

# President Describes Progress Made by His Administration

## Makes Plea for World Court in St. Louis Speech

### Reviews Savings in Government Expenditures Since World War—Declares Tax Levies Reduced.

(Continued From Page One)

well, and good service to his country ought to be the aspiration of every citizen of our land.

The present national administration came into responsibility at a very difficult time. Our country found itself in a bad way in the aftermath of world war. We had expended in heedlessness, we had inflated in madness, and found 10,000 difficulties in resuming our normal stride.

It follows every war. It applies to business, to industry, to agriculture, to industry, to agriculture. And business reflexes are felt by every citizen, no matter how humble or how great. We found in the inevitable reflux of the war tide threatened financial ability, agricultural distress, and vast unemployment.

A survey of unemployment revealed four and a half to ten millions of workers without jobs. I leave the appraisal of all relief efforts, legislative, executive, or administrative, to your own judgment. The thing I want to say is that this distressing situation has been wholly reversed, and today employment is calling for more than a halt to the temporary ill, too, but since we can not always preserve the actual balance, I prefer a land which is seeking workmen to a country where discouraged men are hunting for jobs.

**Confidence in Policy.** I like to believe that the recovery is based mainly on confidence in the American policy and the fundamental righteousness of our institutions. I like to believe that the recovery is based on the path of constructive experimentation, ignore mad theories, and cling tenaciously to the foundations of business and property rights and human rights, which have made ours the most rapidly and most safely developed representative democracy in all the world.

We have done more than banish unemployment; we have made our way a financial stability, without which there is little permanent employment. And we halted the extremists who caught their inspiration in European madness, and proposed to destroy our social order because of temporary ills, rather than cure the ills.

I believe America tonight is a fine example to the world, with confidence in herself, of a people capable of laying aside their arms, grappling a reconstruction problem, and digging down to hard work to effect the needed restoration, rather than to fling aside all we had wrought in a century of hopeful progress, and thereby subscribe to destruction in the name of social democracy. We gave business a chance to resume, and assured that honest success is no crime in the United States. We assured that the government is not to be a hindrance to business, but that we meant to get out of it. Then to prove that we meant to have more business in government, we struck at the extravagance which grew in war's fevered activities, we pruned government expenditures and reduced the government personnel by thousands but we went by tens of thousands, and went a long way in reducing government outlay.

Measures were adopted to lighten the taxation load and distribute the burdens more equitably. We sought to substitute for the exactions of war the convictions of peace, and we inaugurated the budget system of government financing, and thereby effected reductions in government outlay amounting to billions.

Of course, this enormous reduction was made possible mainly because we suspended war activities and ended war commitments, but we drove at the ordinary expenditures in the peace-time business of government, and lopped off hundreds of millions at a time, and we have proven to the world, in spite of a gigantic debt and its interest burdens, that here is a government resolved to live within its income.

**Surplus at End of Year.** The fiscal year, now near its close, threatened a \$899,000,000 deficit when its financial budget was in the making, but we cut and trimmed, and insisted upon reduced expenditures, and it will close with a \$200,000,000 surplus.

These are rather dull facts, but they are interesting to the government because they afford the proof that government itself joined in the tremendously essential task of striking at its own cost. We were all ways keeping in mind the people who pay in lifting our country out of the slough of depression and dependency.

production which the old world must recognize before a stable order is restored to it. Our recovery is based on a prompt recognition of the new order, socially just and economically sound, and I am sure we will carry on.

It is very gratifying to contemplate our conditions at home, wrought amid many manifestations of impatience, but, in spite of discouragements, the record is made. I share your gratification, and have full confidence for the morrow.

These things, briefly related, with great satisfaction in progress made, are meant to serve as a foundation for a wholly frank statement to you of St. Louis and Missouri, and to all the United States, concerning my convictions about the attitude of this republic toward other nations of the world. The president's impression concerning international relationships are necessarily founded upon official experience which can come, because of the duties of office, to none other except the secretary of state.

