

HERBERT HOOVER OUTLINES HIS POLICES BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One)

man has a right to ask of us whether the United States is a better place for him, his wife and his children to live in, because the republican party has conducted the government for nearly eight years. Every woman has a right to ask whether her life, her home, her man's job, her hopes, her happiness, will be better assured by the continuance of the republican party in power. I propose to discuss the questions before me in this fashion.

With this occasion we inaugurate the campaign. It shall be an honest campaign; every penny will be publicly accounted for. It shall be a true campaign. We shall use words to convey our meaning, not violence.

Reduction of Debt

Peace has been made. The healing processes the best of hope will have extinguished the fires of hate. Year by year in our relations with other nations we have advanced the ideals of law of peace, in substitution for force. By rigorous economy federal expenditures have been reduced by two billions per annum. The national debt has been reduced by six and a half billions. The foreign debts have been settled in large part and on terms which have regard for debtors and for our taxpayers. Taxes have been reduced four successive times. These reductions have been made in the particular interest of the smaller taxpayers. For this purpose taxes upon articles of consumption and popular services have been reduced. The income tax rolls today show a reduction of 30 per cent in the total revenue collected on income under \$5,000 per year, while they show a reduction of only 25 per cent in revenues from incomes above that amount. Each successive reduction in the cost of living to all our people.

Commerce and industry have revived. Although the agricultural, coal and textile industries still lag in their recovery and still require solicitude and assistance, yet they have made substantial progress. While other countries make gains in the future by retaining their prewar level in foreign trade, our exports, even if we allow for the depreciated dollar, are 58 per cent greater than before the war. Constructive leadership and co-operation by the government have released and stimulated the confidence of our people. Freedom in the future will be restored. Confidence in our form of government has never been greater.

Home Ownership Grown

But it is not through the recitation of wise policies in government alone that we demonstrate our progress under republican guidance. Comfort and opportunity that has been brought to the average American family. During this less than eight years our population has increased by 8 per cent. Yet our national income has increased by over thirty billions of dollars per year or more than 45 per cent. Our production of goods has increased by over 25 per cent. It is easily demonstrated that these increases have been widely spread among our whole people. Home ownership has grown. While during this period the number of families has increased by nearly 2,000,000, the number of people has increased by more than 3,500,000 and the number of homes by 1,500,000. In this short time we have equipped nearly nine million more homes with electricity, and through it drudgery has been lifted from the lives of women. The barriers of time and distance have been swept away and life made freer and larger by the installation of six million more telephones, seven million radio sets, and the service of an additional 14 million automobiles. Our cities are growing magnificent with beautiful buildings, parks, and playgrounds. Our countryside has been knit together with splendid roads.

We have doubled the use of electrical power and with it we have taken the backs of our waives has steadily increased. The 12-hour day has been abolished. Great progress has been made in stabilization of commerce and industry. The job of every man has thus been made more secure. Unemployment in the sense of distress is widely disappearing.

The Welfare of Children

Most of all, I like to remember that this progress has meant to America's children. The portals of their opportunity has been ever widening. While our population has grown but a per cent we have increased by 11 per cent the number of children in our grade schools, and by 75 per cent the number in our institutions of higher learning. With all our spending we have doubled savings deposits in our banks and building and loan associations. We have nearly doubled the amount of life insurance. Not a day has passed but that we have met with a full hand the most sacred obligation of man—charity. The gifts of America to churches, to hospitals, and institutions for the care of the afflicted, and to relief from great disasters, have surpassed by hundreds of millions all totals for any similar period in all human record.

Poverty May Be Abolished

Of the oldest and perhaps the noblest of human aspirations has been the abolition of poverty. By poverty I mean the grinding, under-nourishment, cold, and ignorance and fear of old age of those who have the will to work. We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The germs are vanishing from among us. We have not yet reached the goal but given a chance to go forward with the

policies of the last eight years, and we shall soon with the help of God be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation. There is no guarantee against poverty equal to a job for every man. That is the primary purpose of the economic policies we advocate.

