Cummings' Keynote Speech Forceful Summary of Democratic Record, Convincing in Appeal

WILSON REGIME CONSTRUCTIVE IN AIM AND RESULTS

Democratic National Convention, San Francisco, Cal., June 28.—Homer Cummings, temporary chairman of the national Democratic convention, gave the following keynote speech at San Francisco today:

"At this high hour when the destinies not only of political parties but of peoples are at stake; when social unrest is everywhere apparent; when existing forms of government are being challenged, and their very foundations disturbed or swept away, it is well for us, here in America, to pause for a period of solemn deliberation.

"We, who assemble in this great convention, counsel together, not merely as members of a party, but as children of the Republic. Love of country and devotion to human service should purge our hearts of all unworthy or misleading motives. Let us fervently pray for a Divine blessing upon all that we do or undertake. Let us pledge ourselves anew to equality of opportunity; the unity of our country above the interests of groups or classes; and the maintenance of the high honor of America in her dealings with other nations.

"The people will shortly determine which political instrumentality is best suited to their purposes, most responsive to their needs. They will have before them many platforms and many promises. In what direction will they turn? There is no better way of judging the future than by the past. We ask, therefore, that the people turn from the passions and the prejudices of the day to the consideration of a record as clear as it is enduring.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

"The Republican party was unsuccessful in the elections of 1912 because it had persistently served special interests and had lost touch with the spirit of the time. Those who controlled its destiny derived their political inspiration from "the good old days of Mark Hanna" and neither desired a new day nor were willing to recognize a new day when it had dawned. To each pressing problem they sought merely to reapply the processes of antiquity.

"There were elements in the Republican party which were intolerant of its mental sloth and moral irresponsibility. These influences sought to gain party control in 1912 and again, in 1916. They renewed the hopeless struggle at the convention recently held at Chicago.

"Despite these efforts, the leaders who have manipulated the party mechanism for more than a generation are still in undisputed control.

"The Republican platform, reactionary and provincial, is the very apotheosis of political expediency. Filled with premeditated slanders and vague promises, it will be searched in vain for one constructive suggestion for the reformation of the conditions which it criticises and deplores. The oppressed peoples of the earth will look to it in vain. It contains no message of hope for Ireland; no word of mercy for Armenia, and it conceals a sword for Mexico. It is the work of men concerned more with material things than with human rights. It contains no thought, no purpose, which can give impulse or thrill to those who love liberty and hope to make the world a safer and happier place for the average man.

DEMOCRATIC ACHIEVEMENTS

"The Democratic party is an unentangled party—a free party—owing no allegiance to any class or group or special interest. We were able to take up and carry through to success the great progressive program outlined in our platform of 1912. During the months which intervened between March 4, 1913, and the outbreak of the World war, we placed upon the statute books of our country more effective, constructive and remedial legislation than the Republican party had placed there in a generation.

"The income tax was made a permanent part of the revenue producing agencies of the country, thereby relieving our law of the reproach of being unjustly burdensome to the poor. The extravagances and inequities of the tariff system were removed and a non-partisan tariff commission was established so that future revisions might be made in the light of accurate information, scientifically and impartially obtained. Pan-Americanism was encouraged, and the bread thus cast upon the international waters came back to us many fold. The great reaches of Alaska were opened up to commerce and development. Dollar diplomacy was destroyed. A corrupt lobby was driven from the national capitol. An effective seaman's act was adopted. The federal trade commission was created. Child labor legislation was enacted. The parcel post and the rural free delivery were developed. A good roads bill and a rural credits act were passed. A secretary of labor was given a seat in the cabinet of the president. Eight hour laws were adopted. The Clayton amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act was passed, freeing American labor and taking it from the catagory of commodities. The Smith-Lever bill for the improvement of agricultural conditions was enacted. A corrupt practice act was adopted. A well considered warehouse act was passed. Federal employment bureaus were created. Farm loan banks, postal savings banks and the federal reserve system were established.

FARMER IS BENEFITED

"These enactments, and many other provisions of a remedial character, had a cleansing and quickening effect upon the economic life of our country. The farmer was freed from the deadening effects of usurious financial control. Labor was given its magna charta of liberty. Business and finance were released from the thraldom of uncertainty and hazard. The economic life of America was refreshed by the vitalizing breath of economic freedom.