**Problems Little Revealed.** The endless problems of foreign relations are relatively little revealed to the world. Most frequently they are more readily adjusted because they are not revealed, though it is fair to assure you that nothing of vital importance is unduly hidden from the people for whom the government speaks. Week by week, day by day, often hour by hour, there are problems in our international relations which are no more to be avoided than the vital questions of our own relationships at home.

In his never-to-be forgotten farewell address, in which the first president compressed the gospel of our mutual interests at home and our proper relations abroad, he said: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace on our borders; extend it to the whole world; enforce it on all our relations; and cherish it in our mutual interests at home and abroad. Alas, it is rendered impossible by its viciousness."

This solemn admonition was addressed by George Washington to his fellow countrymen in 1796. At that time it has been heeded scrupulously; we are proud to assume the world believes. That we have, indeed, observed good faith and have exalted justice above all other agencies of civilization, barring only Christianity, surely none can deny with truth.

And we have cultivated peace, not academically and passively, but in practical ways and by active endeavors. Even as Washington appended his signature to his most memorable and far-reaching declaration, a new principle had been written into the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, had been sustained by the congress, and in his resolute insistence, and was in full force and effect. That principle was arbitration, which was not only employed successfully at the time, but became from that moment an established policy of the republic, from which, to this day, there has been no departure.

Thus, clearly, by the method already operative in substituting reason for prejudice, law for obduracy, and justice for passion, the father of his country bade us, no less than his contemporaries, not merely to countenance and uphold but actively to cultivate and promote peace. It is with this high purpose in mind and at heart, men and women of America, that I advocate participation by the United States in the permanent court of international justice.

**Two Conditions.** Two conditions may be considered indispensable: First, that the tribunal be so constituted as to appear and to be, in theory and in practice, in form and in substance, beyond the shadow of a doubt, a world court and not a league court.

Second, that the United States shall occupy a plane of perfect equality with every other power. There is no consequential dispute among us concerning the league of nations. There are yet its earnest advocates, but the present administration has said, repeatedly and decisively, that the league is not for us. There admittedly is a league connection with the world court. We can not hope to get anywhere except in the frankest understanding of facts. The authors of the court protocol, cooperating with a brilliant American leadership, turned to the league organization for the court election, to solve a problem in choosing judges heretofore unsolvable. Though they believe we could adhere to the court protocol with becoming reservation, and be free from every possible obligation to the league, I would frankly prefer the court's complete independence of the league.

Just as frankly let me say that I have not held it seemingly in view of repeated declarations favorable to the world court establishment, that I should like to see the nations which have established very much what we have wished, that they must put aside their very commendable creation because we do not subscribe to its every detail, or fashion it all anew and to fully thinking in every detail, before we offer our assistance in making it a permanent agency of improved international relationship.

**Submit Problems to People.** Government can never successfully undertake the solution of a great problem unless it can frankly submit it to the people. It is for these reasons that I confess these objections. I recognize the constitutional requirement of senate ratification, and I believe that the tide of public sentiment will be reflected in the senate. I am so eager for the ultimate accomplishment that I am interested in harmonizing opposing elements, more anxious to effect our helpful commitment to the court, than I am to score a victory for executive insistence. Let us, therefore, appraise some of the determining factors which must be considered in hopefully mapping our course.

There are those who hold that the creation of the existing court under a distinct proposal, instead of directly under the covenant of the league, moves every tincture of subservience or obligation. For present purposes, granting its correctness, there can be no real objection to clarifying the fact in plain, simple terms, to the end that all doubts shall be dispelled and that all minds shall be wholly convinced by ready understanding instead of by intricate exposition. If, as we all believe, the cornerstone of every judicial structure is unquestioning faith in its integrity, I am unwilling to deprive it of any particle of strength which would enhance popular respect for and confidence in its decisions. Surely no harm, but rather much good, might spring from simplification of an admitted condition.

**Refused Opportunity.** If the country had desired to join the league, in 1920 it had its opportunity. It most emphatically refused. It would refuse again, no less decisively today. There has been no change in condition. It is the same league. Not been altered, not a phrase modified, not a word omitted or added. Article 10 still stands as the heart of the compact. Article 11 and all other stipulations objected to and condemned by the American people remain untouched, in full force in theory, however circumspectly they are being ignored in practice.

