

Foreign Relations and World Court Discussed in Harding's Speech

Address Written for San Francisco is Given to Public

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Harding prepared the following speech for California people before he became ill. In this speech he has reported the accomplishments of his administration in the international field, presented the views of his administration on pending international relationships affecting the United States, and urged participation by the United States in the permanent court of international justice as the next major step to be taken.

"With becoming dignity we have maintained our rights; we have yielded willingly to the rights of others, and we dwell in cherished and unthreatened peace," he declared after enumerating the achievements of the last two and a half years, including the conclusion of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary, the arms conference and the British debt settlement.

"Two pending international questions were discussed by the chief executive. With respect to one—the recognition of Russia—he declared, 'international good faith forbids any sort of sanction of the bolshevik policy.' The other question concerned relations with Mexico and in discussing it, Mr. Harding said he earnestly hoped the American commission now in Mexico City would achieve 'definite and favorable results.'

Having in the past two and a half years, as he said, "strengthened our friendly relationships and done much to promote peace in the world," the United States, he maintained, should now do its part to bring the blessings of peace and absence of fear of war to the other nations of the world.

"Nations ought no more need resort to force in the settlement of their disputes or differences than do men in this enlightened day," he asserted. "Out of this conviction, out of my belief in a penitent world craving for the agencies of peace, out of the inevitable presidential contact with the world war's havoc and devastation and the measureless sorrow which attended and has followed, I would be inexcusable to duty and violate all the sentiments of my heart and all my convictions if I failed to urge American support of the permanent court of international justice."

I do not know that such a court will be unailing in the avoidance of war, but I know it is a step in the right direction, and will prove, an advance toward international peace for which the reflective conscience of mankind is calling."

Reconstruction Proposed

Evidently having in mind published statements by members of the senate and others criticizing his St. Louis address in which he proposed a reconstruction of the creative machinery of the court the president said:

"My own sincerity of purpose has been questioned because I do not insist that we shall accept the existing world court precisely as provided. Personally I should vastly prefer the policy of submitting all controversies in which we are concerned to the court as it sits today, against any other agency of settlement yet devised. As president, speaking for the United States, I am more interested in adherence to such a tribunal in the best form attainable than I am concerned about the triumph of presidential firm establishment of the court and our cordial adherence thereto. All else is mere detail."

Prefacing his review of international achievement with the declaration that "when the present national administration came into responsibility world affairs were in a complicated and very difficult posture," the president said four main tasks were undertaken as follows:

"First, the re-establishment of peace with the central powers and the orderly settlement of those important after-problems of the war which directly involved the United States.

"Second, the protection and promotion, amid the chaos of conflicting national interests, of the just rights of the United States and the legitimate interests of American citizens.

"Third, the creation of an international situation, so far as the United States might contribute thereto, which would give the best assurance of peace for the future, and, fourth, the pursuit of the traditional American policy of friendly co-operation with our sister republics of the western hemisphere."

"The eminent success and the far-reaching achievements must have their ultimate appraisal by American public opinion," the executive added, "but I submit them with unrestrained pride and sincere tribute to the historic services of a great secretary of state."

Mr. Harding then proceeded to the enumeration of international achievements, taking up first the negotiation of separate treaties of peace with the central powers which was necessary as "the peace negotiated by my distinguished predecessor, though he was impelled by lofty purposes, had evoked a bitter and undying controversy." The negotiations resulted "in treaties which established peace with those countries on an equitable basis, and at the same time preserved for the United States the rights embodied in the Paris treaties which we had acquired through participation in the common victory."

Next the executive listed the German-American treaty providing for a mixed claims commission to determine American claims against Germany in connection with organized claims of which, he said, "the extraordinary tribute, unparalleled in interna-

tional relationships, was paid to the American sense of justice by the suggestion on the part of Germany that the United States should appoint an American umpire."

Debt Settlement

The settlement of the British debt, the president asserted, was another accomplishment of importance for Great Britain in undertaking the discharge of an obligation of more than 4 1/2 billion dollars "put a fresh stamp of approval on the sacredness of international obligations" and the settlement itself gave "a new assurance of stability throughout the world." Mr. Harding also mentioned the debt settlement virtually concluded with Czechoslovakia and the prospective discussions with Yugoslavia.

The successful settlement of the costs incurred for the maintenance of the American army on the Rhine, listed as another accomplishment, the president said, had "little about it to make sentimental appeal, but it is a gratifying record of sane business and the seemly assertion of our just rights."