"This extraordinary narration sounds like a platform of promises. The sober fact is that it is an inadequate recital of actual performance. It constitutes Democracy's response to the demands of social justice. It is our answer to the antiquated slander that the Democratic party is unable to understand the great affairs of the country.

"If the Democratic party had accomplished nothing more than the passage of the federal reserve act, it would be entitled to the enduring gratitude of the nation. This act supplied the country with an elastic currency controlled by the American people. Panics—the recurring phenomena of disaster which the Republican party could neither control nor explain—are now but a memory. Under the Republican system, there was an average of one bank failure every 21 days for a period of nearly 40 years. After the passage of the federal reserve system, there were, in 1915, four bank failures; in 1916 and 1917, three bank failures; in 1918, one bank failure; and in 1919, no bank failures at all. The federal reserve system, passed over the opposition of the leaders of the Republican party, enabled America to withstand the strain of war without shock or panic; and ultimately made our country the greatest creditor nation of the world.

WAR IS REVIEWED

"And then the great war came on. Ultimately, by the logical steps of necessity, our peace-loving nation was drawn into the conflict. The necessary war legislation was quickly supplied.

"A war finance corporation was created. War risk insurance was provided. Shipbuilding laws re-established America's supremacy upon the seas. The office of alien property custodian was created. A war industries board was established. A war trade board was created. Food and fuel regulations were formulated. Vast loans were successfully floated. Vocational training was provided. A national council of defense was created. Industry was successfully mobilized.

"Almost over night, the factories of the nation were made a part of the war machine, and the miraculous revival of the shipping industry filled the ocean lanes with our transports.

"Our fleet laid the North sea mine barrage. We sent fighting craft to every sea and brought new courage and inventive genius to the crucial fight against the U-boat.

"In transporting our troops to France, we never lost a man in a ship convoyed by the American navy.

"One of the first decisions was between the "volunteer system" and the selective draft. Many patriotic citizens strongly deprecated conscription and dreaded its possibilities. The administration, however, placed its influence behind the measure, secured its passage, and made possible the winning of the war.

"It proved a democratic system assuring equal service, equal danger and equal opportunity. At one stroke of the pen, bounty jumping, the hired substitutes that had disgraced the management of the Civil war were made impossible. The selection of men to go to the front was placed not merely in the hands of the civil authorities, but actually in the hands of the friends and neighbors of the men eligible for service. No fundamental law was ever administered with such scrupulous honor. Not one breath of scandal touched this legislation; and so cheerfully was it accepted that today, the term "draft dodger" is an epithet or reproach in any community.

PARTISANSHIP PUT ASIDE

"Partisanship was put aside in the selection of General Pershing as leader of our forces and no military commander in history was ever given a freer hand or more unflagging support. The policy of selecting officers through training camps avoided the use of political favorites and guaranteed competent leadership for the youth of the land. Ten million men were registered within three months from the declaration of war and 32 camp cities, complete in every municipal detail, were built in 90 days.

"In France we had to construct our own docks, railroad lines, storage depots, hospitals and ordnance bases. We had to cut down the forests for our barracks. In June, two months after the declaration of war, our fighting men were in France; in October, Americans were on the firing line; in scarcely more than a year, we had 2,000,000 men in France, had whipped the enemy at Belleau Wood, beaten them back at Chateau-Thierry, wiped out the St. Mihiel salient and delivered the terrific hammer blow at Sedan that virtually ended the war.

"Less than two years ago, General Haig, with the bluntness of a soldier, said: "The British army is fighting with its back to the wall;" Lloyd George was crying: "It is a race between Wilson and Hindenburg;" and France clung like a drowning man to the Rock of Verdun, turning agonized eyes toward America. And America came. We challenge the critics of the administration to point out how, within the limits of human possibility, the war could have been won more promptly or with less loss of American life.

"It was not by mere chance that these things were accomplished. To readjust the processes of peace so as to serve the activities of war required leadership of unexampled skill. Petty criticism of minor defects and individual officials may for a time attract a superficial attention, but the significant things, the great outstanding facts, plead eloquently for the Democratic cause.