In the face of the overwhelming verdict of 1920, therefore, the issue of the league of nations is as dead as slavery. It is not the part of wisdom and common sense to let it rest in the deep grave to which it has been consigning itself, but to turn our thoughts to living things? But let there be no misunderstanding. I did not say three years ago, and I do not say now, that there is no element in the league organization which might be utilized advantageously in striving to establish helpful, practical cooperation among the nations of the earth. On the contrary, I recognized generally then, and perceive more precisely now, rudiments of good in both the league and the Hague tribunal. Having marked the fundamental difference between a court of international justice, as I espoused, and the council set up by the league covenant, which I disapproved, as "the difference between a government of laws and a government of men," I said plainly on August 28, 1920: "I would take and combine all that is good and all that is bad from both organizations."

**Efficiency Demonstrated.** That is exactly what I am now proposing to do. The abstract principle of a world court found its genesis in The Hague tribunal. The concrete application of that principle has been made by the league. Sound theory and admirable practice have been joined successfully. The court of international justice, as I espoused, and the council set up by the league covenant, which I disapproved, as "the difference between a government of laws and a government of men," I said plainly on August 28, 1920: "I would take and combine all that is good and all that is bad from both organizations."

**Test of Sincerity.** If American adherence could be made effective in the reconstruction of the court, with respect to its continuing operation, that would seem to dispose conclusively of all other cited apprehensions of danger from the exercise of any influence whatsoever, either open or furtive by the league of nations or by any organization.

The whole question of support or opposition on the part of these two controlling groups clearly resolves into a test of sincerity. When once American citizens have comprehended the belief, I shall have no doubt of their answer. I have taken very frank cognizance of the avowed objections, because we have come to this very test of sincerity. Except for the very inconsiderable minority, which is hostile to any participation in world effort to organize and so participate in as to make a demand upon the people, I have made no attempt to impose my will upon any body or anybody. I shall embark upon no crusade. Hereafter, from time to time, as tonight, acting strictly within, but to the full limit of my constitutional authority, I shall make further exposition of my matured views and maturing proposals, to the end that we not only "re-mind the world anew" by our words, but convince the world by our deeds, that we do, in fact, stand "ready to perform our part in furthering peace" and in regaining the common prosperity which can come only through the restoration of stability in all affairs.

**Makes No Demands.** Further than that I shall not go. I shall not attempt to coerce the senate of the United States. I shall make no demand upon the people. I shall not try to impose my will upon any body or anybody. I shall embark upon no crusade. Hereafter, from time to time, as tonight, acting strictly within, but to the full limit of my constitutional authority, I shall make further exposition of my matured views and maturing proposals, to the end that we not only "re-mind the world anew" by our words, but convince the world by our deeds, that we do, in fact, stand "ready to perform our part in furthering peace" and in regaining the common prosperity which can come only through the restoration of stability in all affairs.

**Could Improve System.** The fixing of compensation of the judges, the apportionment of contributions, the method also be transferred from the league to either the court of arbitration or a commission designated by the member nations. Thus, incidentally, would be averted the admitted unfairness of the present system, which imposes a tax upon members of the league who are not subscribers to the court.

The exclusive privilege now held by the league to seek advisory legal guidance from the court might either be abolished or, more wisely, perhaps, be extended to any member or group of member nations. Thus all would be served alike, subject now to determination by the court itself of the kind of questions upon which it would render judgments.

The disparity in voting as between a unit nation and an aggregated empire, which now maintains in the assembly of the league, to which many object because of apprehensions which disappear automatically. These observations are not to be construed as suggesting changes in the essential statute of the court, or the enlargement or diminution of its numerical strength, or modifying the proper provisions that a nation having a cause before the court, which is not represented among the judges, may name one of its own nationals to sit in that particular case.

Such, in brief, is an outline of the basis upon which I shall hope, at the opening of congress, for the consent of the senate to initiate negotiations with the powers which have associated themselves with the permanent court of international justice.

