

Theodore Burton, Keynoter, Reviews Achievements of G. O. P.

Republicans Gave Peace to Country

Convention Chairman Cites Post-War Recovery, History and Prospects for Party.

Urges Sound Economics

In his opening words, Theodore E. Burton, temporary chairman and keynoter of the republican national convention, paid tribute to Garfield, McKinley and Harding, all sent from Ohio to the White House. He also called the roll of all of Ohio's sons who had been president.

Reviews Four Years

"The fourth of March, 1921, witnessed a country still suffering from the colossal world struggle," he said. "There was disaster upon the land. The war with its aftermath of reckless expenditure and feverish living had given place to a dull, hopeless inactivity. Here, as abroad, were industrial depression and armies of unemployed. Indeed, 5,000,000 were seeking work and finding none. Formal peace had not been established with the nations with which we had been at war. There was a chilling record of waste which spread its blighting influence over every form of administrative service. The demands of a new America had to be met with wisdom and patriotism."

"So long as the democratic party continued in power after the war, America's progress on the road to rehabilitation was hardly more satisfactory than that of the European countries. But when the republican party came in, re-establishing nationwide confidence that its time-tried capacity for constructive policies and administration were at the country's service, there was immediate improvement. The democrats could not even make peace. The republicans did."

Scarcely half a year had passed

when a turn was called. Workmen in multitudes returned to the shops. Peace was proclaimed, and that stability which is the strength and life of nations dwelt here in a measure not enjoyed in another part of the earth. If there is now a slackening of activity it is due to uncertainties in our domestic policies, fiscal and

Ohio Man Delivers Keynote Speech



Theodore E. Burton.

other, and to the unsettled state of Europe.

"Foremost in international affairs was the conference for the limitation of armaments in 1921 and 1922. That conference pointed the way to stop provided a means of settlement for years to come of questions in and around the Pacific ocean, placed the stamp of disapproval upon the submarine, the assassin of the sea, and upon the more terrible use of poison-gas in warfare. It made the door to the future a system of peace, and for their dependants, we are and at all times must be ready to make provision even to the last scrap of the treasury."

There was a restoration of peace

with Germany soon after the present administration took office, and the way was paved for friendly relations with the countries with which we had been at war.

"We appropriated \$20,000,000 for the starving in Russia, an act in which we may well take satisfaction, in that it was a reflection to the world that with abundant goodwill we were ready to succor the suffering and the destitute, though living under a regime inimical to all the traditions of this government. Our compassion for the helpless and the miserable is not restrained by indifference of race or in form of government."

Two Immigration Acts

"We have passed, and the president has approved, the so-called Rogers bill, placing our diplomatic and consular service, with its rapidly increasing importance, on a higher plane and giving opportunities to others than millionaires to occupy the more important positions.

"The construction of good roads has been aided and stimulated as never before. Two immigration acts have been passed. We have come to realize that the number landing on our shores has been too large for proper assimilation. The so-called 'quota' bill has been passed. Therefore, limitation and selection must be the order of the day."

It is to be regretted that in the passage

of the recent bill the request of the president for further negotiation with Japan was refused. For that great nation, with which our relations with rare exceptions have been so friendly, we have no feelings but those of admiration and respect. The adoption of policies for the exclusion of Japanese immigrants by no means implies any claim of inferiority, but rests upon essential differences, notably in standards of living, which render them incongenial to our industrial life."

Farm Legislation Cited

"The condition of agriculture is today one of our most perplexing problems. This basic industry, with its broad expanse of homes scattered over the farms of the land, has furnished chief reliance in peace and war. We deplore the depression which rests upon various branches of production. With sincere desire to render assistance, legislation was adopted in the 67th congress in generous measure. That great democratic leader, Mr. Bryan, though denying credit to any political party, has stated that the 67th congress accomplished more for the farmer than any congress for 50 years. An act was passed for continuance of the war finance corporation, and nearly \$300,000,000 was advanced to farming communities; an emergency tariff act on leading grains and other products was adopted; legislation was enacted in a so-called packers' bill to protect the rights of the stock raiser, also one limiting dealings in grain futures, to prevent the farmer from being the victim of manipulation; \$25,000,000 was advanced for the federal farm loan board; an agricultural credit act was passed at the end of the 67th congress, providing for both public and private agencies to aid the farmer in securing credit."

