## HOOVER MEETS FARM PROBLEM

of Millions on a Workable
Program

FAVORS HIGHER TARIFF WALL

Farmers Must Control and Administer Federal Farm Aid, Says Candidate.

HOOVER ON FARM RELIEF:
An adequate tariff is the founda-

Working out agricultural relief is the most important obligation of the next Administration.

The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income

equal to those of other occupations.

Farming is and must continue an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership.

If the farmers' position is to be improved by larger operations it must be done not on the farm, but

in the field of distributiop.

Our platform lays a solid basis upon which we can build. It offers an affirmative program.

Nature has endowed us with a great system of inland waterways. Their modernization will comprise a substantial contribution to midwest farm relief and development of 20 interior states. There is no more vital method of farm relief.

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Herbert Hoover met the farm question fairly and squarely in his Address of Acceptance at the Stadium of Stanford University.

Nearly one-third of his address was

devoted to this subject, which Hoover termed "the most urgent economic problem in our nation today." He declared bluntly that farm relief must not be delayed by any monetary considerations, urging that "a nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the national prosperity."

The candidate pledged himself to a farm-aid plan in which farmers shall themselves control and administer the federal financial assistance which he proposes to put into effect.

"The most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture," he said. "It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to a solution.

"In my mind most agricultural discussions go wrong because of two false premises. The first is that agriculture is one industry. It is a dozen distinct industries incapable of the same organization. The second false premise is that rehabilitation will be complete when it has reached a point comparable with pre-war. Agriculture was not upon a satisfactory basis before the war. The abandoned farms of the northeast bear their own testimony. Generally there was but little profit in midwest agriculture for many years except that derived from the slow increases in farm land values, Even of more importance is the great advance in standards of living of all occupations since the war. Some branches of agriculture have greatly recovered, but taken as a whole it is not keeping pace with the onward march in other industries.

## Cause and Effect

"There are many causes for failure of agriculture to win its full share of pational prosperity. The after-war deflation of prices not only brought great direct losses to the farmer, but he was often left indebted in inflated dollars to be paid in deflated dollars. Prices are often demoralized through gluts in our markets during the harvest season. Local taxes have been increased to provide the improved roads and schools. The tariff on some products is proving inadequate to protect him from imports from abroad. The increases in transportation rates since the war has greatly affected the price which he receives for his products. Over six million farmers in times of surplus engage in destructive competition with one another in sale of their product, often depressing prices below those levels that could be maintained.

"The whole tendency of our civilization during the last 50 years has been toward an increase in the size of the units of production in order to secure lower costs and a more orderly ad justment of the flow of commodities to the demand. But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be by enlarged farms. The farmer has shown he can increase the skill of his industry without large operations. He is today producing 20 per cent more than eight years ago with about the same acreage and personnel. Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production ma chine. Therefore, if the farmers' position is to be improved by larger operations it must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partially advanced in this direction through co-operatives and pools. But the traditional co-operative is often not a complete solution.

"Differences of opinion as to both causes and remedy have retarded the completion of a constructive program elements interested in the problem of of relief. It is our plain duty to search a particular industry such as manufac-

out the common ground on which we may mobilize the sound forces of agricultural reconstruction. Our platform lays a solid basis upon which to build. It offers an affirmative program.

#### Tariff and Waterwaye

"An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief. Our consumers increase faster than our producers. The domestic market must be protected. Foreign products raised under lower standards of living are today competing in our home markets. I would use my office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy.

"A large portion of the spread be-

ween what the farmer receives for his products and what the ultimate consumer pays is due to increased transportation charges. Increase in railway rates has been one of the penalties of the war. These increases have been added to the cost to the farmer of reaching seaboard and foreign markets and result therefore in reduction of his prices. The farmers of foreign countries have thus been indirectly aided in their competition with the American farmer. Nature has endowed us with a great system of inland waterways. Their modernization will comprise a most substantial contribution to midwest farm relief and to the development of twenty of our interior states. This modernizaation includes not only the great Mississippi system, with its joining of the Great Lakes and of the heart of midwest agriculture to the Gulf, but also a shipway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. These improvements would mean so large an increment in farmers' prices as to warrant their construction many times over. There is no more vital method of farm relief. "But we must not stop here.

