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## HARDING VOICES DIS PLEASURE ON **RECENT TAX BILL AND SAYS THAT** IT IS TO BE RECONSIDERED LATER

Washington, Dec. 6.-(I. N. S.)-Pres-dent Harding's message to congress to-av was as follows: ident Harding's message to congress today was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Members of Con-

gress: It is a very grafifying privilege to come to the congress with the republic at peace with all the nations of the world. More, it is equally gratifying to report that our country is not only free from every impending menace of war, but there are growing assurances of the permanency of the peace which we so deeply cherish. For approximately ten years we have dwelt amidst menaces of wars, or as participants in war's actualities, and the inevitable aftermath with its dis-ordered conditions has added to the dif-ficulties of government which ade-

ficulties of government which ade-quately cannot be appraised except by who are in immediate contact and the responsibilities. WORLD IS INVOLVED

Our task would be less difficult if we Our task would be less difficult if we had only ourselves to consider, but so much of the world was involved, the dis-ordered conditions are so wellnigh uni-versal, even among nations not engaged in actual warfare, that no permanent readjustments can be effected without consideration of our inescapable rela-tionship to world affairs in finance and trade. Indeed, we should be unworthy trade. Indeed, we should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were un-mindful of social, moral and political conditions which are not of direct con-cern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and the very becom-ing interest of a people blest with our national good fortune.

It is not my purpose to bring to you a program of world restoration. In the main such a program must be worked out by the nations more directly con-cerned. They must themselves turn to out by cerned. the he the heroic remedies for the menacing, conditions under which they are strug-gling, then we can help and we mean to help. We shall do so unsetticit help. We shall do so unsellishly, be-cause there is compensation in con-sciousness of assisting, selfishly because the commerce and international ex-changes in trade, which marked our high tide of fortunate advancement, are possible only when the nations of all continents are restored to stable order

and normal relationships. In the main the contri main the contribution of this republic to restored normalcy in the world must come through the initiative of the executive branch of the govern-ment, but the best of intentions and most carefully considered purposes would fail utterly if the sanction and the cooperation of congress were not cheerfully accorded

I am very sure we shall have no con-lict of opinion about constitutional flict of opinion about constitutional duties or authority. During the anxleties of war, when necessities, seemed compelling, there were excessive grants of authority and an extraordinary con-centration of powers in the chief execu-

## EMERGENCIES ENDED

The repeal of war-time legislation and the automatic expirations which attend the peace proclamations have put an to these emergency excesses, but I the wish to go further than that. nt to join you in restoring in the end to the I want to most cordial way the spirit of coordina-tion and cooperation and that mutual-ity of confidence and respect which is lar go

Iaw. I am not unmindful of the constitu-tional difficulties. These can be met by giving authority to the chief executive, who could proclaim additional duties to meet conditions which the congress may designate. WOULD NOT ENLARGE POWER.

good of the republic as a whole. It would be ungracious to withhold acknowledgment of the really large vol-ume and excellent quality of work ac-complished by the extraordinary session of congress which so recently adjourned. I am not unmindful of the very difficult tasks with which you were called to deal, and no one can ignore the insist-ent conditions which, during recent years, have called for the continued and almost exclusive attention of your mem-bership to public work. It would sug-gest insincerity if I expressed complete accord with every expression recorded in your roll calls, but we are all agreed about the difficulties and the inevitable divergence of opinion in seeking the re-At this point I must disavow any de-size to enlarge the executive's power or add to the responsibilities of the office. If there were any other plan, I would prefer it. ••• There is a manifest difference of opin-ien chart the parts of the office. ion about the merits of American valua-tions. Many nations have adopted deliv-ery valuation as the valuation for col-lecting duties; that is, they take the cost of the imports delivered at the port of entry as the basis for levying duty. It is no radical departure, in view of varying conditions and the dimensioned state of

divergence of opinion in seeking the re-duction, amelioration and readjustment of the burdens of taxation.

ought to be encouraged. I believe con-gress ought to well consider the desira-bility of the only promising alternative, namely, a provision authorizing pro-claimed American valuation, under pre-scribed conditions, on any given list of articles imported.

of the burdens of taxation. Later on, when other problems are solved, I shail make some recommenda-tions about renewed consideration of our tax program, but for the immedi-ate time before us, we must be content with the billion dollar reduction in the tax draft upon the people and dimin-ished irritations, banished uncertainty and improved methods of collection. By your sustainment of the rigid econ-omies already inaugurated, with hopedby your sustainment of the visit com-omies already inaugurated, with hoped-for extensions of the economies and added efficiency in administration, I be-lieve further reductions may be en-acted and hindering burdens abolished. HIGH PRAISE FOR BUDGET