Important achievements also were brought about in connection with rights of Americans in mandated territories, the President asserted, adding as examples the conclusion of a treaty with Japan securing American rights to all Pacific islands north of the equator over which Japan exercises its mandate; similar treaties with France and Belgium; and "negotiations now in progress with Great Britain relating to the British mandate territories in Africa and we look with confidence to a satisfactory treaty."

"The outstanding historical, monumental achievement is the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments," declared Mr. Harding before passing to minor accomplishments. "Only a few days ago the government of France gave the ratification which makes unanimous the approval of the nations concerned, and confirms the dawn of a new era in international co-operation for world peace."

"The limitation of armaments conference was significantly triumphant in two accomplishments: It relieved and limited the burdens and found a way to remove the causes of misunderstanding which lead to war. The conference proved one of the greatest achievements in the history of international relations."

The president enumerated the various treaties and agreements which grew out of the conference and then added:

"Probably the most important results of this historically important conference are those which are unwritten and imponderable. I refer to the revolutions of sentiment and purpose to the manifestations of good will and the evident thirst for better understanding. If you would measure the work of the conference, contrast the present opinion as to peace in the east with the view which was widely entertained and frequently expressed before the conference was held. The mists, which had the forebodings of war clouds, have been dispelled."

Mr. Harding also pointed to the good offices performed by American representatives at Lausanne, asserting that although "conical critics sneered as our 'unofficial' representatives" he was firmly of the belief that "American influence at Lausanne played a becoming part, and an influential part, in making for peace, when all the world stood in apprehension of an armed conflagration."

Turning to Latin-American the chief executive reviewed a long list of victories in statecraft and of evidences of good will toward the United States. Among these he included the agreement by Costa Rica and Panama at the behest of the United States to accept an arbitral award of their boundary dispute; economic recovery in Cuba; establishment of provisional government in the Dominican Republic; restoration of peace and order in Haiti; settlement of the old Tacna-Arica dispute by Chile and Peru through the friendly offices of the United States; the recent Central American conference, and the recent fifth international conference of American states at Santiago, Chile.

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people in one of entire and very cordial friendliness, and we have deeply regretted the necessity for the continued suspension of diplomatic relations," said the president in his reference to Mexico. "We have no hatred toward Mexico, no selfish ends to serve at her expense. We have no prompting other than those of a neighborly friendship. We have no desire to interfere in the internal concerns of Mexico. We respect in the Mexican people the same rights of self-determination which we exact for ourselves. It is not for us to suggest what laws she shall have relating to the future, for we willingly acclaim Mexico as the judge of her own domestic policy. We do, however, maintain one clear principle which lies at the foundation of all international intercourse. When a nation has invited intercourse with other nations and has enacted laws under which investments have been legally made, contracts entered into and property rights acquired by citizens of other jurisdictions, it is an essential condition of international intercourse that lawful obligations shall be met, and there shall be no resort to confiscation and repudiation. We are not insistent on the form of any particular assurance against confiscation, but we do desire the substance of such protection, such assurance is in the interest of permanent friendly relations. We have sought to have this wholly defensible attitude understood by our Mexican neighbors ever since the present administration came into power. I am happy to say that we now have our commissioners in conference at Mexico City, and it is earnestly hoped that there may be de-

finite and favorable results from their exchange of views with the Mexican commissioners. We crave not only friendly relationship, but we wish it to be founded upon an understanding which will guarantee its permanence. Upon such an understanding we may jointly promote the most neighborly friendships which shall mutually advantage the two republics."

Replying to the argument that Russia should be recognized by the United States as a means of alleviating distress there, the president said "The establishment of a basis of permanent improvement in Russia, lies solely within the power of those who govern the destinies of that country, and political recognition prior to correcting fundamental errors tends only to perpetuate the ills from which the Russian people are suffering."

"The property of American citizens in Russia, honestly acquired under the laws then existing, has been taken without the process of law, by the mere emission of countless decrees," he added. "Such a policy challenges the very ground-work of righteous intercourse among peoples and tends the basis of good faith everywhere in the world."

PADEREWSKI BUYS TICKETS

PARIS, July 10 (By Mail).—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous Polish pianist and composer, received one of the heartiest welcomes accorded him since his return to the concert stage when he appeared before a Paris audience recently. Thousands of people thronged to see him pass on his way to the theatre, and he was again besieged when the concert, a benefit affair, was concluded.