"An outstanding proposal of the Party program is the whole-hearted pledge to undertake the reorganization of the marketing system upon sounder and more economical lines. We have already contributed greatly to this purpose by the acts supporting farm co-operatives, the establishment of intermediate credit banks, the regulation of stockyards, public exchanges and the expansion of the Department of Agriculture. The platform proposes

### REPUBLICAN RECORD

Our problems of the past seven years have been problems of reconstruction; our problems of the future are problems of construction. They are problems of progress.

During these years our population has increased eight percent. Yet our national income has increased 45 percent. The number of families has increased 2,300,000 and we have built 3,500,000 new and better homes. We have equipped 9,000,000 more homes with electricity, and through it ery has been lifted from th lives of women. The barriers of time and distance have been swept away and life made freer and larger by the installation of 6,000,more telephones, 7,000,000 radio sets and the service of an

additional 14,000,000 automobiles.

By rigorous economy, federal expenses have been reduced two billions annually. The national debt has been reduced six and a half billions. Taxes have been reduced four successive times. We have doubled savings deposits and near-

ly doubled life insurance.

President Coolidge has not only given a memorable administration, he has left an imprint of rectitude and statesmanship on our country.

to go much farther. It pledges the creation of a Federal Farm Board of representative farmers to be clothed with authority and resources with which not only to still further aid farmers' co-operatives and pools and to assist generally in solution of farm problems but especially to build up with federal finance, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations to protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses.

## Will Cost Money

"Objection has been made that this program, as laid down by the Party Platform, may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the Federal Government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish initial capital with which to build up the farmer to the control of

his own destinies. "This program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only today but which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all questions that will arise in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the Republican Party. It is a definite plan of relief. It needs only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropria-

tions to put it into force.

"During my term as Secretary of Commerce I have steadily endeavored to build up a system of co-operation between the government and business. Under these co-operative actions all elements interested in the problem of

urer, distributor, worker, and consumer have been called in council together, not for a single occasion, but for continuous work. These efforts have been successful beyond any expectation. They have been accomplished without interference or regulation by the government. They have secured progress in the industries, we medy for abuses, elimination of waste, reduction of cost in production and distribution, lower prices to the consumer, and more stable employment and profit. While the problem

POINTS FROM HOOVER SPEECH it shall be an honest campaign; every penny will be publicly ac-

counted for.

Having earned my living with
my own hands I cannot have other
than the greatest sympathy with
the aspirations of those who toil.

Our purpose is to build in this
nation a human society, not an

economic system.

Appointive office, both North, South, East and West,- must be based solely on merit, character, and reputation in the community in which the appointee is to serve.

Participation of women in poli-

tics means higher standards.

Our workers can buy two and often three times more bread and butter than any wage earner in Europe.

By blood and conviction I stand for religious tolerance both in act and in spirit.

Our foreign policy has one pri-

mary object, and that is peace.

Government should not engage in business in competition with its citizens.

varies with every different commodity and with every different part of our great country, I should wish to apply the same method to agriculture so that the leaders of every phase of each group can advise and organize on policies and constructive measures. I am convinced this form of action, as it has done in other industries, can benefit farmer, distributor and consumer.

### Greater Opportunities

"The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next Administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women in other groups: for the farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood.

"The Republican Party has ever been the exponent of protection to all our people from competition with lower standards of living abroad. We have always fought for tariffs designed to establish this protection from imported goods. We also have enacted restrictions upon immigration for the protection of labor from the inflow of workers faster than we can absorb them without breaking down our wage levels.

"The Republican principle of an effective control of imported goods and of immigration has contributed greatly to the prosperity of our country. There is no selfishness in this defense of our standards of living. Other countries gain nothing if the high standards of America are sunk and if we are prevented from building a civilization which sets the level of hope for the entire world. A general reduction in the tariff would admit a flood of goods from abroad. It would injure every home. It would fill our streets with idle workers. It would destroy the returns to our dairymen, our fruit, flax, and livestock growers, and our other farmers."

