

HARDING TELLS

(Continued from Page One)

ments were necessary, encouraged only the carrying of dutiable imports to our shores while the tonnage which unfurls the flag is both free and dutiable and the cargoes which make a nation eminent in trade are outgoing, rather than incoming.

Considers New Plan.

It is not my thought to lay the problem in detail before you today. It is desired only to say to you that the executive branch of the government, uninfluenced by the protest of any nation, for none has been made, is well convinced that your proposal, highly intended and heartily supported here is so fraught with difficulties and so marked by tendencies to discourage trade expansion, that I invite your tolerance of non-compliance for a very few weeks until a plan may be presented which contemplates no greater draft upon the public treasury.

Yet too crude to offer, it today gives such promise of expanding our merchant marine that I am sure you will approve it. It is enough to say that we are so possessed with ships and the American intention to establish a merchant marine is so unalterable that a plan of reimbursement, at no other cost than is contemplated in the existing act, will appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all the American people.

There is before you the completion of the enactment what has been termed a "permanent" tariff law, the word "permanent" being used to distinguish it from the emergency act which the congress enacted in 1917 in the extraordinary session, and 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. More, it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries, which are being so notably to the very life blood of our nation.

Conflict on Tariff.

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 policy on the policy of preserving the productive activities, which enhance employment and add to our national prosperity.

Again comes the reminder that we must not be unmindful of world conditions, that peoples are struggling for industrial rehabilitation and that we cannot dwell in industrial and commercial exclusion and at the same time do the just thing in aiding world recognition and readjustment.

We do not seek a selfish aloofness, and we could not profit by it, were it possible. We recognize the necessity of buying wherever we sell, and the permanence of trade lies in its acceptable exchanges. In our pursuit of markets we must give as well as receive. We cannot sell to others who do not produce, nor can we buy unless we produce at home. Sensible of every obligation of humanity, commerce and finance, linked as they are in the present, we can only be true if not to be argued that we need destroy ourselves to be helpful to others.

With all my heart, I wish restoration to the peoples blighted by the awful world war, but the process of restoration does not lie in our acceptance of like conditions. It were better to remain on firm ground, strive for ample employment and high standards of wages at home, and point the way to balanced budgets, rigid economy, and resolute, efficient work as the necessary remedies to cure disaster.

Madness in Finance.

Everything relating to trade among ourselves and among nations has been

expanded, excessive, inflated, abnormal and there is a madness in finance which no American policy alone can cure. We are a creditor nation, not a debtor nation, and we should not be in an unworthy selfishness to seek to save ourselves when the processes of that salvation are not only not denied to others, but which are being actively sought by others to mine for others no industry by which they subsist; we are obligated to permit the undermining of none of our own which make for employment and maintained activities.

Every contemplation, it little matters in which direction it turns, magnifies the difficulty of tariff legislation, but the necessity of the revision is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible policy than we have provided heretofore. I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elasticity, so that rates may be adjusted to meet our national requirement and guard against disaster.

Drifting to Cities. The base of the pyramid of civilization which rests upon soil is shrinking 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 conveniences and the more intimate contact would halt the movement, but it has gone steadily on. Perhaps only grim necessity will correct it, but we are out to find a less drastic remedy.

The existing scheme of adjusting freight rates has been favoring the basing points, until industries are attracted to some centers and repelled from others. The grain milling and meat packing industries afford ample illustration and the attending concentration is readily apparent. The menaces in concentration are not limited to the retarding influence an agriculture.

Violation of the conditions and terms of economic transportation ought not to be permitted to increase the undesirable tendency. We have a just pride in our great cities, but we shall find a greater pride in the nation which has a larger distribution of its population into the country, where smaller communities may blend agricultural and manufacturing interests in harmonious helpfulness and enhanced good fortune.

Such a movement contemplates no destruction of things wrought of investments made, or wealth involved. It only looks to a general policy of transportation, of distributed industry, and of highway construction to encourage the spread of our population and restore the proper balance between city and country. The problem may well have your earnest attention.