"A co-operative marketing act was passed, a beginning in the furtherance of methods for organization and distribution which, it is hoped, will place the farmer in the enjoyment of the same advantages in narrowing the gap between the producer and consumer as those enjoyed by other branches of endeavor."

"The republican party has shown its willingness to extend liberality to the last degree in the enactment of legislation which will aid the farmer, but it can not respond to impracticable theories or accept measures which will only aggravate the situation. Any artificial stimulus to prices which are depressed by irresistible causes can only postpone the evil day and add to the distress."

"Inexorable laws demand decreased acreage in certain staple products and a wider diversification. Numerous remedies proposed for relief fall utterly when subjected to careful analysis. If I were to follow the appealing demands of my own feelings, I would say grant tens of millions for farm relief, but no legislation or subventions from the treasury can be effective to meet the case."

Industrial Problems

"A most substantial benefit would be conferred upon the farmers by the construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway. Material bene-

fits would also be gained by the more adequate improvement and utilization of divers interior waterways. Now as always, however, pork-barrel appropriations should be sedulously avoided."

President Harding and his advisers

labored incessantly for the abolition of long hours and the seven-day week in the steel industry and other trades. His called industrial and labor leaders into conference. Almost on the very day of his death his efforts were crowned with success.

Labor has been especially benefited

by the restrictive immigration law. This republican administration brought the country out of the depths of depression. The great mass of employees find their chief benefit in steady employment and those prosperous times which make high wages possible.

Congress has voted to submit

a constitutional amendment giving adequate authority to legislate against the employment of child labor. A bill for the continuance of plans for the rehabilitation of workers disabled in industry has recently passed the house of representatives. The well-being of labor, the happiness of millions of workers are inextricably interwoven with the prosperity of the people; no separate or antagonistic bill, placing our diplomatic and consular service, with its rapidly increasing importance, on a higher plane and giving opportunities to others than millionaires to occupy the more important positions.

Among the pending issues of the day

is the economy in public expenditures and reduction of taxation must assume the utmost importance. The federal government, states and communities, have been engaging in a policy of lavish expenditure, attended by mounting indebtedness.

To secure these most desirable objects

of economy an active campaign of education must be conducted similar to that in the free-silver contest of 1896. There are certain persistent fallacies which must be dispelled, and the nation following the evils of swollen taxation. Another is that the final burden of public levies rests upon those who first make payments to the tax collector. On the contrary, the general tendency of all legislation is to diffuse itself upon all consumers whether taxpayers or not with considerable additions as the burden is passed along.

Still another fallacy is a prevalent opinion

that excessive surtaxes are desirable and result in larger revenue.

Defends Reserve System

"The demagogue may say to the thinking, 'See how we are taxing the rich!' and then in a soft aside say to the great capitalist, 'How excellent an avenue of escape we are providing for you.' The federal reserve system, which serves as a bulwark in the financial life of the nation and was so helpful during the war, should be left alone. It should be free from the touch of the political spoilsman, and all its operations should be managed for the accomplishment of the excellent purposes for which it is called."

The republican party stands now

as always firmly for law enforcement. Laws are not to be observed merely by those who favored their enactment but by everyone. In this broad land disregard of existing enactments breeds disrespect and disorder and even tends to anarchy. There is absolute necessity for an

Intelligent policy of conservation

of our natural resources for the prevention of waste and of the even more dangerous evils of monopoly. Let us have no lack of vision for the future. This means a conservation of our forests, of our water-power, of our minerals, of our coal and our oil, of the fish of the sea and the birds of the air. No hundred-year franchises should be given, nor should any grant be made of that which the nation should reserve for its future protection.

