

MUST HELP WORLD

United States Cannot Stand Aloof, Says President.

Message to Congress Tells of Hope in Conference—Outlines Changes Needed in Tariff and Other Laws—Urges Federal Aid for Farmers.

Washington—Stressing the great and far-reaching contribution which the American people must be prepared to make toward the economic and financial rehabilitation of a world still staggering under the disorders...

"We should be unworthy of our best traditions if we remain unmindful of the moral and political conditions which are not of direct concern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and the very becoming interest of a people blessed with our national sympathies," the President said.

The President emphasized that "in the main the contribution of this republic to the world must come through the initiative of the executive branch of the government, but the best intentions and most carefully considered purposes would fail utterly if the initiative and co-operation of congress were not cheerfully accorded."

For the first time in years, since the grim shadows of the World War first began to gather over the American people, congress has listened to a presidential message that is almost entirely devoted to the grave domestic issues confronting the American nation and which slipped over, except in the most general way, the serious international questions facing the American people.

Standing on the platform before the speaker's desk in the house chamber, the President addressed himself to a joint session of congress and to what was unquestionably the greatest and most representative gathering of the chosen spokesmen of the civilized peoples of the world in the annals of the American people.

The delegates of the foreign nations participating in the disarmament conference, the brilliantly uniformed members of the diplomatic corps, were assembled in the grand hall of the senate and the house, the President's cabinet and the United States Supreme court, as the head of the American nation laid out the program which administration desired congress to carry out during the coming months of the present session.

The high spots of the President's message were: 1. The imperative need of "elastic and flexible" tariff legislation which would enable the President through the federal tariff commission, to meet effectively the changing trade and industrial conditions, not only in this country, but abroad.

2. The urgent necessity of a "general policy of transportation of distributed industry and of highway construction to encourage the spread of our population and to restore the proper balance between city and country."

3. The strong desire of the administration for further revenue increases and "renewed consideration of our tax program," despite the "inevitable divergence of opinion in seeking the reduction, amelioration and adjustment of the burdens of taxation."

4. The expressed opposition of the administration to the introduction of certain commercial treaties, proposed by the Jones merchant marine act, on the grounds that to denounce them would "involve us in a chaos of trade relationships and add indelicately to the chaos of the already disordered commercial world."

5. The expansion of the American merchant marine under an administration plan to be initiated through the Jones act, which, while contemplating "no greater draft on the public treasury" than is provided by the Jones act, "will appeal to the pride and the sense of honor of all the American people" in American shipping flying the American flag.

6. Early enactment of the foreign debt funding bill that "imposition may be clothed with ample authority to deal with the \$10,000,000 foreign indebtedness to the United States, which is hindering readjustments among our debtors and accomplishing nothing for ourselves."

7. To Encourage Farmers. Systematic encouragement of agriculture by the development of adequate distribution and marketing facilities for agricultural products and the adoption of "co-operative marketing programs" for that purpose.

8. The early termination of a "great volume of uneconomic and wasteful 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 the starving Russians.

10. Suggested the advisability of a constitutional amendment to prohibit the issuance of tax-free securities.

11. Declared both corporations and labor unions should be regulated and supervised in the interests of public welfare and suggested quasi-judicial tribunals to settle labor disputes.

The President also announced that later on he would make some recommendations about renewed consideration of the tax program, involving further reductions and the abolition of "hindering burdens."

American Valuation. When discussing the proposed tariff legislation the President said concerning a much debated feature: "There is a manifest difference of opinion about the American valuation. Many nations have adopted the valuation as the basis for collecting 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 the varying 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 where imports ought to be encouraged. I believe congress would well to consider the desirability of the only promising alternative, namely, a provision authorizing proclaimed American valuation, under prescribed conditions, on any given list of articles imported.

In this proposed flexibility, authorizing increases in most conditions, no likely change, there also should be provision for decreases. A rate may be just today, and entirely out of proportion six months from today.

"If our tariffs are to be made equitable, and not unnecessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustments 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 a long way toward stabilization if there is recognition of the tariff commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation."

Needs of Agriculture. Concerning the needs of American farmers the President had this to say: "Something 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 agricultural prosperity is essential to the general prosperity of the country."

"Congress has sought very earnestly to provide relief. It has promptly given such temporary relief as has been possible, but the call is insistent for the permanent solution. It is inevitable that long crops lower the price and short crops advance them. No legislation can cure that fundamental law. But there must be some economic solution of the massive variation in returns for agricultural production."