Eradication of Illiteracy. It has been perhaps the proudest claim of our American civilization that in dealing with human relationships it has constantly moved toward justice in distributing the product of human energy that it has improved continuously the economic status of the mass of people. Ours has been a highly productive social organization.

On the way up from the elemental stages of society we have eliminated slavery and serfdom and are now far on the way to the elimination of poverty.

Through the eradication of illiteracy, and the diffusion of education, mankind has reached a stage where we may fairly say that in the United States equality of opportunity has been attained, though all are not prepared to embrace it. There is, indeed, a too great divergence between the economic conditions of the most and the least favored classes in the community. But even that divergence has now come to the point where we bracket the very poor and the very rich together as the least fortunate classes. Our efforts may well be directed to improving the status of both.

While this set of problems is commonly comprehended under the general phrase "capital and labor," it is really vastly broader. It is a question of social and economic organization.

Provision for Decreases. In this proposed flexibility, authorizing increases to meet conditions so likely to change, there should also be provision for decreases. A rate may be just today, and out of operation six months from today. If our tariffs are to be made equitable, and not necessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modification by act of congress for any one or a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall go along ways towards stabilization, if there is recognition of the tariff commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation. I am sure about public opinion favoring 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 experiencing. Our unemployment, which gave us deep concern only a few weeks ago, has grown into a mild depression, and new assurance and renewed confidence will attend the congressional declaration that American industry will be held secure.

Much has been said about the protective policy for ourselves making it impossible for our debtors to discharge their obligations to us. This is a contention not now pressing for decision. If we must choose between a people in idleness, pressing upon the government, or a people resuming the normal ways of employment and carrying the credit, let us choose the latter. Sometimes we appraise largest the human ill most vivid in our minds.

To Promote Employment. We have been giving and we are giving now, of our influence and appeals to minimize the likelihood of war and throw off the crushing burden of armament. It is all very earnest, with a national soul impelling. But a people unemployed and gaunt with hunger face a situation quite as disheartening as war, and our greatest obligation today is to do the government's part toward resuming productivity and promoting fortunate and remunerative employment.

Sometimes more than tariff protection is required by American agriculture. To the farm has come the earlier and the heavier burdens of readjustment. There is actual depression in our agricultural industry while a great prosperity for it is absolutely essential to the general prosperity of the country.

Congress has sought very earnestly to provide relief. It has provided a given such temporary relief as has been possible but the call is insistent for the permanent solution. It is inevitable that large crops lower the prices and slight crops advance them. No legislation can cure that fundamental law. But there must be some economic solution for the excessive production in returns for agricultural production.

Indicts Social System. It is rather shocking to be told, and to have the statement strongly supported, that nine million bales of cotton, raised on American plantations in a given year, actually will be worth more to the producers than 13 million bales would have been. Equally shocking is the statement that 700 million bushels of wheat, raised by American farmers would bring them more money than a billion bushels. Yet these are not exaggerated statements. In a world where there are tens of millions who need food and clothing, which they cannot get, such a condition is sure to indict the social system which makes it impossible.

In the main the remedy lies in distribution and marketing. Every proper encouragement should be given to the co-operative marketing programs. These have proven very helpful to the co-operating communities in Europe. In Russia the co-operative community has become a recognized bulwark of law and order, and saving individualism from engulfment in social paralysis ultimately would be accredited with the salvation of the Russian state.

There is the appeal for this experiment. Why not try it? None challenge the right of the farmer to a

larger share of the consumers' pay for his product, no one can dispute that we cannot live without the farmer. He is justified in rebelling against the transportation cost. Given a fair return for his labor, he will have less occasion to appeal for financial aid, and given assurance that his labors shall not be in vain, we reassure all the people of a production sufficient to meet our national requirement and guard against disaster.

Rights to Organize. 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 solve its particular problems in an organized way, through its chosen agents is just as essential as is the right of capital to organize, to maintain corporations, to limit the liabilities of stockholders. Indeed, we have come to recognize that the limited liability of the citizen as a member of a labor organization closely parallels the limitation of liability of the citizen as a stockholder in a corporation for profit. Along this line of reasoning we shall make the greatest progress toward solution of our problem of capital and labor.

