

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WORLD-GOVERNING WITH ITS SUPER-POWERS. THIS REPUBLIC WILL HAVE NO PART. SAYS PRESIDENT IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Highest Purpose of Covenant Declared Defeated by "Linking It With Treaty of Peace and Making It Enforcing Agency of Victors of War—With Peace Proclaimed at Home, We May Proceed to Negotiate Coveted Relationships" With World—Nation's Obligation to Europe Is Declared Fully Recognized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—President Harding's address to congress was as follows:

Members of the congress: You have been called to an extraordinary session to give your consideration to national problems far too pressing to be long neglected. I have no doubt that the legislation and administration amid conditions as difficult as ours government has ever contemplated. Under our political system the people of the United States have charged the new congress and the new administration with the solution, the readjustment, reconstruction and restoration which must follow in the wake of war.

It may be regretted that we were not able to meet in person after the war, so little made ready to return to the nation, but we are not to be discouraged. Indeed, we must be more firmly resolved to undertake our work with high hope, and invite every factor in our citizenship to join in the effort to find our normal, onward way again.

The American people have appreciated the situation with that tolerance and patience which go with understanding they will give to us. The influence of their opinion which ultimately becomes the edict of any popular government, is not to be despised. It is the duty of every citizen, and will join in the give and take which is so essential to firm government.

Home Problems Come First.
First in mind must be the solution of our problems at home, even though they may be less important than those of our foreign relations. The surest procedure is to put its own house in order.

I know of no more pressing problem at home than the readjustment of expenditures within the limits of our national income, and at the same time to reduce the burden of war taxation from the shoulders of the American people.

One thing is unimpaired that economy is a much employed cry. It is frequently stressed in the nation, but it is ours to make it an outstanding and ever-impelling influence in both legislation and administration.

The untrained tendency to heedless expenditure and the attending growth of public indebtedness, extending from the state and municipality, and including the smallest political subdivision, constitute the most dangerous phase of government today. The nation cannot restrain except in its own aid, but it is an example of a wholesome reversal.

Gradual Liquidation Urged.
The staggering load of war debt must be cared for by a gradual and gradual liquidation. We shall hasten the solution and aid effective in lifting the burden of war taxation strike resolutely at expenditure. It is far more easily said than done, but it is a duty we owe to our country. We are so little questioned, the emergency was so compelling, and the little millions and counted the treasury inexhaustible. The situation if we ever keep in mind that a continuation of such a course is inevitable.

Our current expenditures are running at the rate of approximately five billion a year, and this is not a bearable. There are two agencies to be employed in correction; one is the reduction of expenditures, and the other is the utmost economy in administration. Let me charge department heads with this necessity. I am sure that the congress and the administration will safely count on the support of all patriotic citizens in this effort.

Retrenchment Is Imperative.
The estimates of receipts and expenditures and the statements as to the condition of the treasury, prepared to present to you will indicate the need of retrenchment. In order to carry on the government's business and meet its current needs, it is imperative that we should have a reduced budget for 1922. Unless there are striking cuts in the important fields, the government's budget for 1922 will be in excess of \$5,000,000,000. This would mean total internal tax collections of about one billion less than in 1921, and a deficit of one billion less than in 1921.

The most substantial relief from the tax burden has been the reduction of internal taxes and the revision or repeal of those taxes which are so artificial and burdensome as to defeat their own purpose. The thoroughgoing revision of the internal tax laws, made this year, is, in my judgment, a requisite to the protection of the revenues, is, in my judgment, a requisite to the country. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the congress will be able to pass without delay the bill which will reduce the revenue laws and such emergency tariff measures as are necessary to carry on the government's business.

Justice Right of All.
Congress may well investigate and legislate to protect the rights of all. The federal government and the federal regulations are lacking in helpfulness or hindrance to the carrying on of the business of the people. The carrying on of the business of the people is the right of all. The carrying on of the business of the people is the right of all.

Trade Follows Production.
This republic can never realize its full potentialities as a nation of commerce, and never worthy of the traditions of early days of the expanding republic until the millions of tons of shipping which we have constructed are put to use in the carrying on of the business of the people. The carrying on of the business of the people is the right of all.

Monopolies to Be Fought.
Private monopolies tending to prevent the development of needed facilities should be prohibited. Government owned facilities, where possible without unduly interfering with private enterprise or needs, should be made available for general use. Particularly desirable is the provision of public cable and radio services at reasonable rates for the transmission of news and for the carrying on of the business of the people.

Highways Must Be Maintained.
Highways, no matter how generous the outlay for construction, cannot be maintained without patrol and constant repair. Such conditions, insisted on in the grant of federal aid, will safeguard the public and the government against the federal government against political abuses which tend to defeat the very purpose for which the federal aid is granted.