Visions for decrease. A raté may be just today and entirely out of propor-tion six months from today. If our tariffs are to be made equitable, and not necessarily burden our imports and hin-der our trade abroad, frequent adjust-ment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modifica-tion by act of congress for any one or a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules. I think we shall go In these urgent economies we shall be immensely assisted by the budget sys-tem for which you made provision in the extraordinary session. The first budget is before you. Its preparation is a sig-

nal achievement, and the perfection of the system, a thing impossible in the few months available for its initial trial. array of schedules, I think we shall go a long ways towards stabilization, if there is recognition of the tafiff com-mission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation. will mark its enactment as the beginning of the greatest reformation in gov-ernmental practices since the beginning of the republic. There is pending a grant of authority

to the administrative branch of the government for the funding and settle-ment of our vast foreign loans growing

I think it is fair for the congress to I think it is fair for the congress to assume that the executive branch of the government would adopt no major pol-icy in dealing with these matters which would conflict with the purpose of con-gress in authorizing the loans, certainly not without asking congressional ap-proval, but there are minor problems in-cident to prudent loan transactions and the safeguarding of our interests which cannot even be attempted without this authorization. It would be below Secure

cannot even be attempted without this authorization. It would be helpful to ourselves and it will improve conditions among our debtors if funding and the settlement of defaulted interest may be egotiated.

have been giving, and are giving now, of our influence and appeals to minimize the likelihood of war and throw off the crushing burdens of armament. It is all alternative social throws of armament. The previous congress, deeply con-cerned in behalf of our merchant ma-rine, in 1920, enacted the existing ship-ping laws, designed for the upbuilding w off the It is all soul im-oved and now for on the vary of society we have the likelihood of war and throw off the crushing burdens of armament. It is all very earnest, with a national soul im-pelling. But a people unemployed and gaunt with hunger, face a situation quite .of poverty ping laws, designed for the upputding of the American merchant marine. Among other things provided to en-courage our shipping on the world's seas, the executive was directed to give as disheartening as war and our greater obligation today is to do the govern-PITIES RICH, PITIES POOR notice of the termination of all exist ment's part toward resuming produc-tivity and promoting fortunate and re-munerative employment. ing commercial treaties in order to ad-mit of reduced duties on imports car-ried in American bottoms. During the Through the eradication of illiteracy kind has reached a stage where we may Something more than tariff protection required by American agriculture. To be farmer has come the earlier and life of the act no executive has complied with this order of the congress. When fairly say that in the United States equality of opportunity has been at-tained, though all are not prepared to embrace it. There is, indeed, a too great the present administration came farmer has come the earlier and heavier burdens of readjustment. sibility it began an inquiry failure There is actual depression in our agrito execute the express pur divergence between the economic condi cultural industry, while agricultural prosperity is absolutely essential to the while agricultural pose of the Jones act. Only one conclu-sion has been possible. Frankly, members of the house and senate, eager as I am to join you in tions of the most and least favored classes in the community. But even that divergence has now come to the prosperity of the country. neral URGES PERMANENT RELIEF point where we bracket the very the making of an American merchant marine commensurate with our com-merce, feel the denouncement of our and the very rich together as the least fortunate classes. Our efforts may well Congress has sought very earnestly to congress has sought very carinesury to provide relief. It has promptly given such temporary relief as has been pos-sible, but the call is insistent for the permanent solution. It is inevitable that directed to improving the status o ommercial treaties would involve us a chaos of trade relationships and add indescribably to the confusion of the already disordered commercial world. While this set of problems is compermanent solution. It is inevitable that large crops lower the price and short crops advance them. No legislation can cure that fundamental law. But there must be some economic solution for the excessive weighter in network of the solution for the monly comprehended comprehended under the general "Capital and Labor," it is really phrase broader. It is a questioon of our power to do so is not disputed, bu power and ships, without comity of re vastly social and economic organization has become a large contributor, through its savings, to the stock of capital, whi ationship, will not give us the expanded excessive variation in returns for agrithrough with cultural production rather shocking to be told that the people who own the largest individ-ual aggregates of capital are themselves ONLY DUTLABLE IMPORTS. bales of coton raised on American plantations in a given year will ac-tually be worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 bales would have been. Equally shocking is the statement that 700,000,000 bushels of wheat raised by American farmers would bring them more money than a billion bushels. Yet these are not exagerated statements often hard and earnest laborers. Very often it is extremely difficult to draw the line of demarcation between the two Moreover, the applied reduction of duty, for which the treaty denounce tion and 40 per cent is to be paid to the states in which the operations are located, to be used iv them for school ments were necessary, encourages only the carrying of dutiable imports to our shores, while the tonnage which unfuris as laborer or as capitalist. In a very large proportion of cases he is both and when he is both he is the most useful and road purposes. he flag on the seas is both free and development is affording so reliable a basis of estimate that the interior de-partment expresses the belief that ultiand the cargoes which make eminent in trade are outgoing nation these are not exaggerated statements In a world where there are tens of mil-iions who need food and clothing which they cannot get, such a condition is sure citizen. ather than incoming. It is not my thought to lay the RIGHT TO OBGANIZE

President Harding

CHEL

vision of land for the nation's fenders.