In the case of the corporation, which enjoys the privilege of limited liability of stockholders, particularly when engaged in the public service, it is recognized that the outside public is a large concern which must be protected; and so we provide regulations, restrictions, and in some cases detailed supervision. Likewise in the case of labor organizations, we might well apply similar and equally well defined principles of regulations and supervision in order to conserve the public's interests as affected by their operations.

Form of Settlement. Just as it is not desirable that a corporation shall be allowed to impose undue exactions upon the public so it is not desirable that labor organizations shall be permitted to exact unfair terms of employment or subject the public to actual distresses in order to enforce its terms. Finally, just as we are earnestly seeking for procedures whereby to adjust and settle political differences between nations without resort to war, so we may well look about for means to settle 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.

As we have great bodies of law carefully regulating the organization and operations of industrial and financial corporations, as we have treaties and compact among nations which look to the settlement of differences without the necessity of conflict in arms, so we might well have plans of conference, of common counsel, of mediation, ar-

bitration and judicial determination in controversies between labor and capital. To accomplish this would involve the necessity to develop a thorough going code of practice in dealing with such affairs.

With rights, privileges, immunities and modes of organization 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.

Strikes Out of Place. In an industrial society such as ours the strike, the lockout and the boycott are as much out of place and as disastrous in their results as is war or armed revolution in the domain of politics. The same disposition to reasonableness, to conciliation, 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 other. I believe the solution is possible.

The consideration of such a policy would necessitate the exercise of care, of deliberation, in the construction of a 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 social and economic life, would hasten the building of a temple of peace in industry which a rejoicing nation would acclaim.

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 re-employment has attended this generous provision of land for the nation's defenders.

There is yet unreserved approximately 200,000,000 acres in the public domain, 20,000,000 acres of which are known to be susceptible of reclama-

tion and made fit for homes by a provision for irrigation.

Urges Reclamation. The government has been assisting in the development of its remaining lands, until the estimated increase in land values in the irrigated sections is fully \$500,000,000 and the crops of 1920 alone 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 government to provide for the reclamation of the remaining 20,000,000 acres, in addition to expediting the completion of projects long under way.

Under what is known as the coal and gas lease law, applicable also to deposits of phosphates and other minerals on the public domain, leases are now being made on the royalty basis, and are producing large revenues to the government. Under this legislation, 10 per centum of all royalties is to be paid directly to the federal treasury and of the remainder 50 per centum is to be used for reclamation of arid lands by irrigation and 40 per centum is to be paid to the states in which the operations are located, to be used by them for school and road purposes.

These resources are so vast and the development is affording so reliable a basis of estimate, that the interior department expresses the belief that ultimately the present law will add in royalties and payments to the treasury of the federal government and the states continuing 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 advances in reclamation and irrigation. Contemplating the inevitable and desirable increase of population, there

is another phase of reclamation fully worthy of consideration. There are 79,000,000 acres of swamp and cutover lands which may be reclaimed and made as valuable as any farm lands we possess. These acres are largely located in southern states and the greater proportion is owned by the states or by private citizens. Congress has a report of the survey of this field for reclamation, and the feasibility is established. I gladly commend federal aid, by way of advances where state and private participation is assured.

Home making is one of greater benefits which government can bestow. Features are pending embodying those sound policies to which we may well adhere. It is easily possible to make available permanent homes which will provide, in turn, for prosperous American families without injurious competition with established activities, or

imposition on wealth already acquired. While we are thinking of promoting the fortunes of our own people, I am 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 drought in the valley of the Volga has plunged 15,000,000 people into grievous famine. 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 afforded the loss of life will extend into many millions. America cannot be deaf to such a call as that.

Must Stem Starvation. We do not recognize the government of Russia nor tolerate the propaganda which emanated therefrom, but we do not forget the traditions of Russian friendship. We may put aside our consideration of all international politics

(Continued on Page Four.)

Expert Optical Service at a Definite Price WE GRIND OUR OWN LENSES

Let us give your eyes a thorough examination. A pair of glasses correctly fitted will very often relieve headaches, nervousness and eye strain.