I especially rejoice in the effect of our increased national efficiency upon the improvement of the American home. That is the sanctuary of our loftiest ideals, the source of our spiritual energy, the center of our life. The bettered surroundings, the expanded school, playgrounds, and the enlarged leisure which have come with our economic progress have brought to the average family a fuller life, a wider outlook, a stirred imagination, and a lift in aspirations.

Money Isn't Everything

Economic advancement is not an end in itself. Successful democracy rests wholly upon the people. Our growth in spiritual achievements must keep pace with our growth in physical accomplishments. Material prosperity and moral progress must march together if we would make the United States that commonwealth so grandly conceived by its founders. The government, to match the expectations of our people, must have constant regard for those human values that give dignity and nobility to life. Generosity of impulse, cultivation of mind, willingness to sacrifice, spaciousness of spirit—these are the qualities whereby America, growing bigger and richer and more constructive, may become America great and noble. A people or government to which these values are not real, because they are not tangible in size, wealth, and power alone cannot fulfill the promise of America's opportunity.

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

The Remedy for Farm Problem

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

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

Big Farms No Solution

The whole tendency of our civilization during the last 50 years has been toward an increase in the size of the units of production. We have taken the backs of the farmer by a more orderly adjustment of the flow of commodities to the demand. But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be by enlargement. The farmer has shown he can increase the skill of his industry without large operations. It is today producing 20 per cent more than he could with about the same acreage and personnel. Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production machine. There is no reason why the farmer's position is to be improved by larger operations. It must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partially advanced in this direction through co-operatives and pools. But the traditional co-operative is often not a complete solution.

Differences of opinion as to both the means and the end have retarded the completion of constructive programs of relief. It is our plain duty to search out the common ground on which we may mobilize the sound forces of agricultural reconstruction. Our platform lays a solid basis upon which we can build. It offers an affirmative program.

Tariff Will Aid Farmer

An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief. Our consumers increase faster than our producers. The domestic market must be protected. Foreign products raised under lower standards of living are today competing in our home markets. I would use any office that I could give to the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy. A large portion of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the ultimate consumer pays is due to

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

Better Marketing

An outstanding proposal of the party program is the wholehearted organization of marketing agencies on a national basis. We have already contributed greatly to this purpose by the acts supporting farm co-operatives, the establishment of intermediate credit banks, the regulation of stockyards, public weighing and the expansion of the commodity program. The government proposes to go much farther. It pledges the creation of a federal farm board of representative farmers to be clothed with authority and resources with which not only to still further aid farmers' co-operatives and pools and to assist generally in solution of farm problems but especially to build up with federal finance, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal glut and periodical surplus.

Cash for Farmer

Objective has been made that this program, as laid down by the party platform, may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the federal government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending billions of dollars a year can well afford to advance a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish the initial capital with which to build up the whole of our people to his own deserts.

This program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only today but which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can afford to become all things at once. It is not only a complicated and intricate industry but a complicated industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the republican party. It is a definite plan of relief. It is only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into force.

Cooperation Important

During my term as secretary of commerce I have steadily endeavored to build up a system of cooperation between the government and business. Under these cooperative efforts elements interested in the problem of a particular industry such as manufacturer, distributor, worker, and consumer have been called into council together, not for a single occasion but for continuous work. These efforts have been successful beyond any expectation. They have been accomplished without interference or violation by the government. They have secured progress in the industries, remedy for abuses, elimination of waste, reduction of cost in production and distribution, lower prices to the consumer, and more stable employment and profit. While the problem varies with every different industry, the same general principle should be applied with every different kind of our country's activity. I should wish to apply the same method to agriculture so that the leaders of every phase of each group can advise and organize on policies and constructive measures. I am convinced that this form of solution, as it has done in other industries, can greatly benefit farmers and distribute the same to the working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations, for the farmer's wife and children to have the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still inhabit their livelands.

