western Reserve Historical society marked the first step in a plan to convert the residence into a memorial and shrine to the late president. The house, built in 1832, was the scene of much activity during the exciting campaign of 1880. Garfield died in 1881.

BOLT FROM PARTY HINTED BY BORAH

CLEVELAND, June 11.—(AP)—A study by the republican platform committee of possible changes in his anti-monopoly plank drew from Senator Borah of Idaho today a hint that he might bolt the party.

Borah conferred with members of the resolutions committee during mid-afternoon. He told newsmen revisions were being considered in the monopoly plank which he said would "definitely weaken it."

Asked if he would appear before the convention if the changes should be adopted, Borah replied: "I don't know about that. But I know what I would do later."

"Do you mean you would bolt?" a reporter asked.

"Wait and see," Borah replied.

GOV. MARTIN HALTS RELIEF DEFICITS

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to take care of those who are employable. In addition to that, we have the seasonal crops, the harvest of which will require many workers and enable them to make enough to pay their own way."

GOUDY NEEDS TIME TO STUDY MARTIN'S ORDER

PORTLAND, Ore., June 11.—(AP)—Elmer R. Goudy, state relief administrator, said it would be several days before he could determine the results of Governor Martin's order today placing the relief program on a pay-as-you-go basis.

He pointed out, however, that nearly 7,000 persons have been taken on from relief rolls since the first of April, and others will find seasonal employment during June and July, easing the burden. On May 31 there were 26,715 persons on relief.

Governor Martin refused to sign \$200,000 certificates of indebtedness against anticipated state liquor profits, and ordered that expenditures be balanced against actual cash income.

Goudy said he could not tell off-hand what transition problems will be involved, but indicated there would be no hardship when the new system becomes established.

"There will be some further reduction in relief rolls, but not much, as most of the employables now have jobs," he said.

LONDON ASSURED OF NOMINATION

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Four Release Delegates
Col. Frank Knox released his delegates shortly after Senators Vandenberg of Michigan, Borah of Idaho and Dickinson of Iowa had done the same.

The tenor of their assertions was the same, in the words of Knox:

"The crisis in national affairs demands complete harmony."

Again the floor proceedings were slow in getting under way as the weary delegates awaited the still-working platform builders.

Landon Partly Appeased
It was learned that Governor Landon, who considered the subcommittee draft overright did not like the monetary plank omitting any mention of gold. Friends said

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he did not insist upon a pledge to work for return to the gold standard, but urged a specific mention of gold.

He also wanted the farm plank overhauled and suggested one covering the question of federal regulation of utilities. The committee inserted the latter this morning, but refused to restore a plank for a constitutional amendment for states to fix minimum wages, even though Landon had asked for its reinstatement.

John Hamilton, the energetic Landon manager, smilingly declined to talk about the vice-presidential nomination.

The principal talk heard was Knox. His long time friend and fellow newspaperman in youth, Vandenberg, remarked to reporters he "rather" thought Knox should be chosen.

Vandenberg to Landon
Senator Vandenberg telegraphed Governor Landon:

"In advance of your nomination I send you my warmest congratulations and my assurances of complete support in the battle of the century."

"May I add my sincere personal regards."

G.O.P. PLATFORM TO URGE SOUND MONEY

(continued from page 1)

Importation of all live stock, dairy and agricultural products, substitutes therefore and derivatives thereof, which will depress American farm prices."

It called, too, for an "effective guarantee against imported live stock, for ample farm credit at low rates, a decentralized non-partisan control of the farm credit admini-

stration."

On subsidies to agriculture, it called for: "In the case of surplus agricultural products on which the tariff is ineffective, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops to compensate for lack of tariff protection and to attain a fair exchange value with the products which farmers buy."

It called, too, for "encouragement and further development of cooperative marketing," government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign trade with "bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries both as to export and imports," adding:

"We strenuously oppose co-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer."

It opposed the use of federal funds for new irrigation for drainage projects competing with cultivated farm lands, while a surplus of farm products exists, and called for "every reasonable assistance" to producers in areas suffering from temporary disasters.

Tariff Stand Clarified
On the tariff, the platform draft declared for keeping on the free list all products not grown or produced in the United States in commercial quantities. As for imports that compete with American products, the draft said "sufficient protection should be maintained at all times to defend the American farmer and the American wage earner from the destructive competition emanating from the subsidies of foreign governments and the imports from low-wage and devalued-currency countries."

It added:

"We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreements law. It is a futile and dangerous policy, its effect on agriculture and indus-

try has been wholly evil. The continuation of this policy would work to the detriment of the wage earner and farmer."

"We will restore the principle of the flexible tariff in order to meet changing economic conditions here and abroad and broaden by careful definition the powers of the tariff commission in order to extend this policy along non-partisan lines."

"We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies, and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry."

"We condemn the secret negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties without public hearing or legislative approval."