There is yet unreserved approximately 00,000.000 acres in the public domain. 0,000,000 acres of which are known to be susceptible of reclamation and can be made fit for homes by provision for rrigation

The government has been assisting in the developments of its remaining lands, until the estimated increase in land

make report at a later time. I have alluded to the things requiring your ear-her attention. However, I cannot end this limited address without a suggested amendment to the organic law. into their cabs to go home to bed. KING ELATED The Irish question had been met.

NON-TAXABLE SECURITIES Many of us belong to that school of thought which is besitant about altering in the fundamental law. I think our tax problems, the tendency of wealth to seek non-taxable investment and the menac-ing increase of public debt — federal, state and municipal—all justify a pro-posal to change the constitution so as to end the issue of non-taxable bonds. No action can change the status of the many billions outstanding, but we can guard against further encouragement of cripital's paralysis, while a halt in the growth of public indebtedness would be beneficial throughout our whole land. Such a change in the constitution must be very thoroughly considered before submission. I suggest the consideration because the drift of wealth into non-tax-able securities is hindering the flow of large capital to our industry, manufac-turing, agricultural and carrying, until which make our wealth. Agreesble to your expressed desire and in complete accord with the pur-NON-TAXABLE SECURITIES. **Irish** settlement: "I am overjoyed to hear the sple news you have sent me. I congratulate you with all my heart upon the successful termination of these difficult and protracted negotiations which was

have contributed by my speech fast to this great achievement." PREMIER SIGNS

It was learned the agreement signed by Premier Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and we seem to have an Winston Churchill for Britain and Ar- the Irish question. thur Griffith, Michael Collins George Barton for Sinn Fein.

BRITISH CABINET APPROVES Agreeable to your expressed desire and in complete accord with the pur-poses of the executive branches of the government, there is in Washington, as you happily know, an international con-Without waiting for the British and. Irish parliaments to ratify the peace agreement signed early today by the Sinn Fein and British delegates. Britfor the limitation of armaments and a naval holiday and the just settlement of problems which might develop into causes of international disagreement. ish officialdom this afternoon regarded Irish peace as an accomplished fact. ending centuries of strife.

Belief was expressed this evening that the Dail Eireann and the British parlia-It is easy to believe a world hope is centered on this capital city. A most gratifying world accomplishment is not improbable. ment would be sitting simultaneously

next week and would ratify the agreement about the same time. A new pro-visional government at Dublin will be MESSAGE CENTERS operative immediately.

The British cabinet has already unanimously approved the agreement; so has King George. **ON HOME AFFAIRS** Ulster province is given the option of

entering the Irish Free State, as Ireland will be known, or maintaining her present status.

## CALLED "BOMBSHELL"

(Continued from Page One) The news of the settlement was regeneral way, the serious international ceived at Dublin with satisfaction. The terms were described at Belfast as "a questions facing the American people. bombshell," especially as regards the agreement to withdraw British troops ASKS FLEXIBLE TARIFF The high spots of the president's mesfrom Ireland at once.

Articles 2 and 3 of the settlement specify that the powers granted are (1) The imperative need of elastic and natterned after those held by Canada flexible tariff legislation which would and provide for a governor general, simappointed as in the case of Canenable the president, through the federal ilarly ada. tariff commission, to meet effectively Ulster has been invited to enter the

the changing trade and industrial confree state. In case Ulster chooses to remain out, a boundary commission will ditions, not only in this country, but be appointed to fix the Sinn Fein-Ulster (2) The urgent necessity of a "general frontier.

The official text of the settlement policy of transportation of distributed comprises 18 articles amounting to industry and of highway construction 2000 words. to encourage the spread of our popula-Under the peace terms the Irish Free tion and to restore the proper balance State will enjoy wide autonomous powbetween city and country.

ers. The chief conditions were outlined (3) The strong desire of the adminis by an official source as follows: tration for further revenue revision and "renewed consideration of our tax program," despite the "inevitable divergand Ulster. ence of opinion in seeking the reduction amelioration and readjustment of the burdens of taxation."