"It is rather shocking to be told, and to have the statement strongly supported, that 500,000 bales of cotton, raised on American plantations in a given year, actually will be worth more to the producer than 12,000,000 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 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 indicate the social system which makes it possible."

"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-operative community in Russia, the recognized bulwark of law and order, and saved individuals from engulfment in social paralysis. Ultimately they will be accredited with the salvation of the Russian state."

Co-operation Advocated. "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-operative community in Russia, the recognized bulwark of law and order, and saved individuals from engulfment in social paralysis. Ultimately they will be accredited with the salvation of the Russian state."

"There is an appeal for this experiment. Why not try it? No one challenges the right of the farmer to a larger share of the consumer's pay for his product, no one disputes that we can not 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 requirements and guard against disaster."

Mr. Harding's plea for help for starving Russians was as follows: "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 millions. Americans cannot be deaf to such a call as that."

"We do not recognize the government which attempts to tolerate the conditions which emanate therefrom, but we do not forget the traditions of Russian friendship. We may not have formal consideration of all international politics and fundamental differences in government. The big thing is the call for relief and the dying. Unreservedly I recommend the appropriation necessary to supply the American relief administration 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 temporarily to stem starvation."

The American relief administration is directed in Russia by former officers of our own armies and has fully demonstrated its ability to transport and distribute relief through American hands without hindrance or loss. It is time to add to the government's support to the wonderful relief already wrought out of the generosity of the American private purse. I am not unaware that we have suffering and privation at home. When it exceeds the capacity for the relief within the states concerned, it will have federal consideration. It seems to me we should be indifferent to our own heart promptings and our national honor if we do not give out of our national abundance to this hungry butler who was upon a people blameless and helpless in famine peril."

United States Will Help World. At the outset, the President discussed world conditions, saying "a world restoration program" would have to be worked out "by the nations more directly concerned."

The United States will help, he added, unselfishly because there is compensation in the consciousness of assisting, selfishly because the commerce and international exchanges 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 relationship.

In conclusion he had this to say about the armament conference: "Agreeable to your expressed desire and in complete accord with the purposes of legislative branch of the government, there is in Washington, as you happily know, an international conference now in earnestly at work on plans for the limitation of armament, a naval holiday, and the just settlement of problems which might develop into causes of international disagreement."

It is easy to believe a world hope is centered on this capital city. The most gratifying world accomplishment is not improbable."

Setting a Broken Nose. When the nose is broken it must be set promptly or it will heal rapidly in a disfiguring position, writes Doctor Jacques of Paris in Paris Medical. If it is left until the day following the injury it will have swollen so much and secreted so much that the bones can be set only under cocaine. If it is left for two days or more it is not only painful but difficult to set.

perfect order by being dusted, and they can be polished up beautifully.

Famous American Oaks. Besides the South Carolina oak three other famous oaks have been named for the Hall of Fame. One is in New Jersey, one in New Orleans and the third in Massachusetts. The last named is known as the Indian War oak. It is in Grafton, Mass., a place which figured prominently during the early wars against the Indians.

The AMERICAN LEGION

BOOSTER FOR HIS HOME TOWN

Bert Hutchings Served as General Chairman for Legion at Kansas City.



"If there is anything going on for the good of Kansas City, Bert Hutchings is usually the motive power behind it."

This is a common remark in Kansas City regarding Albert E. Hutchings, general chairman of the third annual national convention of the American Legion, under whose direction Kansas City entertained the largest assembly of ex-service men and women since the war.

AFTER THE FAKE PROMOTERS

American Legion on Watch to Detect and Expose Organizations Victimizing Ex-Service Men. The harpies who prey on public sympathy and the vampires who attach themselves to every legitimate and worthy campaign for the relief of human distress, have been flying in flocks behind the trading army of job-hunting ex-service men. The police courts are revealing the sordid operations of scores of avaricious persons who have been conducting money-raising campaigns on a get-rich-quick basis, on the pretense of assisting unemployed World War veterans.

WOMAN IS VICE COMMANDER

Mrs. Amy Robbins Ware of Minnesota is First of Sex to Hold Office in State. Mrs. Amy Robbins Ware, Robbinsdale, Minn., who served during the World War as a member of the army nursing corps, is the first woman of Minnesota to hold the office of state vice commander of the American Legion.