We have abhorred war, and never more than now

But if again that which we deplore should happen, and we should be involved in another deadly conflict, let us establish a system which will mobilize all our resources for victory. We can not afford to allow the slack to shirk his duty or give the profiteers an opportunity to pile up fortunes when those who stand for patriotism are suffering and dying. We must establish the great ideal that in the emergency of war every agency of industry and commerce, our men and women and the activities of men and women shall be such as to accomplish the single purpose of saving our country from danger. President Harding spoke eloquently in his inaugural address in behalf of such a plan.

Bonus Bill Now Law

"We have recently witnessed the passage over the veto of the president of a so-called bonus or adjusted compensation bill, providing for paid up insurance policies to soldiers of the late war. While recognizing the inevitable debt which the country owes to those who fought in the bloody contest in 1917 and 1918, and with satisfaction in the thought that the insurance, for the care of the injured and the sick, and for their training and betterment, we are spending an amount which in one year reached almost \$400,000,000, there was a substantial minority in congress who sought to sustain the president. But the bonus bill is not the law of the land. Conditions created by it must be met and its provisions must be willingly accepted."

A constitutional amendment

has passed the senate providing for the beginning of the terms of the president and of members of congress early in the January following the November election. There certainly is an incongruity in the present interval between election and induction into office. President McKinley advocated this change in his inaugural of 1897.

One urgent reform demanded

is that the president be relieved of part of his most exacting duties.

In the relation of the economic activities

of the people to their government three methods are possible: (1) The old and now discarded theory of giving to private initiative free and untrammelled play, laissez faire as it is called.

The control and management

of a central government with all the incidents of public ownership and operation. To this there must be a fatal objection, for it would threaten the rule of bureaucracy, with its deadening influence and interference in every home, and the destruction of that personal initiative which with restless energy has unchained the wheels of progress and given our country its foremost position.

A third and more rational course

presents itself in sane regulation, based upon wise legislation and administration, repressing and power of great corporations or combinations of any type, which else might threaten to overshadow the state itself, and with equal care guarding against the evils of unrestrained competition.

"Let us secure for every individual

"We Have Accomplished These Things--"

THEODORE E. BURTON, Keynoter.

Conference for the limitation of armaments. Adoption of budget system.

Tariff act enacted adapted to the situation prevailing since the world war.

Act for the funding of foreign debts.

Two immigration acts, providing for limitation and selection.

Emergency tariff protecting products of American farms.

Packers' law to protect rights of stock raiser.

Agricultural credits act.

Co-operative marketing act.

Re-established nationwide confidence.

Made the long-sought open door in China a fact.

A revenue bill which lessened by \$800,000,000 the tax burden upon the people.

Reduced the public debt more than \$2,000,000,000.

Restoration of peace with Germany.

Gave \$20,000,000 to the starving of Russia.

fit would also be gained by the more adequate improvement and utilization of divers interior waterways. Now as always, however, pork-barrel appropriations should be sedulously avoided."

"A readjustment of freight rates

and a consolidation of existing agencies of transportation afford promise of aid.

"President Harding and his advisers labored incessantly for the abolition of long hours and the seven-day week in the steel industry and other trades. His called industrial and labor leaders into conference. Almost on the very day of his death his efforts were crowned with success.

"Labor has been especially benefited by the restrictive immigration law. This republican administration brought the country out of the depths of depression. The great mass of employees find their chief benefit in steady employment and those prosperous times which make high wages possible.

"Congress has voted to submit a constitutional amendment giving adequate authority to legislate against the employment of child labor. A bill for the continuance of plans for the rehabilitation of workers disabled in industry has recently passed the house of representatives. The well-being of labor, the happiness of millions of workers are inextricably interwoven with the prosperity of the people; no separate or antagonistic bill, placing our diplomatic and consular service, with its rapidly increasing importance, on a higher plane and giving opportunities to others than millionaires to occupy the more important positions.