**OPPOSES JONES ACT** (4) The expressed opposition of the ad ministration to the abrogation of cer tain commercial treaties proposed by the

The Irish will acclaim allegiance to Jones merchant marine act on the King George as head of the association grounds that to denounce them would of nations forming the British common-"involve us in a chaos of trade relationships and add indescribably to the conwealth. fusion of the already disordered com-Interned Sinn Fein prisoners will be mercial world." released.

(5) The expansion of the American merchant marine under an administra-

cabinet would consider the Irish agreement tonight. The Ulsterists were cast into

by the conditions. King George sent the following mes-sage to Premier Lloyd George on the IRELAND WOULD BE KNOWN

AS "IRISH FREE STATE"

Birmingham, England, Dec. 6 .- Ireland, under the peace settlement signed by representatives of the British and Sinn Fein governments, will be known spirit you have shown throughout. I am indeed happy in some shall way to have contributed by my speech at Bel-cellor Birkenhead announced today. He added that Ulster province is given the He wrote:

Speaking before a meeting of the con servative party, Birkenhead said :

"After months of delicate regotiations. we seem to have arrived at a solution of "The representatives of the government

and and Sinn Fein have set their names to a document representing a same and reasonable settlement, insuring the safety of Great Britain and Ireland."

The provisions of the agreement as butlined by Birkenhead are: 1. The new dominion is to be known as

"The Irish Free State." 2. It is to have the same status as Can-

ada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with one reservation.

3. In matters of finance the free state overnment will rule supreme. 4. The new government must pay her

portion of the national war debt. 5. Sinn Fein must give reasonable guar-

antee to the South Ireland Unionist minority.

If Ulster does not wish to join the free state, she may retain her own status, the chancellor declared. In that case, she will submit to the ruling of a boundary commission, which will determine the coundary line between the Irish free state and Ulster.

If parliament does not sanction these terms, Birkenhead predicted the government would go before the people on the issue and submit it to a general election

SINN FEIN PARLIAMENT WILL REJECT PLAN, LOCAL IRISH SAY

The agreement reported attained today in London by British and Irish delegates on terms for Irish peace never will be ratified by the Sinn Fein parliament, according to ould sod sons in Portland who are keeping close tab on

developments Here is the clause, agreed upon by the delegates, that will block settlement, says D. W. Lane:

"Ireland will acclaim allegiance to King George on terms acceptable to the

royal house." "Ireland, although it would get home rule," said Lane, "would not agree to allegiance under the British figurehead. Ireland will fly its own flag.

Future developments will reveal, he said, that something was amiss some-Ireland will have power to levy tariffs where when the Irish delegates agreed against all nations, including England to this term.

Ireland will recognize the British war SENATORS ARE SHY ON

debt and her own responsibility for pay-HARDING TARIFF POLICY ment, of part of it. . Washington, Dec. 6 .- (U. P.)-Repub-Britain will withdraw her military lican senators generally pronounced the forces from Ireland as soon as possible FREEDOM FOR PRISONERS.

president's message a "strong document," but with few exceptions indorsement of his suggested tariff policy was withheld. Democratic leaders sharply rapped the message. Senator Poindexter, Washington,

ultural bloc was the outstanding feature

and indicated a forthcoming policy to

discipline the unruly boys. It is the

KALAMA NARRIAGE LICENSES

Portland, and Nellie Gorden, Woodland

Vash. ; Robert Munsell, Camp Lewis, and

Auna Westfall, Silver Lake : Elmer Rad-

ford, Gresham, Or., and Myrtle Clapp,

Vancouver, Wash,

Kalama, Wash., Dec. 6 .- Auditor Davis

ued marriage licenses to Fred Holmes,

first indication of executive impatience

Senator McNary, Oregon:

"The message gives congress an ad-

just as destructive as warfare," Senator Smoot, Utah :

Britain will make adjustment for past mirable working program. The presiovertaxation in Ireland and allow for dent's suggestion as to labor legislation values in the irrigated sections is full tion plan to be later submitted to con-\$500,000,000, and the crops of 1920 alone gress which, while contemplating "no three years.