FLAHERTY OPTICAL PARLOR

Located with Philip Jacoby, Jeweler 313 CENTRAL AVENUE

\$50 for SALE 1

This very unusual sale drew throngs of customers to this store yesterday. It was evident from the tremendous business we did that people recognized the unparalleled opportunity this event is, offering any purchase amounting up to \$50 for only \$1 down. Every household in Great Falls is invited to take advantage of this great sale.

\$1 Delivers any article or articles worth up to \$50 There Are Hundreds of Values at \$1 Down.

Only 12 genuine bargains are listed in this advertisement. Several pages could be filled with the super-values now offered at only \$1 down. This sale makes it easy to secure those articles of furniture your home may need. This timely event is for a very limited number of days, so no time should be lost in availing yourself of its great opportunities.

Watch Your Checks! The notorious "Jim the Penman" is believed to be in hiding in this city \$5,000 Reward for capture Jones Detective Agency

Eat FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST for health. Builds up system, acts on intestines. Makes you fit and keeps you fit. Eat two to three cakes daily. Fleischmann's Yeast is a food—not a medicine. Avoid the use of so-called yeast preparations. Many of these contain only a small amount of yeast—as little as one-tenth of a yeast cake—mixed with drugs or medicines. The familiar tin-foil package with the yellow label is the only form in which you can get Fleischmann's Yeast for Health. Be sure it's Fleischmann's fresh Yeast. Do not be misled by yeast-substitutes.

Confidence and Strength. An account with the Commercial National Bank gives confidence and adds financial strength to the standing of a firm or individual. Your checking account is invited. COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK GREAT FALLS, MONTANA MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

STANDARD FURNITURE. 412-414 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH. This very unusual sale drew throngs of customers to this store yesterday. It was evident from the tremendous business we did that people recognized the unparalleled opportunity this event is, offering any purchase amounting up to \$50 for only \$1 down. Every household in Great Falls is invited to take advantage of this great sale. \$13.50 Writing Desk, fumed or golden finish, well made and of solid oak. Can lock top with key. \$1.00 a Week. \$50.00 Chiffere't, what every man wants; large enough to hold his complete wardrobe. Terms. \$1.00 a Week. \$45.00 Big comfortable rocker, upholstered in good grade of tapestry. Specially low priced. Terms. \$1.00 a Week. \$49.50 Genuine Karpen dufold, concealed full size bed, oak frame, leatherette covering. \$1.00 a Week. \$31.50 Genuine Mahogany Library table, in different period designs. One similar to picture. \$1.00 a Week. \$1.50 Pillow. Here you will find a large assortment of pillows priced each. If bought by the pair, \$3.00. \$1.00 a Week. \$25.00 Mahogany finished base, large shades in solid colors and designs. \$1.00 a Week. \$18.75 Cedar Chest made of genuine Tennessee cedar. An excellent present for Xmas. Prices start at \$18.75. \$1.00 a Week. \$13.50 Cobeck Luxury coil spring, made for comfort and guaranteed for 25 years. \$1.00 a Week. \$23.50 Large genuine leather seat and back rocker. Don't overlook this bargain! \$1.00 a Week. \$15.75 Phone stand complete as shown, in period design and mahogany finish. \$1.00 a Week.

INGROWN TOE NAIL. How to Toughen Skin so Nail Turns Out Itself. A few drops of "Outgro" upon the skin surrounding the ingrowing nail reduces inflammation and pain and so toughens the tender, sensitive skin underneath the toe nail, that it can not penetrate the flesh, and the nail turns naturally outward almost overnight. "Outgro" is a harmless, antiseptic manufactured for chiropodists. However, anyone can buy from the drug store a tiny bottle containing directions.

YOU SAVE Nearly 1/2 at GUY'S DENTAL OFFICE. The Kind that Gives Complete Satisfaction. Ask for Dr. Guy. I am always here to serve you. DR. W.F. GUY, Dentist. Hours: 8:30 a. m.—9:00 p. m. Phone 6697. First National Bank—Take Elevator to Seventh Floor.

NOURISHMENT is Nature's first aid to the body in times of weakness. Scott's Emulsion unsurpassed in purity and goodness, is nourishment in a form that seldom fails. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 20-19