Keep Our Industries

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

Keep Our Industries

The republican principle of an effective control of imported goods

and of immigration has contributed greatly to the prosperity of our country. There is no selfishness in this defense of our standards of living. Other countries gain nothing if the high standards of America are sunk and if we are prevented from being a civilization of the world. The entire world, a general reduction in the tariff would admit a flood of goods from abroad. It would injure every home. It would fill our streets with idle workers. It would destroy the life of our dairymen, our fruit, fish, and livestock growers, and our other farmers.

No man will stay that any immigration or tariff law is perfect. We welcome our new immigrant citizens and their great contribution to our nation; we seek only to protect them equally with those already here. We shall enforce immigration laws to relieve unnecessary hardships upon families. As a member of the commission whose duty it is to determine the quota basis under the national origins law I have found it impossible to do so accurately and without hardship. The best service in effect carries out the essential principle of the law and I favor repeal of that part of the act calling for a new basis of quotas.

We have pledged ourselves to make such revisions in the tariff laws as may be necessary to provide real protection against the shifting of economic lines in our various industries. I am sure the entire people would rather contract the tariff and reach to the consistent friend of the tariff than to our opponents, who have always reduced our tariffs, who voted against our present protection to the worker and the taxpayer, and whose whole economic theory over generations has been the destruction of the protective principle.

A Laborer Himself

Having earned my living with my own hands I cannot have other than the greatest sympathy with the aspirations of those who toil. It has been my good fortune during the past 12 years to have received the co-operation of labor in every phase of my work.

The trade union movement in our country has maintained two departments from such movements in other countries. They have been staunch supporters of American individualism and American institutions. They have steadfastly opposed any six-day week, any reduction in the standards of foreign social and economic life, and in large degree due to this resistance by our own labor. Our trade unions, with few exceptions, have welcomed all basic improvements in industrial methods. This lack of mind has contributed to the advance standards of living of the whole of our people. They properly have sought to participate—by additions to wages—in the result of improvements and savings which they have helped to make.

Greater Leisure Deserved

During these past years we have grown used to the actual understanding between employer and employee. We have seen a greater realization by the employer that the highest practicable wage is the road to increased consumption and prosperity and we have seen a growing realization by labor that the maximum use of machines, of the use of skill is the road to lower production costs and in the end higher real wages. Under these impulses and the republican protective system our industrial output has increased as never before and our wages have grown steadily in buying power. Our workers with their average weekly wages can today buy two and often three times more bread and butter than any wage earner in Europe. At one time we demanded for our workers a "full dinner pail." We have now gone far beyond that conception. Today we demand larger comfort and greater participation in life and leisure.

The republican platform gives the pledge of the party to the support of labor. It endorses in principle of collective bargaining and freedom in labor negotiations. We stand also pledged to the curbing of excessive use of the injunction in labor disputes.

The war and the necessary curbing of expenditure during the reconstruction years have suspended the construction of new public works. Moreover, the time has arrived when we must undertake a larger visioned development of our water resources. Every drop which runs to the sea without yielding its full economic service is a waste. Nearly all of our greater drainage systems are themselves possibilities of harnessed transportation, irrigation, reclamation, domestic water supply, hydroelectric power and frequently the necessities of flood control. But this development of our waters requires more definite national policies in the systematic coordination of these different works upon a common plan. We must adjust the reclamation and irrigation to our needs for more land. Where they lie together we must coordinate transportation with flood control, the development of hydroelectric power and of irrigation, else we shall as in the past commit errors that will take years and millions to remedy. The congress has authority and has in process of legislation great programs of public works. In addition to the works in development of water resources, we have in progress large undertakings in public roads and the construction of public buildings.