Two Immigration Acts

"We have passed, and the president has approved, the so-called Rogers bill, placing our diplomatic and consular service, with its rapidly increasing importance, on a higher plane and giving opportunities to others than millionaires to occupy the more important positions.

Among the pending issues of the day

is the economy in public expenditures and reduction of taxation must assume the utmost importance. The federal government, states and communities, have been engaging in a policy of lavish expenditure, attended by mounting indebtedness.

To secure these most desirable objects

of economy an active campaign of education must be conducted similar to that in the free-silver contest of 1896. There are certain persistent fallacies which must be dispelled, and the nation following the evils of swollen taxation. Another is that the final burden of public levies rests upon those who first make payments to the tax collector. On the contrary, the general tendency of all legislation is to diffuse itself upon all consumers whether taxpayers or not with considerable additions as the burden is passed along.

Still another fallacy is a prevalent opinion

that excessive surtaxes are desirable and result in larger revenue.

Defends Reserve System

"The demagogue may say to the thinking, 'See how we are taxing the rich!' and then in a soft aside say to the great capitalist, 'How excellent an avenue of escape we are providing for you.' The federal reserve system, which serves as a bulwark in the financial life of the nation and was so helpful during the war, should be left alone. It should be free from the touch of the political spoilsman, and all its operations should be managed for the accomplishment of the excellent purposes for which it is called."

The republican party stands now

as always firmly for law enforcement. Laws are not to be observed merely by those who favored their enactment but by everyone. In this broad land disregard of existing enactments breeds disrespect and disorder and even tends to anarchy. There is absolute necessity for an

the greatest possible equality of opportunity and leave to the states and minor political divisions a broad field of activity in their proper sphere. Thus we shall avoid an unwieldy central government in constant danger of toppling over. We shall prevent state boundaries from becoming mere vanishing traces on the map and avoid the dangers of disaster which have beset many nations smaller and with problems less complex than our own.

"In nothing is the effect of existing conditions more manifest than in disregard of political obligations of the citizen."

"The proposition of electors who take an active interest, especially in preliminary contests, was never so small. When such indifference exists, unwholesome forces poison our public life."

Paternalism is Bad

"Never more than now have there been such insistent demands for special advantages, privileges of every nature, bonuses, pensions, increased salaries—some of which are well deserved—new bureaus with troops of officials, and relief measures, as they are called. All these are based upon the erroneous idea that our government is a paternalistic institution doling out favors without stint to all comers who can muster votes. The tendency is to impose burdens too heavy to bear upon the ordinary citizen, 'the forgotten man,' who, toiling quietly at home, seeks no favors, but only asks the friendly protection of a government which is just and fair. If this tendency is not checked, we shall become a people abounding in preferred classes, the burden of whose privileges must rest with crushing weight upon the great body of our citizenship. It is necessary for us to meet this present situation with a clarion call to all to think more of duties and less of rights and privileges, more of duties to the state and to humanity.

"Speaking for all good and thoughtful citizens of every political creed, I must enter a solemn protest against the depression, recently created, that there is widespread corruption in the government at Washington. It is true that out of all the investigations, pursued in every direction, there have been exposed to the scorn of the country instances of bribery and dishonesty on the part of public officials, and of cupidity and over-reaching on the part of those who are ready to use their opportunities to debauch those in office. It is true that the

Violent changes have brought

light unworthy motives and a grasping avarice. But the heart of the American people is sound, and the gross influences that accompany and follow every war will pass away.

Officials Have Ideals

"Among the thousands of public servants in Washington, in legislative halls, in administrative positions, in all the complicated machinery of the government, it was never true, and it is not true today, that there is any considerable number of men who are ready to use their opportunities to debauch those in office. It is true that the

"Upon this proposition the republican party stands firm as a rock

Yet let it be known that guilt knows no party. Those who seek to bring malign influences upon public servants make no political distinction, either in the officials whom they approach or in the lawyers whom they hire.