On monopoly it said:

"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. It menaces and, if continued, will utterly destroy constitutional government and the liberty of the citizen."

"We will employ the full powers of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws against monopolies and trusts and their officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States."

"We will employ the full powers of the government to the end that monopoly shall be eliminated and that free enterprise shall be fully restored and maintained."

Business Planks

The draft said the party realized the existence of a field within which governmental regulation of business is "desirable and salutary" and said the authority to regulate "should be vested in an independent tribunal acting under clear and specific laws establishing definite standards" with their decisions subject to review by the courts.

"We favor federal regulation, within the constitution of the marketing of securities to protect investors," the draft said.

Another plank pledged the party to support the merit system in the appointment of federal employees, which it said had been "virtually destroyed" by the present administration.

The draft charged the new deal with "shameful waste and general financial irresponsibility," adding:

"It has piled deficit upon deficit. It threatens national bankruptcy and the destruction through inflation of insurance policies and savings bank deposits."

"We pledge ourselves to: 'Stop the folly of uncontrolled spending.'

"Balance the budget—not by increasing taxes but by cutting expenditures, drastically and immediately."

"Revise the federal tax system and coordinate it with state and local tax systems."

"Use the taxing power for raising revenues and not for punitive or political purposes."

The money plank advocated "a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards" and declared: "We oppose further devaluation of the dollar."

"It said 'the first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a

balanced budget" and demanded return to congress of authority to regulate the value of the currency. It pledged co-operation with other countries toward stabilization of currencies."

No Foreign Alliances

The foreign affairs plank, which subcommittee said had the approval of Senator Borah, pledged promotion of peace by "all honorable means not leading to foreign alliances or political commitments."

America, it said, shall not become a member of the league of nations or the world court, it pledged the party to promote international arbitration through the establishment of free, independent tribunals.

Army, navy and air forces "adequate for national defense" were advocated but cooperation with other nations in the limitation of armaments was promised.

The party was pledged to preserve, protect and defend freedom of religion, speech, the press and radio and the right of assembly and petition. This plank promised "the abiding security of a government of laws as against the autocratic perils of a government of laws."

The subcommittee declared for:

Construction of headwater storage basins to prevent floods;

Equal opportunity for "our colored citizens";

Continuation of the republican policy of "adequate compensation" and care for veterans, their widows and orphans;

An effort to collect the war debt of twelve billion dollars, concerning which, it asserted, the present administration has made no effort even to reopen negotiations.

Platform of 1856 Quoted
The platform quoted this from the first republican platform of 1856:

"Believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the constitution of our country guarantees liberty and equality of rights among our citizens, we oppose all legislation tending to impair them, and we invite the affiliation and cooperation of all men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of these principles."

"The acceptance of the nomination tendered by this convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth," it asserted.

The relief plank proposed that

the problem be returned to state agencies, with federal grants to the states, all employees to be engaged for "merit and fitness"; to encourage self support, with federal works to be done on their merits; and to determine the facts of relief and unemployment.

Concerning security, it said this was possible when the productive capacity is sufficient to furnish a decent standard of living. It said the new deal policies endangered security.

The platform proposed for old age security a "pay as you go policy" by which each generation would take care of its own aged; protection of all of those over 65 with supplementary payments; each state to receive a graduated contribution from the federal government in proportion to that which it made.

It proposed "honest measures" for unemployment insurance with repeal of the unemployment and old age insurance sections of the present social security law, which it said were unworkable.

**HOOVER RAPS NEW
DEAL AND RECEIVES
G. O. P. OVATION**

(Continued from page 1)

little indications of repentance."

He said the New Deal had hit upon the "striking solution" that the way out is to produce less and to increase prices so the people can buy less."

"At least," he cried, "it has enabled the New Deal to take a few hundred thousand earnest party workers to the promised land, it takes the rest of us for a ride into

the wilderness of unemployment."

"What do the New Dealers propose to do with these unstable currencies, unbalanced budgets, debts and taxes?" he asked.

While he concentrated most of his efforts in an attack upon the national administration, he pointed a way in which he thought the republican party might lead the nation.

Two Courses Open
"The immediate task," he said, "is to set the country on the road of genuine recovery from the paths of instability. We have enough inventions and enough accumulated needs to start the physical rebuilding of America."

"The day the republican party can assure right principles we can turn this nation from the demoralization of relief to the contentment of constructive jobs."

"There are some principles," he said, "that cannot be compromised. Either we shall have a society based upon ordered liberty and the initiative of the individual, or we shall have a planned society that means dictation no matter what you call it or who does it."

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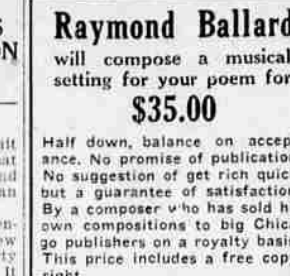
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