All These Projects Will Probably

be financed by the sale of government bonds. The republican party will probably

require an expenditure of upwards of one billion dollars within the next four years. It comprises the largest engineering construction ever undertaken by any government. It involves three times the expenditure laid out upon the Panama Canal. It is justified by the growth and the health of our country. The organization and administration of this construction is a responsibility of the first order. For it we must secure the utmost economy, honesty, and skill. These works which will provide jobs for an army of men should be far as practicable be undertaken by the slack of unemployment elsewhere.

I believe in the completion of legislation providing adequate federal control of the administration of a great national task but it constitutes a contribution to the development of the south. In the economic growth of the future, the opportunities of the future.

Debt Must Be Reduced

I recently stated my position upon the 18th Amendment which I again repeat: "It do not favor the repeal of the 18th Amendment. I stand for the strict enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. Whoever is elected president has under his oath the solemn duty to pursue this course."

"Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment. It is the responsibility of those reaching in purpose, it must be worked out constructively." Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied. An organized searching investigation of fact and causes can alone determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law cannot be permitted to break down the constitution and laws of the United States.

Modification of the enforcement laws which would permit that which the constitution forbids is a nullification. This is the American people will not countenance. Change in the constitution can and must be brought about only by the straightforward methods provided in the constitution itself. There are those who do not believe in the purposes of several provisions of the constitution. No one has the right to seek to amend it. They are not subject to criticism for asserting that right. But the republican party does deny the right of anyone to seek to destroy the purposes of the constitution by indirect means.

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

More Capable Nation

With impressive proof on all sides of magnificent progress, no one can rightly deny the fundamental correctness of our economic system. Nothing however is perfect but it can be made more effectively. It is our human resources that have changed. Man for man and woman for woman, we are today more capable within or in the work of farm, factory, or business than ever before. It lies in our magnificent educational system, in the hard working character of our people, and in the far-sighted leadership in industry, the ingenuity, the daring of the pioneers of new inventions, in the abolition of the saloon, and the wisdom of our national policies.

With the growth and increasing complexity of our economic life, the relations of government and business are multiplying daily. They are yearly more dependent upon each other. Where it is helpful and necessary, this relation should be encouraged. Beyond that, it should not go. It is the duty of government to avoid regulation as long as equal opportunity to all citizens is not invaded and public rights are not infringed. Government should not engage in business in competition with its citizens. Such actions extinguish the enterprise and initiative which has been the glory of America and which has been the root of its pre-eminence among the nations of the world. On the other hand, it is the duty of business to conduct itself so that government regulation or governmental competition is unnecessary.

Will Aid Business

The government can be of invaluable aid in the promotion of business. The ideal state of business is freedom from those fluctuations from boom to slump which bring on the long periods of unemployment and bankruptcy and on the other, speculation and waste. Both are destructive to progress and fraught with great hardship to every home. By economy in expenditures, wise taxation, and sound financial policy it can relieve the burdens upon business and promote financial stability. By sound tariff policies it can protect workers, our farmers, and our manufacturers from lower standards of living abroad. By scientific research it can promote invention and improvement in methods. By economic research

and statistical service it can best estimate the elimination of waste and contribute to stability in production and distribution. By production of foreign trade it can expand the markets for our manufacturers and farmers and thereby contribute greatly to stability and employment.

One can know that the production and distribution of goods on a large scale is not wrong. Many of the most important comforts of our people are only possible by mass production and distribution. Both small and big business have their full place. The test of business is not its size—the test is whether there is honest competition, whether there is freedom from domination, whether there is integrity and usefulness of purpose. As secretary of commerce I have been greatly impressed by the fact that the foundation of American business is the independent business man. The department of commerce has endeavored to place him in a position of equality in information and skill with larger operations. Alike with our farmers his is the stronghold of American individuality. It is here that our local communities receive their leadership. It is here that we refresh our leadership for larger enterprise. We must maintain his opportunity and his individual service. He and the public must be protected from any domination or from predatory business.