I am sure about public opinion favor I am sure about pupic opinion ravor-ing the early determination of our tariff policy. There have been reassuring signs of a business revival from the deep slump which all the world has been out of our yast toreign roads growing out of our grant of war credits. With the hands of the executive branch held impotent to deal with these debts we are hindering urgent readjustments among our debtors and accomplishing nothing for ourselves experiencing. Our unemployment, which ago, has grown encouragingly less, and new assurances and renewed confidence will attend the congressional declaration that American industry will be held

CHOOSES BETWEEN TWO COURSES Much has been said about the pro-Much has been said about the pro-tective policy for ourselves making is impossible for our debtors to discharge their obligations to us. This is a con-tention not now pressing for decision. If we must choose between a people in idlences pressing for the paying of in-debtedness, or a people resuming the normal ways of employment and carry-ing the credit, let us choose the latter. Sometimes we appraise largest the human ill most vivid in our minds. We have been giving and are giving now of

Every contemplation magnifies the dif-ficulty of tariff legislation, but the ne-cessity of the revision is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible policy than we have pro-vided heretofore. I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elastic-ity, so that rates may be adjusted to meet unusual and changing conditions which cannot be accurately anticipated. I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the powers of the tariff commission, so that it can adapt itself to a scientific and wholly just administration of the law.

conditions and the disordered state of money values, to provide for American valuation, but there cannot be ignored

the danger of such a valuation, brought to the level of our own production costs, making our tariffs prohibitive. It might

do so in many instances' whe ought to be encouraged. I b

PROVISIONS FOR DECREASE

In this proposed flexibility, authorizing In this proposed liexibility, authorizing increases to meet conditions so likely to change, there should also be pro-visions for decrease. A rate may be just today and entirely out of propor-

tributing the product of human energy that it has improved continuously the

Encroachment upon the functions of congress or attempted dictation of its policy are not to be thought of, much less attempted, but there is an insistent for harmony of purpose and con-of action to speed the solution of ns confronting both

egislative and executive branches of the government. FAVORS POLITICAL DIVISION It is worth while to make allusion in the character of our govern-mindful as one must be that an ment, mindful as one must be that an address to you is no less a message to all our people, for whom you speak most

an our people, for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is a popular govern-ment through political parties. We di-vide along political lines and I would ever have it so. I do not mean that partisan preferences should hinder a public servant in the performance of a conscientious and patriotic official dots. We are partisan lines utterly trade which is inseparably linked a great merchant marine.

consciencious and patriotic orficial duty. We saw partisan lines utterly obliterated when war imperiled and our faith in the republic was riveted anew. We ought not find these partisan lines obstructing the expeditious solution of the urgent problems of peace. dutiable

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY

Granting that we are fundamentally a representative popular government, with political parties the governing agencies, I believe the political party in power should assume responsibility, de-termine upon policies in the conference oblem in detail before you today. desired only to say to you that the xecutive branch of the government, un fluenced by the protest of any nation. supplements conventions and campaigns and then strive for supplements or none has been made, is well con rinced that your proposal, highly is ended and heartily suported here, achievement through , adherence to accepted policy. so fraught with difficulties and There is vastly greater security, imby tendencies to discourage

more of the national viewpoint trade expansion that I invite your to much larger and prompter accomplish-ment where our divisions are along party lines, in the broad and loftier sense, than to divide geographically, or rance of non-compliance for a very ew weeks until a plan may be presented which contemplates no greater draft upon the public treasury and which, though yet too crude to offer it today, gives such promise of expandaccording to pursuits or personal fol-

HELD TO ACCOUNTING

merchant marine that it ng ou For a century and a third, parties ave been charged with responsibility argue its own aproval. It is enough say today that we are so possessed of ships, and the American intention to have When held to strict accounting. and fail they are relieved of authority they establish a merchant marine is so un the system has brought us to a na lterable that a plan of reimbursement, ninence no less than a world at no other cost than is contemplated in the existing act, will appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all the

example. Necessarily, legislation is a matter of compromise. The full ideal is seldom American people URGES PERMANENT TARIFF

compromise. The full ideal is seldom attained. In that meeting of minds necessary to insure results there must and will be accommodations and com-promises, but in the estimate of con-victions and sincere purposes the su-preme responsibility to national inter-est must not be ignored. There is before you the completion o he enactment of what has been termed FOR GOOD OF ALL

The shield to the high-minded public

As soon as you have used Alpine, the Every Day Milk, in its handy tins you will wonder why you ever put up with the inconvenience of old-fashioned bottled milk.

Alpine Milk is doubly handy and doubly rich and it makes everything taste better. Use it in tea and coffee, on cereals, and for all milk dishes.



to indict the social system which makes REMEDY IN COOPERATION

In the main, the remedy lies in dis-tribution and marketing. Every proper encouragement should be given to the Every proper encouragement should be given. These cooperative marketing programs. These have proven very helpful to the comise of expand

enguinent in social paralysis. Ulti-mately they will be accredited with the salvation of the Russian state. There is the appeal for this experi-ment. Why not try it? No one chal-lenges the right of the farmer to a larger share of the consumers' pay for larger share of the consumers' pay for his product, no one disputes that we can-not live without the farmer. He is justified in rebelling against the transpor-tation cost. Given a fair return for his labor, he will have less occasion to appeal for financial aid, and given assur-

ance that his labors shall not be in vain, we assure all the people of a production sufficient to meet our national require-ment and guard against disaster. DEPLORES DRIFT TO CITY