## Prohibition

On the subject of prohibition, Mr. Hoover repeated his recent declaration: "I do not favor repeal of the 18th Amendment. I stand for efficient enforcement of laws enacted thereunder. Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and farreaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively." And he added the following comment:

"Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred —abuses which must be remedied. Investigation can alone determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law cannot be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United

"Modification of the enforcement laws which would permit that which the Constitution forbids is nullification. This the American people will not countenance. Change in the Constitution can and must be brought about only by the straightforward methods provided in the Constitution itself. There are those who do not believe in the purposes of several provisions of the Constitution. No one denies their right to seek to amend it. They are not subject to criticism for asserting that right. But the Re publican Party does deny the right of anyone to seek to destroy the purposes of the Constitution by indirec-

"Whoever is elected President takes an oath not only to faithfully execute the office of the President, but that oath provides still further that he will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I should be untrue to these great traditions, untrue to my oath of office, were I to declare otherwise,"

# SMITH SPEECH IS PROGRESSIVE, HUMAN, STAND

Democratic Nominee Pledges Self to Administration for Benefit of All the People.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM
TO GET PROMPT ACTION

Will Enforce Dry Law, Stamp Out Corruption and Recommend Changes to Congress—Promises Honest Tariff.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Before an immense throng which gathered to hear his first pronouncement on the issues of the Presidential campaign, Governor Alfred E. Smith accepted the Democratic nomination for President here tonight in an address which was as progressive in character as it was courageous in its terms.

Governor Smith pledged himself and his party to the restoration of honesty in government; to the promotion of a real prosperity for the whole people through actual rather than fancied economies and reorganization in government and the enactment of sound tariff legislation; to the establishment of a foreign policy opposed to unwarranted intervention in Latin-American countries and for the outlawry of war; and to the stamping out of corruption in prohibition enforcement.

The Democratic candidate placed himself squarely on record for farm relief and promised to call together the best informed minds among farmers, business men and economists immediately following the election to devise a practicable plan for the control of surplus crops for submission to Congress at the beginning of his administration.

"Upon the steps of this Capitol where twenty-five years ago I first came into the service of the state, I receive my party's summons to lead it in the nation," said Governor Smith in accepting his party's call. "Within this building I learned the principles, the purposes and the functions of government and to know that the greatest privilege that can come to any man is to give himself to a nation which has reared him and raised him from obscurity to be a contender for the highest office in the gift of its people.
"With a gratitude too strong for "With a gratitude too strong for

the aid of Divine Providence, I accept your summons to a wider field of activity."

He sounded the keynote of his en-

words and with humble reliance upon

tire address when he said:

"Government should be constructive, not destructive; progressive, not

reactionary."

"I am entirely unwilling to accept
the old order of things as the best
unless and until I become convinced
that it cannot be made better," he con

"It is our new world theory that government exists for the people as against the old world conception that the people exist for the government," he said.

The candidate reaffirmed his belief in the soundness of "deliberate action of an informed electorate." He referred to the public issues he carried to the voters in New York State and added:

"That direct contact with the people I propose to continue in this campaign and, if I am elected, in the conduct of the nation's affairs."

He said he would strive to make the nation's policy a reflection of the nation's ideals. Cleveland's phrase, "Public office is a public trust," now takes on new meaning, he said.

"The Republican party today stands responsible for the widespread dishonesty that has honeycombed its administration," Governor Smith asserted.

The Governor attacked the claim of Republican prosperity.

"The Republican party builds its case upon a myth," he said.
Four million men out of work, whole industries prostrate and widespread business discontent do not spell prosperity, he continued.

"Prosperity to the extent that we have it is unduly concentrated and has not equitably touched the lives of the farmer, the wage-earner and the individual business man," said Governor Smith.

Republican leaders have tried to divert attention from the real situation by a propaganda of governmental economy, he asserted.

The Republican party promised re-

organization of the government, he said, yet after seven years the structure is worse than it was in 1921. Governor Smith pointed to the increase in federal appropriations,

against which, he said, the official

spokesman answers only, "We have

given an economical administration."
"I assert that there is no proof,"
Governor Smith declared.

After giving a summary of the government finances, he pointed out that as against the claim of tax reductions there were actually \$24,000,000 more federal taxes collected last year than

in the first year of the Coolidge Ad-

administration.

It is not economy to refuse to make necessary expenditures to provide facilities for the transaction of government business, he said, pointing out that scarcely a city in the country has adequate quarters for federal business at the present time.

the present time.
Anticipating Republican misrepre-

sentation of the Democratic party's position on the tariff, Governor Smith declared:

No Business Upheavat

"The Democratic party does not and under my leadership will not advocate any sudden or drastic revolution in our economic system which would cause business upheaval or popular distress.