Pledges for Religious Tolerance

I have said that the problems before us are many and that in a much greater degree they are moral and spiritual. I hold that there rests upon government many responsibilities which affect the moral and spiritual welfare of our people. The participation of women in politics means a keener realization of the importance of these questions. It means higher political standards. One half of our citizens fail to exercise the responsibilities of the ballot box. I would wish that the women of our country could embody this problem in citizenship as peculiarly their own. If they could apply the higher sense of service and responsibility which they possess, their capacity for organization to solve this problem, it would become, as it should become, an issue of profound patriotism. The whole plane of political life would be lifted, the foundations of democracy made more secure.

In His Land, Dedicated to Liberty

In his land, dedicated to liberty, we stand for freedom of thought, of speech, of religion, of the press, of the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

In the past years there has been corruption participated in by individual officials and members of local political parties in national, state and municipal affairs. Too often this corruption has been viewed with indifference by a great number of our people. It would seem unnecessary to state the elemental requirement that government must inspire confidence not only in its ability but in its integrity. Dishonesty in government, whether national, state or municipal is a double wrong. Government in the United States rests not only upon the consent of the governed but upon the confidence of the nation. Government weakens the moment that its integrity is even doubted. Moral leadership in these circumstances with government is blighting wind upon private integrity. There must be no place for criticism in the creed of America.

Helping the Children

Our civil service has provided a great national boost. Appointive office, both north, south, east, and west, must be based solely on merit, character and qualifications in the community in which the appointee is to serve; as it is essential for the proper performance of their duties that officials shall enjoy the confidence and respect of the people with whom they serve.

For many years I have been associated with efforts to save, feed and health for our children. Their experiences with millions of children both at home and abroad have left an indelible impression—that the greatness of any nation, its freedom from poverty and crime, its aspirations and ideals—are the direct product of the care of its children. Every program marches upon the feet of parents and instructed children. There should be no child in America that is not born and does not live under sound conditions of health that does not have full opportunity of education from the beginning to the end of its institutions; that does not have every stimulation to accomplish the fullest of its capacities. Nothing in development of child life will ever replace the solitude of parents and the surroundings of home, but in many respects both parents and children are dependent upon the vigilance of government, national, state and local.

I especially value the contribution that the youth of the country can make to the success of our American experiment in democracy. There is the precious gift of enthusiasm, without which no great deeds can be accomplished. A government that does not constantly seek to live up to the ideal of the youth is a government that is short of what the American people have a right to expect and demand from it. To interpret the spirit of the youth into the spirit of our government, to bring the warmth of their idealism and the flame of their idealism into the affairs of the nation—to make to

American government a positive and living force—a factor for greatness and nobility in the life of the nation.

Horror of War

I think I may say that I have witnessed as much of the horror and suffering of war as any other American. From it I have derived a deep passion for peace. I believe that the world has not yet seen a more just and more peaceful war than that which we have had. We have no further possessions. We have no military threats. The unshakable experience of the Great War, the narrow margin by which civilization survived from its exhaustion is still vivid in men's minds. There is no nation in the world today that does not earnestly strive for peace—that is not striving for peace.

Tribute to Coolidge

Mr. Chairman, I regret that time does permit the compass of many important questions. I hope at a later time to discuss the development of waterways, highways, aviation, irrigable lands, foreign trade and merchant marine, the promotion of education, more effective administration of our criminal laws, the relation of our government to public utilities and railroads, the primary necessity of conservation of natural resources, measures for further economy in government and reduction of taxes—all of which are first order problems of the first order. I would violate my conscience and the gratitude I feel, did I not upon this occasion express appreciation of the great President who leads our Party today. President Coolidge has not only a memorable administration, he has left an imprint of rectitude and statesmanship upon the history of our country. His has been the burden of reconstruction of our country from the destruction of the war. He has dignified economy to a principle of government. He has shared the sorrow of our nation and our party over many years to come. It is not only a duty but it is the part of statesmanship that we adhere to this course.