GREAT LEADER LAUDED

"Let no one misunderstand us. These great affairs were carried forward under the stimulus of American patriotism, supported by the courage and the spirit of our people. All this is freely and gladly acknowledged, but surely the time has come when, because of the calculated criticism and the premeditated calumnies of the opposition, we are entitled to call attention to the fact that all of these things were accomplished under the leadership of a great Democrat and a great Democratic administration. We have no apologies to make—not one. We are proud of our great navy; we are proud of our splendid army; we are proud of the power of our country and the manner in which that power has been used; we are proud of the work that America has done in the world; we are proud of the heroism of American men and women; and we are proud of the inspired and incomparable leadership of Woodrow Wilson.

"Has not the time come when all Americans, irrespective of party, should begin to praise the achievements of our country rather than to criticise them? Surely a just and righteous sense of national pride should protect us from the insensate assaults of mere partisans. We fought a great war, for a great cause, and we had a leadership that carried America to greater heights of honor and power and glory than she has ever known before in her entire history. If the American flag must be lowered, it will be hauled down in a Republican convention and not in a Democratic convention.

PARTISAN INVESTIGATIONS MADE

"It is this shining record of tremendous achievement that Republican managers and the Chicago platform seek to shame and besmirch. Various congressional committees, which for want of a more appropriate term, are called 'smelling committees,' were appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was any graft in the conduct of the great war. Over 80 investigations have been made, over $3,000,000 have been wasted, and the one result has been to prove that it was the cleanest war ever fought in the history of civilization.

"Through the hands of a Democratic administration, there have passed more than $40,000,000,000, and the finger of scorn does not point to one single Democratic official in all America. It is a record never before made by any political party in any country that ever conducted a war.

"If Republican leaders are not able to rejoice with us in this American triumph, they should have the grace to remain silent, for it does not lie in the mouths of those who conducted the Spanish-American war to indulge in the luxury of criticism. What was there in this war to compare with the typhoid-infested camps and the paper-soled shoe controversy of 1898? What was there in this war to compare to the embalmed beef scandal of the Spanish-American war? Despite all their investigations, not one single Democratic official has either been indicted or accused, or even suspected; and the only dignitary in America of any outstanding political significance who is moving in the direction of the penitentiary is Truman Newberry of Michigan.

G. O. P. INVESTIGATES SELF

"The very power of the Republican party to conduct a partisan investigation of the war, to criticise the president, to control the organization of the senate and to wreck the prospect of world peace rests upon a bare majority of one secured through the tainted senatorial vote from Michigan.

"The Republican party became so fixed in its incorrigible habit of conducting investigations that it finally turned to the fruitful task of investigating itself. For the first time since they entered upon this program they discovered fraud and graft and gross and inexcusable expenditures. The revelations disclose the fact, long understood by the initiated, that the meeting at Chicago was not a convention, but an auction. The highest bidder, however, did not get the prize. The publicity which overtook the proceedings frustrated the initial purpose. In more senses than one the recent Chicago convention has left the Democratic party as the sole custodian of the honor of the country.

"There are men so small in spirit, so pitifully cramped in soul, that they suggest that the war cost too much. The Republican platform echoes this complaint. It was, indeed, an expensive war. War is the most wasteful thing in the world. But is money to be measured against the blood of American soldiers? Would it not be better to spend a billion dollars for shells that were never exploded than to have one American boy on the firing line minus an essential cartridge? Was it not better to prepare for a long war and make it short than to prepare for a short war and make it long? When criticism is made of the expense of the war, let us not forget that we bought with it the freedom and the safety of the civilization of the world.

PREPAREDNESS IS CONSIDERED

"Again, they say that we were not prepared for war. In a strict military sense, a democracy is never prepared for war; but America made ready in a way that was far more effective than by maintaining at enormous cost great armaments which neither party ever advocated and which our people would never approve.

"Wars are not fought by armies alone. They are fought by nations. It is a measuring of the economic strength of nations. The front-line trench is no stronger than the forces which lie behind the trench. The line of communication reaches back to every village, farm, counting-house, factory and home. America prepared by making the economic life of the country sound.