Aircraft Development Urged.
Aviation is inseparable from either the army or the navy and the government must, in the interests of national defense, encourage its development.

markets secure and build thereon for our trade with the world.

A very important matter is the establishment of the government's business on a business basis. There is a tendency to regard the government as a public utility, and the public utility of the federal government. But there is knowledge of the high cost of the government today, and high cost of living is inseparably linked with high cost of government. The high cost of government is the high cost of the high living cost until government's cost is notably reduced.

Budget System Demanded.
Let me most heartily commend the enactment of legislation providing for a budget system. Congress has already recorded its belief in budget. It will be a very great satisfaction to know of its early enactment, so that it may be employed in the establishment of the economy and business methods so essential to the minimum of expenditure.

I have said to the people that we meant to provide less of government in business as well as more business in government. It is to have in mind that business has a right to pursue its normal, legitimate business, and it ought to have no call to meet government's means when the government is borne by the public treasury. There is no challenge to honest and lawful business success. But government approval of fortunate, untrammeled business does not mean toleration of restraint of trade.

There can be no complete correction of the high living cost until government's cost is notably reduced.

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Labor must join management in understanding that the public which pays is the public to be served and simple justice is the right of an people.

With federal participation (in highway construction) established, it is important to exert federal influence in developing comprehensive plans looking to the promotion of commerce.

The United States means to establish and maintain a great merchant marine.

Carrying is second only to production in establishing and maintaining the flow of commerce to which we rightly aspire.

Experience demonstrates the need for effective regulation of both domestic and international radio operation.

Aircraft is inseparable from either the army or the navy, and the government must, in the interests of national defense, encourage its development.

Government agencies looking to the welfare of the ex-service men should be placed under one directing head.

Congress must perfect the policy of generous gratitude, and conscientious administration must stamp out abuses in the very beginning.

Government's obligation affirmatively to encourage development of the highest and most efficient type of citizenship is accepted almost universally.

Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy.

We are ready to co-operate with other nations to approximate disarmament, but prudence forbids that we disarm alone.

In the existing league of nations, the world governing with its super-powers, this republic will have no part.

Manifestly, the highest purpose of the league of nations was defeated in linking it with the treaty of peace and making it the enforcing agency of the victors of the war.

In rejecting the league covenant we make no surrender of our hope and aim for an association to promote peace in which we would most heartily join.

To establish the state of technical peace without further delay, I would approve the declaratory resolution by congress to that effect, with qualifications essential to protect our rights.

Peace engagements cannot ignore the old world relationships or the settlements already effected.

With the superior governing league definitely rejected and with . . . peace proclaimed at home, we may proceed to negotiate the coveted relationships so essential to all.

MESSAGE FEATURES INDICATE POLICIES FOR WHICH PRESIDENT HARDING STANDS.

I know of no more pressing problem at home than to restrict national expenditures and lift burdens of war taxation from the shoulders of the American people.

There are two agencies to be employed in correction: One is the reduction of expenditures, and the other is the utmost economy in administration. Let me charge department heads with this necessity. I am sure that the congress and the administration will safely count on the support of all patriotic citizens in this effort.

It is earnestly hoped that congress will enact without delay a revision of the revenue laws and such emergency tariff measures as are necessary to protect American trade and industry.

I believe in the protection of American industry, and it is our purpose to prosper America first.

Today American agriculture is menaced and its products are down to pre-war normals.

We cannot sell unless we buy, but ability to sell is based on home development and the fostering of home markets.

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RECOGNITION EFFECT IN POLICIES AND PROPOSALS.

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In the national referendum to which I have adverted we pledge our efforts toward such association, and the pledge will be faithfully kept. In the light of policy and performance we told the American people we meant to seek an early establishment of peace, and we have done so.

Among the allied and associated powers continues in the technical state of war against the central powers of Europe. This anomalous condition, ought not to be permitted to continue. It is the duty of the technical peace without further delay, resolution by congress to that effect, with qualifications essential to protect our rights.

It would be the simplest keeping of faith with ourselves, and could in no sense be construed as desertion of the war, for these powers already are at peace.

America's Position Clear.
Such a resolution should undertake to do more than to declare the state of peace. It should declare that it must add no difficulty to the restoration of the world's peace, and that upon which the world's recovery must be founded. Neither former enemy nor ally can afford to be neutral, because our attitude as to the restoration of peace and the necessity for just reparations and compensation has had formal and very earnest effect.

It would be unwise to undertake to make a statement of future policy, but it is our duty to declare that such a declaration of a state of peace, in correcting the failure of the executive in covenant with the treaty of peace, is the history of the national powers of the senate, we wish to the other extreme, equally objectionable. Congress or the senate should assume the function of executive. Our highest duty is the preservation of the constitution and the constituted powers of each and promotion of the spirit of co-operation so essential to our common welfare.

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