The French press re-told at great length the story of how the noted artist was expelled from Russia years ago by Emperor Alexander

III, after Paderewski had played before the court.

"You are a great artist, and an honor to Russia," the emperor is reported to have said.

"Pardon, Your Majesty," replied Paderewski, "to Poland."

The next day the pianist received an order to leave Russia, and he had never returned since.

The newspapers here also mentioned the fact that on the day of his first concert, Paderewski drove to the theatre box office and purchased nearly a hundred seats at regular prices, which he distributed among his friends.

His only request to the management was that he be given a dressing room, so that he could let his hands soak in very hot water for half an hour before the concert. He explained that he had found this the best way to make them supple.

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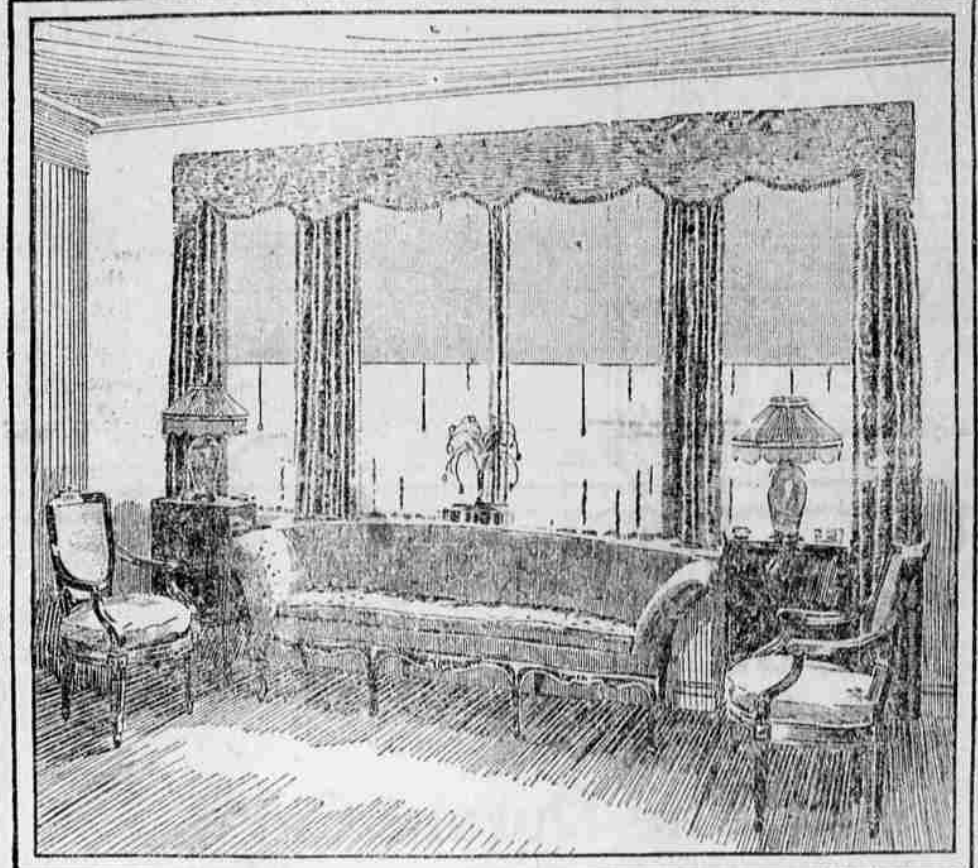
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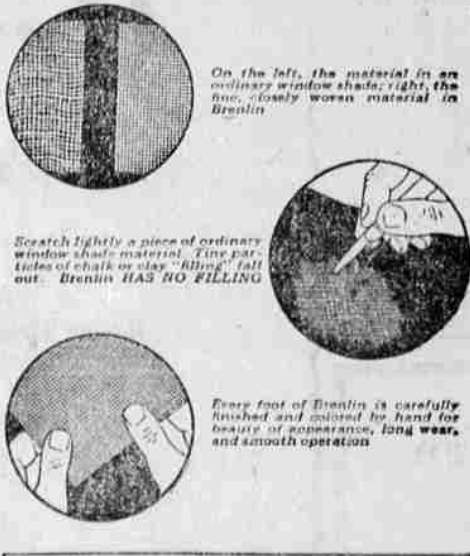
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