"The Democratic party stands squarely for the maintenance of legiti mate business and a high standard of wages for American labor.
"Barrow stanting to the Republican

"Pay no attention to the Republican propaganda and accept my assurance as the leader of our party that Democratic tariff legislation will be honest," he declared. "It will play no favorites. It will do justice to every element in the nation."

He said foreign policy has its roots in the approval of the majority of the people and that he regarded it as a paramount duty to keep alive the interest of the people in questions of foreign policy and to advise the electorate as to facts. He promised to stress the necessity for restoration of cordial relations with Latin-America. The Republican administration has signally failed in its endeavor to re

move the causes of war, he continued.
"I pledge myself to a resumption of a real endeavor to make the outlawry of war effective by removing its causes and to substitute the methods of con-

and to substitute the methods of conciliation, conference, arbitration, and judicial determination," he declared. The President has two duties with respect to the prohibition question, he said.

"The first is embodied in his oath of office," he went on. "If with one hand on the Bible and the other hand reaching up to Heaven, I promise the people of this country that 'I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States,' you may be sure that I shall live up to that oath to the last

"I shall to the very limit execute
the piedge of our platform 'to make
an honest endeavor to enforce time
18th amendment and all other provisions of the Federal Constitution and
all laws enacted pursuant thereto."

The Governor promised "ruthlessly
to stamp out" the present corruption

in prohibition enforcement.

"Such conditions cannot and will not exist under any administration presided over by me," he asserted.

Continuing, he said:

"The second constitutional duty imposed upon the President is 'to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." • • • •

"I shall advise the Congress in accordance with my constitutional duty of whatever changes I deem 'necessary or expedient.' It will then be for the people and the representatives in the national and state legislature to determine whether these changes shall be made."

"I believe in temperance," he con tinued. "We have not achieved temperance under the present system. The mothers and fathers of young men and women throughout this land know the auxiety and worry which has been brought to them by their children's use of liquor in a way which was unknown before prohibition. I believe in reverence for law. Today discegard of the prohibition laws is insidiously sapping respect for all law. I raise, therefore, what I profoundly believe to be a great moral issue involving the righteousness of our national conduct and the protection of our children's morals."

The remedy is to be found in the fearless application of Jeffersonian principles, he continued, to allow for different habits and customs of different parts of the country.

"Some immediate relief would come from an amendment to the Voistead law giving a scientific definition of the alcoholic content of an intoxicating beverage," he said. "The present definition is admittedly inaccurate and unscientific. Each state would then be allowed to fix its own standard of alcoholic content, subject always to the proviso that that standard could not exceed the maximum fixed by the Congress.

"I believe, moreover, that there

should be submitted to the people the question of some change in the provisions of the 18th amendment. Certainly, no one foresaw when the amendment was ratified the conditions which exist today of bootlegging, corruption and open violation of the law in all parts of the country. The people themselves should, after this eight years of trial, be permitted to say whether existing conditions should be rectified. I personally believe in an amendment to the 18th amendment which would give to each individual state itself only after approval by a referendum popular vote of its people the right wholly within its borders to import, manufacture or cause to be manufactured and sell alcoholic beverages, the sale to be made only by the state itself and not for consumption in any public place." "Our Canadian neighbors," he said,

"Our Canadian neighbors," he said, "have gone far in this manner to solve this problem by the method of sale made by the state itself and not by private individuals.

## Saloon Won't Return

"There is no question here of the return of the saloon. When I stated that the saloon 'is and ought to be a defunct institution in this country' I meant it. I mean it today. I will never advocate or approve any law which directly or indirectly permits the return of the saloon."

"This country cannot be a healthy, strong, economic body if one of its of our great republic."

members, so fundamentally important as agriculture, is sick almost to the point of economic death," said Governor Smith, taking up the subject of farm relief.

The Republican administration has made many promises of legislation to cid the farmer, but has kept none of them, he continued.

"The tariff is ineffective on commodities of which there is exportable surplus without controlled sale of the surplus," said Governor Smith. "Our platform points the way to make the tariff effective for crops of which wa produce a surplus.

"Co-operative, co-ordinated marketing and warehousing of surplus farm products is essential just as co-ordinated, co-operative control of the flow of capital was found necessary to the regulation of our country's finances.