"What would have been our situation if, prior to the outbreak of the war, we had not prepared so that our farmers were able to feed the armies of the world? What would have been our situation if labor had not been willing to follow the leadership of the president? What would have been the situation if we had not established a currency system which made it possible for us to finance the war? What would have been the situation if the Republican party had been in control and had maintained its old attitude toward legislation? There would have been an inevitable breaking down of the economic structure of our country. We would have been caught in the throes of a panic more devastating than any we had ever known. Industrial life would have been disorganized and the tasks of war, difficult as they were, might then have become altogether impossible.

REPUBLICAN RECORD SINCE 1918

"The Republicans have now been in control of the senate and the house for more than a year. They won the election of 1918 upon the faith of alluring promises. They said that they would earnestly support the president, at least until the tasks of war were finished. It was their contention that they would enter upon the work of reconstruction with superior intelligence and even with greater patriotism than would be possible under Democratic leadership. They gave publicity, when they entered upon the recent session, to detailed and ambitious statements as to their program. If we are to be judged, as I hope we may be, by the record, let them also be judged by the record. What have the Republicans accomplished since their political success in 1918? What beneficial results have flowed to the American people? What promises have been redeemed? What progress has been made in the settlement of foreign or domestic questions?

"Twice the president went before congress since the termination of hostilities, calling attention to needed legislation. He urged the passage of laws relating to profiteering; measures to simplify and reduce taxation; appropriate action relative to the returning soldiers; the passage of a resolution concerning the constructive plans worked out in detail by former Secretary Lane and the measures advocated by the secretary of agriculture. He suggested that the congress take counsel together and provide legislation with reference to industrial unrest and the mutual relations of capital and labor. After more than a year of sterile debate, our country has neither peace nor reconstruction. Barren of achievement, shameless in waste of time and money, the record of the present congress is without parallel for its incompetencies, failures and repudiations. Are the American people so unjust or so lacking in discrimination that they will reject the service of a party which has kept its word and place trust in a party which merely renews the broken promises of a previous campaign?

ATTACKS UPON PRESIDENT

"Republican leaders have been moved by a strange and inexplicable jealousy of the president. Their feverish animosity, expressed in gross abuse and through secret intrigue, has been productive of one of the most unhappy chapters in American history, recalling the similar experiences of Lincoln and Washington. Political malice followed the president to the peace table. A senatorial "round robin" was widely circulated. Every device which partisanship could develop was employed for the purpose of weakening the influence of our commission at Paris, and making the task there still more difficult. At a time when every instinct of fairness pleaded for a whole-hearted support of the president, political antagonism and personal envy controlled the anti-administration forces.

"The president made every sacrifice for the cause of peace. The long continued strain while composing differences abroad; the expenditure of nervous vitality and intellectual force in building a new order of human relationships upon the ruins of the old, laid heavy toll upon his reserve powers. Then came the return in triumph, only to find here a widespread propaganda of opposition, making it imperative that he take up in his own country a struggle for the preservation of that which had been won at such incalculable cost. Following the superhuman labors of seven years of unexampled service, this meant the wreck of his health, sickness for months upon a bed of pain, and worse than the physical sickness, the sickness of heart which comes from the knowledge that political adversaries, lost to the larger sense of things, are savagely destroying not merely the work of men's hands, but the world's hope of settled peace. This was the affliction—this the crucifixion.

SLANDERS ARE REPEATED

"As he lay stricken in the White House, the relentless hand of malice beat upon the door of the sick chamber. The enemies of the president upon the floor of the senate repeated every slander that envy could invent, and they could scarcely control the open manifestation of their glee when the great man was stricken at last. The congress was in session for months while the president lay in the White House, struggling with a terrifying illness and, at times, close to the point of death. He had been physically wounded just as surely as were Garfield and McKinley and Lincoln, for, it is but a difference of degree between fanatics and partisans. The congress, during all this period, when the whole heart of America ought to have been flowing out, in love and sympathy, did not find time, amid their bickerings, to pass one resolution of generous import or extend one kindly inquiry as to the fate of the president of their own country.