**Appeals to Reasonable Minds.** No program could be devised that would win unanimous approval either at home or abroad. We can not hope to attain perfection or to satisfy ex-

treme demands. The best and the most we can do is to appeal, let us hope successfully, to reasonable minds and, with sturdy faith, be true to ourselves and ready for our duties as liberty-loving, duty-realizing Americans.

There are those who openly advocate our proposal, instead of with the court of justice as a first step toward joining the league of nations. Their number is not large, and they can not hope to prevail. There are those who, in fear and trembling, proclaim their opinion that this mighty republic should live as a hermit nation. They, too, are few and hold to an impossible position. Both are extremists. In an endeavor to obtain actual results, both may be safely omitted from serious consideration.

But two great groups, comprising a vast majority of our people, need to be considered. And between these there lies no difference in professed desire. I am striving for fulfillment of that expressed desire. Both urge participation of the United States in a world court of justice, in fulfillment of our age-long aspiration and in conformity with our unbroken tradition. They agree that to achieve its fundamental purpose of substituting justice for warfare, the settlement of controversies between nations, such a tribunal must be its own master. The distinction between the two is not one of essential principle or of avowed intent, but one only of fact and opinion.

**No Real Objections.** There are those who hold that the creation of the existing court under a distinct proposal, instead of directly under the covenant of the league, moves every tincture of subservience or obligation. For present purposes, granting its correctness, there can be no real objection to clarifying the fact in plain, simple terms, to the end that all doubts shall be dispelled and that all minds shall be wholly convinced by ready understanding instead of by intricate exposition. If, as we all believe, the cornerstone of every judicial structure is unquestioning faith in its integrity, I am unwilling to deprive it of any particle of strength which would enhance popular respect for and confidence in its decisions. Surely no harm, but rather much good, might spring from simplification of an admitted condition.

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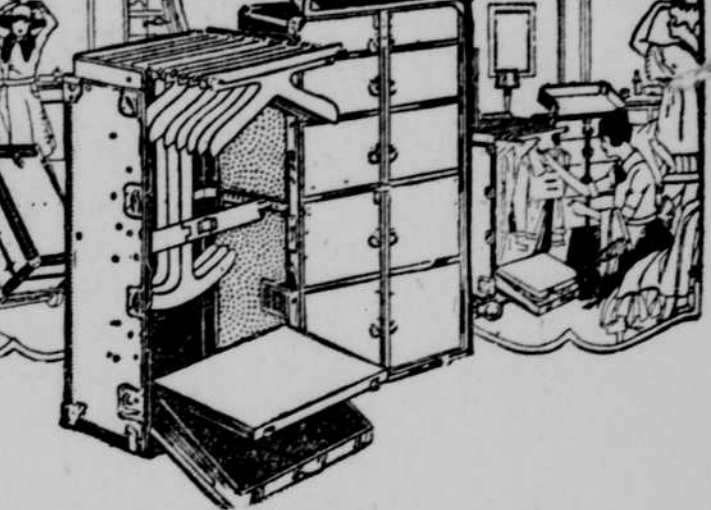
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# Orchard & Wilhelm Co.

SIXTEENTH AND HOWARD STREETS



## Sale of Trunks Bags and Suit Cases

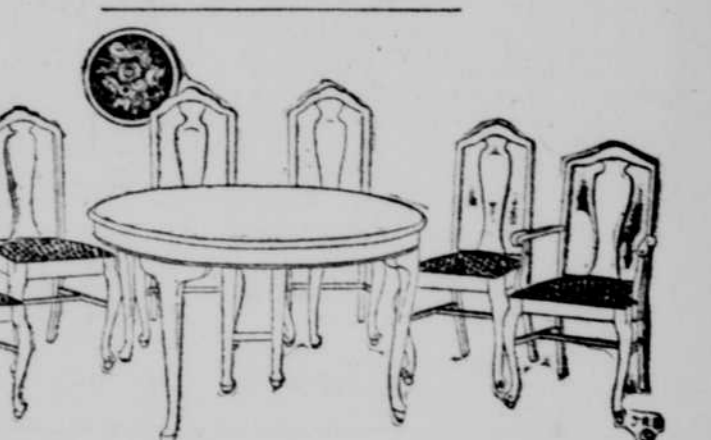
Our Wholesale Trunk Department has decided to close out all BELBER Wardrobe Trunks before the publication of their new catalog. The sale will be held in our Main Floor Retail Trunk Department, commencing FRIDAY and continuing until every BELBER Trunk is sold. The advantageous way in which we own these goods, together with the resolve for quick action, has caused us to put a remarkable price on every piece offered in the sale.