"permanent" tariff law, the word "permanent" being used to distinguish The base of the pyramid of civilization which rests upon the soil is shrinking i through the drift of population from farm to city. For a generation, we have been expressing more or less concern about this tendency. Economists have warned and statesmen have deplored. We thought for a time that modern con-ventances and the modern conit from the emergency act which is the law today. I cannot too strongly urge an early completion of this necessary legislation. It is needed to stabilize our

industry at home; it is essential to make more definite our trade relations abroad fore, it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries which contribute so notably to the very lifelood of our nation.

There is now, and there always will be, a storm of conflicting opinion about any tariff revision. We cannot go far wrong when we base our tariffs on the policy of preserving the productive ac-tivities which enhance employment and

whong when we base our tariffs on the policy of preserving the productive activities which enhance employment and add to our national prosperity. The product of the production and prosperity of the production and that the same time do the cost increased accordingly. The first acception and at the same time do the cost increased accordingly to the production and the same time do the just thing in adding world recome seek a selfish alcofness, and we could not profit by it, were it possible. We connot sell to others who do not profit by it, were it possible. We connot sell to others who do not profit by it, were it possible. We cannot sell to others who do not produce, nor can we buy unless vertex. **TADE RELATIONS ABNORMAL**The vertex of the processes of that said there is a madness in finance which and there is a madness in finance which and there is a madness in finance which are to all the processes of that said to others when the processes of that said to other is a construction of things wrought of investives when the processes of that said to other is a commended to them. We seek to undermining of nowe of our own the undermining of nowe of our own the adding world to other is and commended to them. We seek to undermining of nowe of our own the problem may well have your the problem well the produces the promet and manned to the problem may well have your the problem may

on these lands are estimated to exceed \$100,000,000. Under the law authorizing these expenditures for development, the advances are to be returned; and it would be good business for the govern ment to provide for the reclamation of

LEASES ON ROYALTY BASIS Under what is known as the coal and

partment expresses the belief that ulti-mately the present law will add in roy-alties and payments to the treasury of the federal government, and the states containing these public lands a total of \$12,000,000,000. This means of course an added wealth of many times that sum. These prospects seem to afford every justification of government ad-vances in realametion and irrigation. The right of labor to organize is just as fundamental and necessary as is the right of capital to organize. The right of labor to negotiate, to deal with and enlys its perticular problem in the and

solve its particular problems in an or-ganized way, through its chosen agents, is just as essential as is the right of cap-ital to organize, to maintain corporations to limit the liabilities of stockholders. operating communities in Europe. In Russia the cooperative community has become the recognized bulwark of law and order and saved individualism from 000.000 citizen as a stockholder in a corporation for profit. Along this line of reasoning we shall make the greatest progress to-ward solution of our problem of capital and labor. • • •

Just as it is not desirable that a cor-poration shall be allowed to impose un-due exactions upon the public, so it is not desirable that a labor organization shall be permitted to exact unfair terms of employment or subject the public actual distresses in order to enforce Finally, just as we are earnestly seeking for procedures whereby to ad-just and settle political difficulties be-tween nations without resort to war, so we may well look about for means to set-tle the differences between organized

capital and organized labor without resort to those forms of warfare which we recognize under the name of strikes, lockouts, boycotts and the like,

TRIBUNALS TO DECIDE

As we have great bodies of law care fully regulating the organization and op-eration of industrial and financial cororations, so we might well have f conference, of common couns nediation, arbitration and judicis s and the more intimate c would halt the movement, but it has gone steadily on.' Perhaps only grim judicial termination in controversies between sity will correct it, but we ought to

bor and capital. To accomplish this would involve the necessity to develop a thorough-going code of practice in deal-ing with such affairs. With rights, privfind a less drastic remedy. The existing scheme of adjusting freight rates has been favoring the basto some centers and repelled from othing with such anarrs. With rights, priv-ileges, immunities and modes of organi-zation thus carefully defined, it should be possible to set up judicial or quasi-judicial tribunals for the consideration and determination of all disputes which menace the public welfare.

In an international society such as ours the strike, lockout and boycott are as much out of place and disastrous in their results as is war or armed revolu-tion in the domain of politics. The same disposition to reasonableness to concilia-tion to recomption of the other side tion, to recognition of the other side's point of view, the same provision of fair and recognized tribunals and processes ought to make it possible to solve the one set of questions as easily as the

ns as easily as e solution is poss other. I believe the soluti CODE OF ELEMENTAL RIGHTS

The consideration of such a policy would necessitate the exercise of careful would necessitate the exercise of careful deliberation in the construction of the code and a charter of elemental rights, dealing with the relations of employer and employe. This foundation in the law dealing with the modern conditions of so-cial and economic life would hasten the building of the temple of peace in indus-try which a rejoicing nation would ac-claim.