"And what was his offense? Merely this—that he strove to redeem the word that America had given to the world; that he sought to save a future generation from the agony through which this generation had passed; that he had taken seriously the promises that all nations had made that they would unite at the end of the war in a compact to preserve the peace of the world; and that he relied upon the good faith of his own people. If there was any mistake, it was that he made a too generous estimate of mankind, that he believed that the idealism which had made the war a great spiritual victory, could be relied upon to secure the legitimate fruit of the war—the reign of universal peace.

"In one sense, it is quite immaterial what people say about the president. Nothing we can say can add or detract from the fame that will flow down the unending channels of history.

"Generations yet unborn will look back to this era and pay their tribute of honor to the man who led a people through troublous ways out of the valleys of selfishness up to the mountain tops of achievement and honor, and there showed them the promised land of freedom and safety and fraternity. Whether history records that they entered in or turned their backs upon the vision, it is all one with him—he is immortal.

REQUIREMENTS OF HONOR

"There are men who seem to be annoyed when we suggest that American honor is bound up in this contest, and that good faith requires that we should enter the League of Nations. The whole Republican case is based upon the theory that we may, with honor, do as we please about this matter and that we have made no promises which it is our duty to redeem. Let us turn again to the record.

"The Republican party, in its platform in 1916, had declared for a world court, 'for the pacific settlement of international disputes.' The Progressive party in 1912 and 1916 had likewise declared for an arrangement between nations to make peace permanent. The Democratic party in 1916 had specifically declared in favor of the establishment of a League of Nations. The senate itself, on August 28, 1916, by unanimous vote, passed a measure requesting the president to take the lead in such a world movement.

"On December 18, 1916, the president addressed an identic note to the nations at war, requesting them to state the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. In this note he proposed the creation of a League of Nations, saying:

"'In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world, the people and government of the United States are as vitally and directly interested as the governments now at war. * * * They stand ready and even eager to cooperate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over with every influence and resource at their command.'

"This was four months before America entered the war.

ANSWER IS EVASIVE

"To this identic note, the central powers answered evasively, but the allies, in their reply dated at Paris, January 10, 1917, declared:

"'Their whole-hearted agreement with the proposal to create a League of Nations which shall assure peace and justice throughout the world.'

"On January 22, 1917, the president addressed the senate with reference to these replies, and said:

"'In every discussion of the peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that the peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which shall make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe shall overwhelm us again.'

"Speaking of the league of peace which was to follow the war, he said:

"'If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.'

"Acting upon these proposals, both the French and the British governments appointed committees to study the problem while the war was still in progress.

"On April 2, 1917, the president delivered his famous war message to congress, and thrilled the heart of the country anew by his announced purpose to make the contest 'a war against war.' High above all of our other aims, he placed 'a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.'

WAR IS RECOGNIZED

"Following this message, the congress, by resolution, passed April 6, 1917, recognized the state of war.

"On January 8, 1918, the president went before congress and set forth his famous 14 points. The fourteenth point, which is practically identical in language with the provisions of Article X of the covenant, provided that:

"'A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.'

"Senator Lodge himself, before the exigencies of politics forced him to take the other side, said that an attempt to make a separate peace would 'brand us with everlasting dishonor' and that 'the intent of the congress and the intent of the president, was that there could be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur.' Former President Roosevelt, on July 18, 1918, said:

"'Unless we stand by all our allies who have stood by us, we shall have failed in making the liberty of well-behaved civilized peoples secure and we shall have shown that our announcement about making the world safe for democracy was an empty boast.'

"On November 4, 1918, the armistice was agreed to and it was concluded upon the basis of the 14 points set forth in the address of President Wilson delivered to congress on January 8, 1918, and the principles subsequently enunciated by him. At no point, at no time, during no period while this history was in the making, was one responsible American voice raised in protest.

"Thus, before we entered the war, we made the pledge; during the war we restated the pledge; and when the armistice was signed, all of the nations, ourselves included, renewed the pledge; and it was upon the faith of these promises that Germanay laid down her arms. Practically all of the civilized nations of the earth have now united in a covenant which constitutes the redemption of that pledge. We alone have thus far failed to keep our word. Others may break faith; the senate of the United States may break faith; the Republican party may break faith; but neither President Wilson nor the Democratic party will break faith.

FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE STATED

"In this hemisphere, the mere declaration of our young republic that the attempt of any foreign power to set foot on American soil would be considered an unfriendly act, has served to preserve 'the territorial integrity and the political independence' of the nations of Central and South America. The treaty pledges all of the signatories to make this doctrine effective everywhere. It is the Monroe doctrine of the world.

"The purpose of the league is to give notice that if any nation raises its menacing hand and seeks to cross the line into any other country, the forces of civilization will be aroused to suppress the common enemy of peace. Therein lies the security of small nations and the safety of the world.

"Every war between nations that has ever been fought began in an attempt to seize foreign territory or to invade political independence. If, in 1914, Germany had known that in the event of hostilities, Great Britain would have entered the war; that France would go in; that Italy would go in; that Japan would go in; and that the United States would go in—there would have been no war.

"The opponents of the treaty cry out 'Shall we send our boys abroad to settle a political quarrel in the Balkans?' Immediately the unthinking applaud and the orator records a momentary triumph. Have we forgotten that that is precisely what America has already done? Have we forgotten that we sent more than 2,000,000 men to France, spent more than $20,000,000,000 dollars and sacrificed nearly a hundred thousand lives to settle a Balkan dispute?

WAR FLAME STARTS

"There was a controversy between Serbia and Austria. Territorial questions, political rights and boundary lines were involved. The crown prince of the house of Austria was assassinated. A little flame of war licked up into the powder house of Europe, and in a moment the continent was in flames. It took all the power of civilization to put out the conflagration. How idle to inquire whether we wish to send our boys to settle political disputes in the Balkans!

"It is extraordinary that men should waste our time and vex our patience by suggesting the fear that we may be forced into future wars while forgetting entirely that America was forced into this greatest of all wars. No league of nations existed when we entered the war and it was only when we formed in haste, in the midst of battle, a league of friendship, under unified command, that we were able to win this war. This association of nations, held together by a common purpose, fought the war to a victorious conclusion, dictated the terms of the armistice and formulated the terms of peace. If such a result could be achieved by an informal and temporary agreement, why should not the association be continued in a more definite and binding form? What plausible reason can be suggested for wasting the one great asset which has come out of the war? How else shall we provide for international arbitration? How else shall we provide for a permanent court of international justice? How else shall we provide for open diplomacy? How else shall we provide safety from external aggression? How else shall we provide for progressive disarmament? How else shall we check the spread of Bolshevism? How else shall industry be made safe and the basis of reconstruction established? How else shall society be steadied so that the processes of healing may serve their beneficent purpose? Until the critics of the league offer a better method of preserving the peace of the world, they are not entitled to one moment's consideration in the form of the conscience of mankind.

JUSTICE IS GUARANTEED

"Not only does the covenant guarantee justice for the future but it holds the one remedy for the evils of the past. As it stands today, war is the one way in which America can express its sympathy for the oppressed of the world. The League of Nations removes the conventional shackles of diplomacy. Under the covenant, it is our friendly right to protest against tyranny and to act as counsel for the weak nations now without an effective champion.

"The Republican platform contains a vague promise to establish another or a different form of association amongst nations, of a tenuous and shadowy character. Our proposed co-partners in such a project are unnamed and unnamable. It is not stated whether it is proposed to invite the nations that have established the present league to dissolve it and to begin anew, or whether the purpose is to establish a new association of a competitive character, composed of the nations that repudiate the existing league. The devitalizing character of such an expedient requires no comment. Fatuous futility could be carried no farther. There is no mental dishonesty more transparent than that which expresses fealty to a league of nations while opposing the only League of Nations that exists or is ever apt to exist. Why close our eyes to actual world conditions? A League of Nations already exists. It is not a project, it is a fact. We must either enter it or remain out of it.

"What nations have actually signed and ratified the treaty?