- \$44.00 full size Belber Wardrobe Trunk equipped with shoe pockets, hat box, drawers and hanging section with open top. \$33.50
- \$44.00 full size Belber Trunk with shoe pockets, hat box, laundry bag and hanging section with open top. \$35.00
- \$36.00 full size Belber Wardrobe Trunk equipped with drawers and hanging section. \$27.50
- \$30.00 steamer size Belber Wardrobe Trunk with drawers and hanging section. \$22.75
- \$33.00 three-quarter size Belber Wardrobe Trunk equipped with hanging device, drawers, laundry bag. \$25.00
- \$40.00 three-quarter size Belber Trunk with shoe pockets, hat box, laundry bag and hanging section with open top. \$30.00
- \$87.00 full size Belber Wardrobe Trunk, fully equipped in every particular; leverlocking device. \$65.00
- \$44.00 full size Belber Trunk with shoe pockets, hat box, laundry bag and hanging section with open top. \$35.00
- Steamer size Tray Trunks of genuine veneer construction and hard fiber cover. \$14.00
- Steamer size Tray Trunks of genuine veneer construction and hard fiber cover, full size with two trays. \$19.75
- \$4.50 24-inch black or brown fiber suitcases with brass fittings and cover. \$3.50
- \$6.50 Ladies' 16-inch Black Grained Fabricoid Bag, silk moire lining. \$4.00
- \$4.50 Ladies' 16-inch Black Fiber Bag with duck lining. \$3.50
- \$4.00 Ladies' 18-inch Brown Fabricoid Bag, linen lined. \$3.00

## Remnant Sales of Linoleums

All classes of Printed and Inlaid Linoleums are offered in this sale. It is easy to find sufficient linoleum in a good pattern to cover small rooms, halls, breakfast nooks, bathrooms, etc., at the piece price, which means a saving of about 50 per cent. such pieces range from—

- \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50
- Smaller pieces from 25c up
- Short rolls by the square yard. 75c up



## For those who have the built-in buffets these 7-Pc. Dining Suites will prove enticing bargains

- Queen Anne 7-piece suite in American walnut, includes 45x54-inch Oblong Table that extends to 6 ft. and six Spanish Leather Slip Seats. COMPLETE \$69.50
- \$165.00 Antique Brown Mahogany Louis XVI Dining Suite, Oblong Extension Table, 5 Chairs and Arm Chair with blue Spanish leather slip seats, to close out, COMPLETE \$95.00
- \$225.00 Louis XVI Dining Suite, Oblong Extension Table and Chairs in handsome verdure tapestry. To close out, COMPLETE \$125.00
- \$245.00 Sheraton Dining Suite, built by Berkeley & Gay, Oval Extension Table, 5 Side and 1 Arm Chair. To close out, COMPLETE \$197.50



The beautiful Colored Glass Bowls that have been sold very freely all over town at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, will be sold FRIDAY and SATURDAY at

## ONE DOLLAR

Iridescent Blue, Nile, Amethyst and Gold Glass Bowls with black glass bases, for flowers or wax fruit in 7-inch to 10-inch sizes. In Our Gift Shop

**Must Recognize New Order.** It is too early now to safely appraise the competition of the world restored, but the world must take cognizance of the new order as well as we. War wrought an emancipation of men and changed conditions of

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Genuine Diamond Clasp

Lustrous 34-inch strands, beautifully matched and graduated. The clasp is a genuine diamond, usually gold set with a genuine diamond. Usually sold for \$18.75.

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