## HOMES FOR SOLDIERS

After each war, until the last, the government has been enabled to give homes, to its returned soldiers and a large part of our settlement and devel-opment has attended this generous pro-

appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all the American people," in American shipping flying the American the remaining 20,000,000 acres. in ad-dition to expanding the completion of DEBT FUNDING BILL

sage were:

abroad

(6) Early enactment of the foreign deht funding bill that the administration

may be cloaked with ample authority to gas lease law, applicable also to de-posits of phosphates and other minerals deal with the \$11,000,000,000 foreign in debtedness to the United States which is her fiscal and military autonomy rights. on the public domain, leases are now now denied it and which is hindering re being made on the royalty basis, and adjustments among our debtors and ac are producing large revenues to the government. Under this legislation, 10 complishing nothing for ourselves. povernment. Under this legislation, per cent of all royalties is to be pa (7) Systematic encouragement of agri ulture by the development of adequate irectly to the federal treasury and of

remainder 50 per cent is to be used reclamation of arid lands by irrigadistribution and marketing facilities for agricultural products and the adoption "cooperative marketing programs for that purpose." (2) The early termination of a "grea

olume of uneconomic and wasteful These resources are so vast and the transportation" and a revision of "the existing scheme of adjusting freight rates," with adequate legislation to meet the serious railroad problems so vitally affecting the welfare of the American people

(9) Recommended a congressional appropriation to purchase food for starving Russlang.

HITS TAX-FREE BONDS

IRISH PEACE NOW

ed to the Dail Eireann.

row night.

The news of

street at 2:15 a.m.

**CLOSER THAN EVER** 

(Continued from Page One)

of the agreement which will be submit-

vances in reclamation and irrigation (10) Suggests the advisability of Contemplating the inevitable and de-sirable increase of population, there is another phase of reclamation full worthy of consideration. There are 79,onstitutional amendment to prohibit the issuance of tax-free securities. (11) Declared both corporations acres of swamp and cutove labor unions should be regulated and su lands which may be reclaimed and made as valuable as any farm land we pos-sess. The acres are largely located in pervised in the interests of public well fare, and suggested quasi-judicial tr ounals to settle labor disputes. southern states states, and the greater proportion is owned by the states or by private citizens. Congress has a re-port of the survey of this field for re-The president's statement con capital and labor caused a mild sensa tion, and his suggestion that there might clamation and the feasibility is estab-lished. I gladly commend federal aid, by way of advances, where state and be a quasi-judicial tribunal to settle labor disputes was interpreted by many members of congress as an indorsament

ivate participation s assured. of the Kansas industrial court plan, al-RELIEF FOR RUSSIA

though the president's statements While we are thinking of promoting this line were rather indefinite. fortunes of our own people, I an OLD WORLD PRESENT

sure there is room in the sympathetic thought of America for fellow human beings who are suffering and dying of starvation in Russia. A severe drouth in the valley of the Volga has plunged The president's message was delivered efore the greatest and most representative gathering of the chosen spokesme 5,000,000 people into grievous famine of all the civilized world that has ever Our voluntary agencies are exerting themselves to the utmost to save the lives of children in this area, but it is now, evident that unless relief is af-forded the loss of life will extend into many millions. America cannot be deaf to such a call as that assembled under one roof in America. The armament conference virtually shifted to the capitol to hear the presi-

dent address the two branches of con gress and through it the American peoo such a call as that. ple and the whole world. The delegates We do not recognize the government Russia, nor tolerate the propagands of Great Britain, France, Japan and

which emanates therefrom, but we do not forget the traditions of Russian friendship. We may put aside our con-sideration of all international politics and fundamental differences in govern-ment. The big thing is the call of the suffering and the dving. Unreservedly diplomatic corps in their brilliant, colorful uniforms, rubbed elbows with the duly elected representatives of American people.

ment. The big thing is the call of the suffering and the dying. Unreservedly I recommend the appropriation neces-sary to supply the American relief ad-ministration with 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of seed grains, not alone to halt the wave of death through starvation, but to enable spring planting in areas where the seed grains have been exhausted tem-porabily to stem starvation.