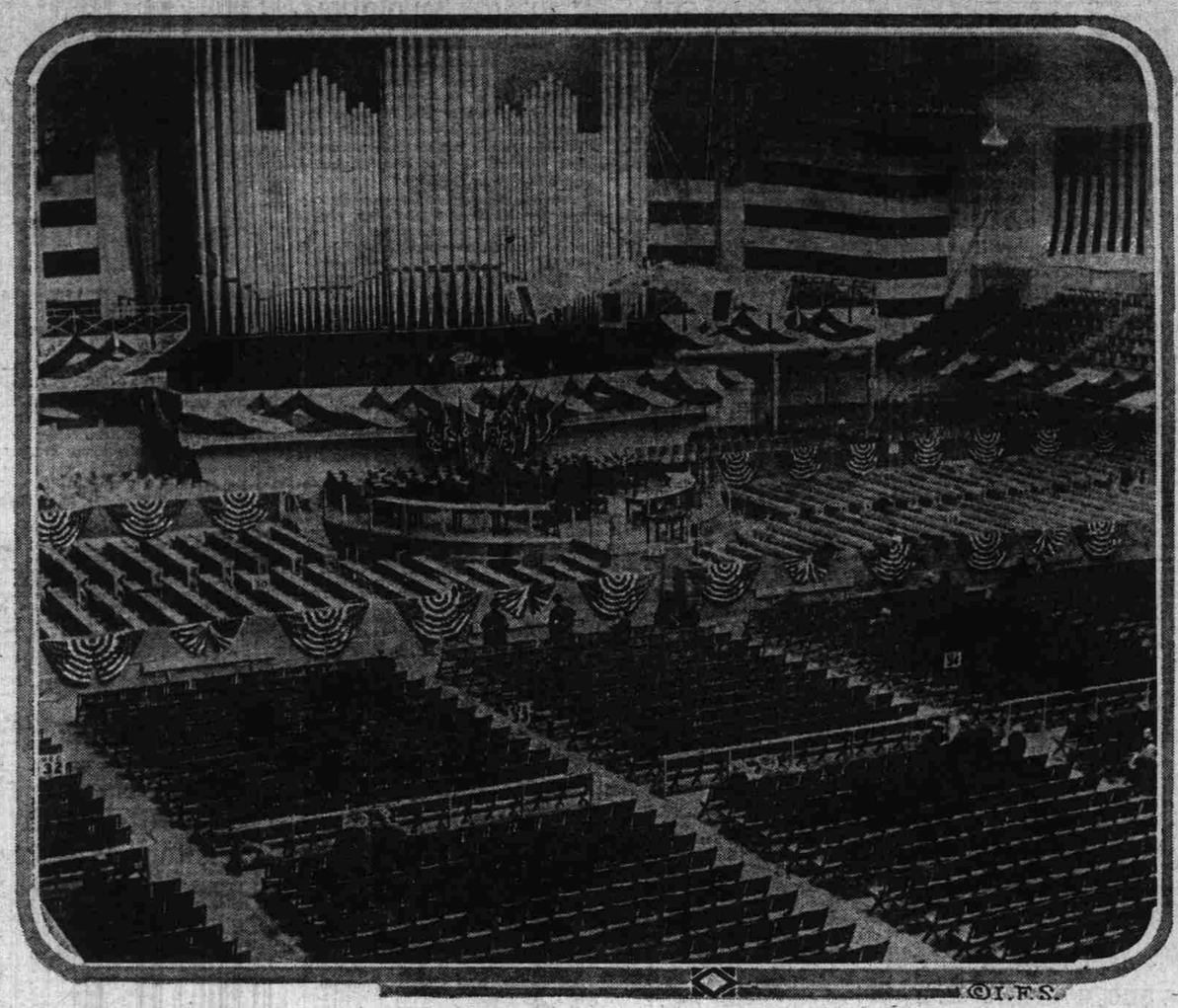
"Brazil, Bolivia, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Czecho-Slovakia, Guatemala, Liberia, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Siam, Greece, Poland, Japan, Italy, France and Belgium.

"What neutral states, invited to join the league, have actually done so?

"Norway, Venezuela, the Netherlands,

(Concluded on Page Five, Column Two)

CIVIC AUDITORIUM IN SAN FRANCISCO WHERE CONVENTION IS HELD



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DEMOCRATIC ERA IS ONE OF SIGNAL HIGH ACHIEVEMENT

POST TOASTIES

are the best eating I know of —says Bobby

Superior corn flakes that make you want more.

Saving Is Not Speculative

THERE'S no element of risk in saving. The only point of uncertainty is whether you are a good saver or a bad one. And that phase of it is your own responsibility, of course.

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