"Let us not take a pessimistic view

of this situation. From an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust and from manifestations of dishonesty we may confidently believe that the country is emerging, and we may be sure that it will yet respond to those nobler instincts to which Lincoln appealed and to the causes to which the

Will Lead Party to Victory, Says Burton

THEODORE E. BURTON, Keynoter.

Conference for the limitation of armaments. Adoption of budget system. Tariff act enacted adapted to the situation prevailing since the world war. Act for the funding of foreign debts. Two immigration acts, providing for limitation and selection. Emergency tariff protecting products of American farms. Packers' law to protect rights of stock raiser. Agricultural credits act. Co-operative marketing act. Re-established nationwide confidence. Made the long-sought open door in China a fact. A revenue bill which lessened by \$800,000,000 the tax burden upon the people. Reduced the public debt more than \$2,000,000,000. Restoration of peace with Germany. Gave \$20,000,000 to the starving of Russia.

fit would also be gained by the more adequate improvement and utilization of divers interior waterways. Now as always, however, pork-barrel appropriations should be sedulously avoided."

"A readjustment of freight rates

and a consolidation of existing agencies of transportation afford promise of aid.

"President Harding and his advisers labored incessantly for the abolition of long hours and the seven-day week in the steel industry and other trades. His called industrial and labor leaders into conference. Almost on the very day of his death his efforts were crowned with success.

Labor has been especially benefited

by the restrictive immigration law. This republican administration brought the country out of the depths of depression. The great mass of employees find their chief benefit in steady employment and those prosperous times which make high wages possible.

Congress has voted to submit

a constitutional amendment giving adequate authority to legislate against the employment of child labor. A bill for the continuance of plans for the rehabilitation of workers disabled in industry has recently passed the house of representatives. The well-being of labor, the happiness of millions of workers are inextricably interwoven with the prosperity of the people; no separate or antagonistic bill, placing our diplomatic and consular service, with its rapidly increasing importance, on a higher plane and giving opportunities to others than millionaires to occupy the more important positions.

Two Immigration Acts

"We have passed, and the president has approved, the so-called Rogers bill, placing our diplomatic and consular service, with its rapidly increasing importance, on a higher plane and giving opportunities to others than millionaires to occupy the more important positions.

Among the pending issues of the day

is the economy in public expenditures and reduction of taxation must assume the utmost importance. The federal government, states and communities, have been engaging in a policy of lavish expenditure, attended by mounting indebtedness.

To secure these most desirable objects

of economy an active campaign of education must be conducted similar to that in the free-silver contest of 1896. There are certain persistent fallacies which must be dispelled, and the nation following the evils of swollen taxation. Another is that the final burden of public levies rests upon those who first make payments to the tax collector. On the contrary, the general tendency of all legislation is to diffuse itself upon all consumers whether taxpayers or not with considerable additions as the burden is passed along.

Still another fallacy is a prevalent opinion

that excessive surtaxes are desirable and result in larger revenue.

Defends Reserve System

"The demagogue may say to the thinking, 'See how we are taxing the rich!' and then in a soft aside say to the great capitalist, 'How excellent an avenue of escape we are providing for you.' The federal reserve system, which serves as a bulwark in the financial life of the nation and was so helpful during the war, should be left alone. It should be free from the touch of the political spoilsman, and all its operations should be managed for the accomplishment of the excellent purposes for which it is called."

The republican party stands now

as always firmly for law enforcement. Laws are not to be observed merely by those who favored their enactment but by everyone. In this broad land disregard of existing enactments breeds disrespect and disorder and even tends to anarchy. There is absolute necessity for an

Lower Tax, Economy, Necessary

Participation in World Court Desirable—Political Grafters Must Be Punished.

Sees Coolidge Victory

taken part, and will no doubt in the future. But this does not mean that we should assume membership. We are still confronted with the fact that Europe has a system of offensive and defensive alliances which are entirely alien to our most cherished policies. New Arms Conference.