No man who stands before the mighty forces which ramify American life has the right to promise solutions at his elbow. All I can say is that within the extent of his abilities and his authority and in co-operation with the Congress and with leaders of every element in our people, these problems shall be courageously met and solution will be courageously attempted.

Honesty Comes First

Our purpose is to build in this nation a human society, not an economic system. We wish to increase the efficiency and productivity of our country but its final purpose is happier homes. We shall succeed through the faith, the loyalty, the selfless spirit, the devotion, the economic ideal which live today in every American. The matters which I have discussed directly and deeply affect the moral and spiritual welfare of our country. No one believes these aspirations and hopes can be realized in a day. Progress is made only when the moral and local government, the awakening of the national conscience and the stimulation of every agency is indeed a function of the national government. I want to see our government great both as an instrument and a symbol of the nation's greatness.

The responsibility is more than an administrative office. It must be the symbol of American ideals. The high and the lowly must be seen with the same eyes, met in the same spirit. It must be the instrument by which national conscience is lived and it must under the guidance of the mighty interpret and follow that conscience.

Give Everyone a Chance

Equality of opportunity is the right of every American—rich or poor, foreign or native born, irrespective of faith or color. It is the right of every individual to attain that position in life which his ability and character entitle him to. In its maintenance we will alone hold open the door of opportunity to every new generation, to every boy and girl. It tolerates no privileged classes or castes or groups who would withhold opportunity as their prerogative. Only from confidence that this right will be upheld can flow that unbounded courage and hope which stimulates each individual man and woman to endeavor and to achievement. The sum of their achievements is the significant harvest of national progress.

The ideal of individualism based upon equal opportunity to every citizen is the negation of socialism. It is the negation of despotism. It is as we set a race. We, through free and universal education, provide the training of the runners; we give to them an equal start; we provide in our government the umpire of fairness in the race. The winner is he who shows the most consistent training, the greatest ability, and the greatest character. Socialism bids all to end the race equally. It holds back the second runner to the page of the slowest. Anarchy would provide neither training nor umpire. Despotism picks those who should run and those who should win. Conservative, progressive and liberal thought and action have their only real test in whether they contribute to equal opportunity, whether they hold open the door of opportunity, if they do not they are false in their promise no matter what their name may be.

It was Abraham Lincoln who firmly enunciated this ideal as the equal chance. The Sherman Law was enacted in endeavor to hold open the door of equal opportunity in business. The commodities regulation of public utilities were created to prevent discrimination in rates—and thereby the destruction of equal opportunity. Equality of opportunity is a fundamental principle of our nation. With it we reject all our policies. The success or failure of this principle is the test of our government.

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TAXI DRIVER ADMITS HE MIGHT HAVE HIT GRANTS PASS WOMAN

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Mrs. D. H. Brown of Tukwila, Wash., daughter of Grant's Pass, Ore., died on a cerebral hemorrhage brought on by a stroke from a blow inflicted to the head. Chief Deputy Coroner W. H. Corson reported after a post-mortem.

Glenn Alvin Rouse, 21, taxi driver, held in jail on an open charge, admitted that he might have struck the woman with his fist Thursday night in an altercation over parking space on a crowded parking lot.

Stories of witnesses vary as to how, what happened. They all agree that the trouble started when Rouse began backing his machine into a parking space on a carnival lot at the same time as Frances Salovich, with whom the Browns were riding, tried to drive into the space.

Rouse, his mother and his cousin, who accompanied him, told officers that Brown then climbed on the running board of their car and an argument struck Rouse on the jaw. Rouse got out of his machine and, he said, several bystanders came to Brown's assistance. During the melee which followed, he said he might have hit Mrs. Brown.

Officers said that most witnesses of the affair said nobody touched Rouse except Brown until after the taxi driver had hit Mrs. Brown.

Rouse's story was that Rouse hit him first and that when he was falling he struck Rouse on either his or his wife, hitting her on the right temple and knocking her unconscious.