90 PUBLICITY MEN IN POST

Number of Boosters in S. Rankin Drew Unit Assures Body of Most Effective Advertising. Of all the 11,000 posts of the American Legion in the United States and in 14 foreign countries, the one that slips into the limelight most often is the S. Rankin Drew unit of New York city. The fact that the post has 90 publicity men on its roster should explain it all.

WOMAN AS STATE ADJUTANT

Miss Honorah Sue Gittings of San Francisco, First of Sex to Hold Legion Office. Miss Honorah Sue Gittings, of San Francisco, Cal., is the first woman to hold the position of state adjutant of the American Legion. She was appointed to that position by the commander of the California department, pending the election of a permanent adjutant.

LEAVES SENATE FOR LEGION

Connecticut Lawmaker Resigns to Accept Commandership of Department of His State. Clarence W. Seymour, Hartford, Conn., tendered his resignation as state senator in the Connecticut legislature to accept the commandership of the Connecticut department of the American Legion, to which he was elected last September.

ONLY POLICE WOMAN MEMBER

Mrs. Rose F. Taylor Belongs to New York Post Composed Entirely of the "Bravest." Mrs. Rose F. Taylor, pioneer police-woman of the United States, is the only woman member of the Lafayette Post of the American Legion, New York City, composed entirely of members of the New York police force.

COULD HARDLY EAT ANYTHING UNTIL HE USED PE-RU-NA

Neighbors found it a wonderful medicine. Catarrh of the stomach and bowels is among the many forms of catarrhal diseases from which a large number of people needlessly suffer. Fifty years of usefulness is the guarantee behind PE-RU-NA Tablets or Liquid Sold Everywhere

COULD HARDLY EAT ANYTHING UNTIL HE USED PE-RU-NA



"I was weak and tired and could hardly eat anything until I used PE-RU-NA. Soon my appetite was good and my strength returned. I told my neighbors and every one of them found it a wonderful medicine. You can always get a dose of PE-RU-NA at my house no matter what the weather is."

Discretion in Business. "Who was the lady that just bought a package of insect powder?" "I'm sorry, but that's a business secret."

A Surprise. "Why isn't there more building?" "Looks to me like the capitalists are on a strike."



Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer." WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monacowissenschaftler of Salzeitadell

Many a bad man has been cowed by the milk of human kindness. POLICEMAN SAW THE LIGHT

Absence of illumination on Automobile Perfectly Justified Under the Circumstances. A certain town depended entirely on electricity for its lighting, and as one large generating station sufficed for the whole town, an accident at the station suddenly plunged the town into darkness one night.

The manager of the station was at his private house at the time, but he at once set out in his car for the works. In his haste, however, he forgot to switch on the electric lights on his car, which were, of course, generated off a dry battery and the car's accumulator.

On his way to the electric power station he was stopped by a policeman, who asked him why he had no lights. The manager did a little quick thinking, then answered, half-humorously: "Of course my lights are out! Haven't they fallen all over the town?"

The policeman touched his hat, and said: "Beg pardon, sir, I forgot! Go straight ahead!"

A fat man finds that it takes a ratio of starvation of 1,000 to 1 to reduce—1,000 days to 1 inch. There are only two natural psychological anesthetics—don't care and forgetfulness.

Real Rest Depends Largely Upon the Depth of Your Sleep. A warning to "light" or "poor" sleepers. The deeper and sounder you sleep the better you feel. Five hours sound refreshing sleep does you more actual good than ten hours restless, disturbed sleep.

This is because the final conversion of food into vital tissue and nerve cells goes on more rapidly when the physical and mental forces are at rest.

You can't get sound, refreshing sleep if your nerves are agitated with tea or coffee. Both these drinks contain caffeine, which is sometimes very irritating to the brain and nervous system.

If you want to know the joy, vigor and stamina that comes to the person who gets sound, healthful sleep, why not stop taking tea or coffee for a while, and drink: delicious, invigorating Postum instead.

Thousands of people everywhere have found that this was the only thing they needed in order to bring about these very happy results.

Order Postum from your grocer today. Drink this delightful cereal beverage of coffee-like flavor, for a week. Perhaps, like thousands of others, you'll never be willing to go back to tea or coffee.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Postum for Health "There's a Reason"