"I think, however, I speak the sentiment of the people in saying that we are ready to join in any conference the aim of which is to limit armaments or banish wars. We are indeed the friends of all. We covet none of their territory and harbor no jealousies of their progress. The conference for limitation of armaments at Washington was more successful than any attempt in this direction for many years, because it was far removed from the rivalries of Europe, because its aims were clear, definite and generous. When the time is ripe, President Coolidge has promised that another conference shall be called to meet at Washington. Our hopes are that the recommendations of the Dawes commission will be accepted and that there will be a profound reaction in Europe against the enmity and strife which have survived since the peace.

For Hague Court

"Let me earnestly recommend participation in the world court now functioning at The Hague. The league of nations is political, and the action of the representatives of the respective members must be taken according to the directions from the chancelleries at home. The court, on the other hand, is judicial, and the august judges receive dictation from no one. Our attention should be called to the fact that this court is essentially an American idea and more than that a republican idea. It must be remembered, also, that 24 nations are members of the league and that most of them have adhered to the separate protocol for the court."

Coolidge Victory Predicted

"In our domestic concerns let it be known that the people take stock of individual conduct as never before. Admiration no longer rests so much upon the triumphs of success and power as upon devoted service to country and humanity.

"For the glad accomplishment of these most noble aims at home and abroad the nation looks to the republican party."

"History has recorded no party organization whose achievements can compare with ours. In its triumphant course it has stood unshaken for the union and the constitution. It re-

"The past, at least, is secure. In the future there is no lamp to guide so safe as that of experience and history, and the people will surely repose their trust in those principles and in that party organization which has played so pre-eminent a part in the upbuilding of the nation and in the prosperity and happiness of all its citizens. Thus we may be confident that when the ballots are cast in November in numbers like the falling leaves of autumn this nation will elect Calvin Coolidge with a republican congress and again crown our efforts with victory, thereby assuring a yet more splendid future of progress and peace."

Stay Out of League

"We have refused to join the league of nations, and this is in full accord with the wishes of the vast majority of the American people, as I believe. We welcome whatever of good may be accomplished by the league, and we recognize that in humanitarian and non-political matters it has accomplished beneficial results. "In some of these activities we have

Party Not To Blame

"Much of the blame which is visited upon republicans in the present congress is not deserved, because on many major questions their party has not commanded a majority in either branch. Let us not for a minute forget the importance of a republican majority in the next congress, made up of members tried and true, who will stand united.

"Our foreign relations are assuming an importance never known before

It was at the suggestion of our own secretary of state and of President Coolidge that the Dawes commission was convened. We await the result with earnest hope that the clash of conflicting interests may cease and that the spirit of repulsion and revenge may be abated.

"But the beginnings of peace must be in Europe itself. No nation of the new world can solve the problems of the old. It is necessary that a calmer spirit prevail, that peace and not power be the goal.

Stay Out of League

"We have refused to join the league of nations, and this is in full accord with the wishes of the vast majority of the American people, as I believe. We welcome whatever of good may be accomplished by the league, and we recognize that in humanitarian and non-political matters it has accomplished beneficial results. "In some of these activities we have

Haas Brothers

OMAHA LINCOLN MINNEAPOLIS NEW YORK



In a Feature Sale Thursday 250 Fine Linen and Printed Crepe DRESSES

Chic new straightline frocks of linen in a range of pretty colors. Many pleasing modes of trimmings. Every New Color \$10 Sizes 14 to 42

Haas Brothers "The Shop for Women" 16th and Douglas

Keep the head clear for business. Heavy foods clog the system and dull the brain. Kellogg's with milk or cream are pure nutriment, easily digested.

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES Inner-sealed wafer wrapper—exclusive Kellogg feature.

Thompson-Belder's Wednesday Sale of Dresses for Porch-House-Outings \$1.45 3 for \$4.00

12 attractive styles to choose from. The materials are fine quality ginghams, both domestic and imported, in checks, plaids and stripes of all popular colors. The dresses are well made as is always expected at Thompson-Belder's. The sizes are 36 to 52. "The Best Place to Shop, After All"