"Our platform declares for the development of co-operative marketing and an earnest endeavor to solve the problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed unit of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance. Only the mechanics remain to be devised. I propose to substitute action for inaction and friendliness for hostility. In my administration of the government of my state, whenever I character, I called into conference those best equipped on the particular subject in hand. I shall follow that Farmers and farm leaders with such constructive aid as will come from sound economists and fair-minded leaders of finance and business must work out the details. There are vary. ing plans for the attainment of the end which is to be accomplished. Such plans should be subjected at once to searching, able and fair-minded analysis, because the interests of all require that the solution shall be conomically sound."

#### Will Call Conference

Governor Smith then promised to summon an agricultural conference to work out the solution, saying:

"If I am elected, I shall immediately after election ask leaders of the type I have named, irrespective of party, to enter upon this task. I shall join with them in the discharge of their duties during the coming winter and present to Congress immediately upon its convening the solution recommended by the body of men best fitted to render this signal service to the nation. I shall support the activities of this body until a satisfactory law is placed upon the statute books."

On the subject of transportation Governor Smith said he believed in encouraging the construction and use of modern highways to carry the short haul of small bulk commodities and to aid in marketing farm products.

Also of great importance, he said, is the development of transportation by our waterways, which are still in a highly undeveloped state.

highly undeveloped state.

Linked with waterways development is the control of floods, the governor said. He declared that the two Republican administrations had waited for the Mississippi flood of last year instead of taking leadership in this important work.

"The money actually appropriated for flood relief is too small to make even a start," Governor Smith asserted. "Too much time has been spent in squabbling over who shall pay the bill."

Governor Smith pledged himself "to a progressive, liberal conservation policy based upon the same principles to which I have given my support in the State of New York," and to fight against selfish aggression "wherever it appears and irrespective of whom it may involve."

"The sources of water power must remain forever under public ownership and control," he said.

Benefits growing from the development of water power as an incident to the regulation of the Colorado River should be "equitably distributed among the states having right of owpership," Governor Smith declared.

It would be the policy of his administration to develop a method of operation for Muscle Shoals which would reclaim for the government some fair revenue from the enormous expenditure already made, he said.

Red tape and autocratic bureaucra-

Red tape and autocratic bureaucracy should be brushed aside in caring for veterans in distress, Governor Smith said. Likewise, he said he would continue his sympathetic interest in the advancement of progressive legislation for working men and women, the proper care of maternity, infancy and childhood, and the encouragement of activities which advance public health.

His Labor Policy
Turning to the labor question, Governor Smith said:

"The reasonable contentment of those who toll with the conditions under which they live and work is an essential basis of the nation's well-being. The welfare of our country, therefore, demands governmental concern for the legitimate interest of labor."

In conclusion the governor said in part:

"I pledge a complete devotion to the welfare of our country and our people. I place that welfare above every other consideration and I am satisfied that our party is in a position to promote it. To that end I here and now declare to my fellow countrymen, from one end of the United States to the other, that I will dedicate myself with all the power and energy that I possess, to the sarries of our great republic."

Word was received late W.d. nesday of the death of Loren Porter, in Portland. Funeral anoucements have not yet been

Mr. Bourks, of the Western Newspaper Un'on was in Turner on business Wednesday.

A cow jumping onto the highway near the Tubercular hospital caused a severe auto accident that may result in the loss of an eye for the man who was driving. The cow struck on the front of the car, breaking the wind shield, a peice of glass entering the eye of the driver, The party's name was not learned.

action for inaction and friendliness for hostility. In my administration of the government of my state, whenever I was confronted with a problem of this character, I called into conference those best equipped on the particular subject in hand. I shall follow that course with regard to agriculture. Farmers and farm leaders with such constructive aid as will come from sound economists and fair-minded

## Women's Leader



RS, ALVIN T. HERT of Kentucky, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, who is in charge of the Hoover Curtis campaign among the women of the country. She is one of the nation's most widely known political leaders. She has many interests, but finds time to manage successfully her thirteen hundred acre farm.

## Singer in Politics



Grace Divine, of Cincinnati, Metropolitan opera star, heads Hoover
Committee of American musicians.
She has put her wonderful contraito
voice at the service of the campaign
managers for any dates not already
pre-empted by her full opera and corpcert engagements.

## HOOVERISMS

It is the individual alone who can function in the world of intellect and in the field of leadership.

No sensible business man wants ekker a boom or slump. He wants stability.