The American relief administration is directed in Russia by former officers of our own armies and has fully demon-strated its ability to transport and distribute relief through American hands without hindrance or loss. The time has

come to add the government's support to the wonderful relief already wrought out of the generosity of the American AGREEMENT REACHED Sinn Fein has announced the peac private purse. elegation will return to Dublin tomor-

RELIEF AT HOME

BELIEF AT HOME I am not unaware that we have suf-fering and privation at home. When it exceeds the capacity for the relief within the stale concerned, it will have federal consideration. It seems to me we should be indifferent to our own heart prompting and out of accord with the spirit which acclaims the Christ-mastural abundance to lighten this bur-den of wee upon a people blameless and heipless in famine peril. There are a full score of topics con-cerning which it would be becoming to address you, and on which I wonness to

than is provided by the Jones act, "will lish an army in proportion to her popu-Ireland is given authority to establation.

"It was a most admirable message, Ulster may enter the Irish Free State specially regarding the tariff." Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska: with full powers of an equal province "The president's lecture of the agri of United Ireland.

Interference with educational or religious liberties or endowments in either North or South Ireland is prohibited. In the event Ireland votes herself out of the association of nations, she lose

"I was greatly pleased with the rec-Safeguards to be established in Ulster ommendations for reclamation. I agree for protection of the Roman Catholic with much the president said concerning labor. I am not sure of the science population. **WOULD BUILD SHIPS** of his tariff scheme. It may be work-

able. It may be all right as an ex-Ireland permits the use of her harbors periment, but should not supplant a for British warships, but Ireland is permitted to begin building ships for the protection of her customs and fishpermanent tariff policy."

eries. The conditions can be revised at the end of five years if Ireland desires The terms of the peace agreement will he effective twelve months from December 5, 1921, in the event they are duly ratified

The agreement terms are now under consideration at Belfast Arthur Griffith and G. Gavan Duffy two of the Sinn Feln peace delegates

called on Premier Lloyd George this afternoon. The agreement also revived the belief that Lloyd George will be able to leave

for Washington Saturday. A further test of the wariness of th clever premier will be made when h

goes before the parliament. Numerous individuals for political reasons will seek to frustrate the slightest infringement of England's authority to oppose his stand. However, it seemed most probable that none will have the nerve to seriously challenge him on the eve of what is probably his greatest success. It is thought any attempt at revolt will only be temporary. The result will undoubtedly be a further strengthening of the Lloyd George power.

Lloyd George today cabled to A. J. Bal-four, acting head of the British delegation to the Washington conference, asking if his presence was necessary a

NEWS OF NEW AGREEMENT

IS RECEIVED IN DUBLIN Dublin, Dec. S .- (I. N. S.)-Release within a few days of 4000 Sinn Felners interned in British detention camps as other foreign nations, members of the a result of the Irish peace agreement. was expected today. the

We are also featuring E. J. Duggan, one of the Sinn Feit

peace delegates, and Desmond Fitzgerald, official press representative of the Sinn Fein delegation, are expected here this evening with a copy of the agree-ment for Eamonn de Valera.

News of the agreement reached Dublin so late there was only time for the bare announcement in the late editions of the morning papers. There was a noticeable increase. in ries-baked in two lavers and public optimism, and Sinn Fein adherents said that the people had full confidence in Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins to protect the country's political aspirations.

ULSTER CAST INTO GLOOM BY NEW PEACE CONDITIONS Belfast, . Dec. 6 .- (U. P.)-Premier

James Craig announced to the Ulster thrill throughout England. London had een prepared for the gloomy news of parliament that the Sinn Fein-B breakdown and then at the eleventh peace agreement had been received. The your as the fragile negotiations hung cabinet will discuss the pact this eveby the tiniest hair over a chasm of

ning. emain after months of fruitless work Ulster parliament was in session city hall when the courier arrived. Sir and worry over the terms, a ray of light struck out of the darkened sky and James Craig telegraphed to Premier fisshed on the door at No. 19 Downing Lloyd George asking that formal publi-Lloyd George asking that formal publi-cation of the terms be held up until Weary delegates, worn by hours of after the Ulster cabinet considers them brain conflict, straggled out and climbed Sir James Craig announced that the

covered with a maraschino marshmallow icing.

HAZELWOOD DAIRY STORE

126 Tenth St.

BROADWAY HAZEL-WOOD PASTRY DEPARTMENT 127 Broadway

HAZELWOOD LAYER CAKES Chocolate, Pineapple, Cocoa nut, Orange, Cherry, Walnut and Devilsfood

London, Dec. 6 .- (L. N. S.)-Premier

Washington.

The agreement may not be submitted to Dail. Eireann for ratification until next week.

a delicious LADY BALTIMORE CAKE

\$1.00 each. This fine cake is filled with walnuts and maraschino cher-

70¢ each.