

Davis Denounces Blocs, Condemns Corruption, Praises Labor, Urges League

Nominee Is for Lower U. S. Taxes

Pledges Himself to Industrial Democracy, Honesty in Appointments; Says No Promises Made.

When I was advised of the purpose of President Wilson to appoint me to the high office of solicitor general, my first act was to surrender all private employment and to sever my connection with the law firm of which I was then a member and of which my revered father was the head.

From that day until my duties as ambassador to Great Britain were ended, eight years later, I had no other client or employer than the government and the people of the United States. My only interest was to do my duty faithfully, not I, but others must say.

Blows Selfish.

The solidarity of the great war has given way to a chaos of blocs and sections and classes and interests, each striving for its own advantage, careless of the welfare of the whole. Government itself, in which the humblest citizen has the right to turn with confident reliance in its even-handed justice, has fallen under the prevalent distrust. There is abroad in the land a feeling of general gloom, to be ignored, too deep-seated for any trifling that men in office can no longer be trusted to keep faith with those who sent them there, and that the powers of government are being exercised in the pursuit of personal gain instead of the common service.

Out of this and because of it there has developed an alarming tendency to take the administration of the law out of the hands of constituted officials and to exercise its processes through individuals or through organized societies, by methods little different from those of private revenge. To bring the government back to the people is and always has been the doctrine of democracy. Today, in addition to the supreme duty of coming back to the people confidence in their government.

The search for the causes of this state of affairs leads us at once to the history of the last four years. In 1920 we passed through a political campaign in which materialism was preached as a creed and selfishness as a national duty. All the forces of discontent were marshaled to take the administration of the law from the hands of the people and to exercise its processes through individuals or through organized societies, by methods little different from those of private revenge. To bring the government back to the people is and always has been the doctrine of democracy. Today, in addition to the supreme duty of coming back to the people confidence in their government.

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High Spots in Davis' Speech

1. Criticizes republicans, "who in the same breath can demand the payment of our foreign debts but refuse to accept from the debtor the goods in which alone payment can be made."
2. Criticizes republicans for not encouraging importation of foreign "goods" as a means of building the American Merchant Marine. Says republicans thus "deny it (the merchant marine) the cargoes necessary for its existence."
3. Charges, Washington conference on limitation of armament is only step taken by United States in four years to advance world peace. No mention is made in the address of the work of the Dawes commission for restoring life of Germany, thus making possible the recovery of Europe through its own efforts.
4. Praises Wilson administration and democrats' conduct of the war, says it was conducted "without scandal or corruption." He overlooks in his speech the airplane scandal that shook the nation and the many other scandals that resulted in the overwhelming repudiation of Wilson and the democratic administration.
5. Urges for labor, "the right to organize—the right to bargain collectively, through agents of its own choosing."
6. Declares the rights of labor, "must not be impaired by injunction or any other device."
7. Pledges democratic party to handle labor questions, "moved by a sincere desire to make labor a part of the grand council of the nation."
8. Pledges further that, "all those who work" will be recognized as having a right "to share in all decisions that affect their welfare." in "democracy in government and democracy in industry alike."

Davis thus puts himself in opposition to the child labor advocates in the southern states, who bitterly oppose anti-child labor legislation, and who are the most powerful leaders in the democratic party.

9. Declares for support to the farmers with "every power which the government enjoys under the constitution." He also says farmers are entitled to "demand" from the railroads transportation service at "reasonable rates."

10. Pledges support of the 18th amendment and of the Volstead law.

11. Pledges entrance into the world court, which he supports "in sincerity" and not "for campaign purposes."

12. Pledges entrance into the league of nations and says he has always and still believes America should join the league. He is in no hurry about it, however, and declares we should enter only when "the common judgment of the American people is ready for the step." He does not mention the "referendum" on the league, pledged by the democratic party, evidently believing such a thing is impossible.

13. Is ardently opposed to the Ku Klux Klan. He does not mention the Klan by name, but denounces religious and racial antagonisms.
14. Pledges himself not to make religion or race a test for holding office in any appointment he may make.
15. Pledges support to the budget law, passed under President Harding's regime.
16. Declares there are no favors for sale either by himself or the democratic party and warns campaign contributors not to expect any.

London, there came from the secretary of state himself an amazing confession of this impotence. Said he, "I may give it as my conviction that had we attempted to make America's contribution to the recent plan of adjustment a governmental matter, we should have been involved in a hopeless debate and there would have been no adequate action. We should have been beset with demands, objections, instructions. This is not the way to make an American contribution to economic revival." If I can read these words right, they can mean only this: That by reason either of the inability of the executive to lead or the unwillingness of his party to follow, the foreign affairs of the United States, including the great and vital question of European settlement, must be left in private hands. We must face the humiliating fact that we have a government that does not dare to speak its mind beyond the three-mile limit.

No "Scandals" Under Wilson

Our pledge will be the long roll of beneficent legislation passed during our years of power, and the conduct without scandal or corruption of a great and victorious war fought under the gallant and inspiring leadership of Woodrow Wilson.

The words "progressive" and "reactionary" have been much used in American politics. There has been little effort to define their meaning. They are becoming mere tags which politicians fasten on themselves or their opponents without including in any mental process that remotely resembles thought. But, like shipping tags, the thing which really counts is the destination written on them—progress to what; reaction from what—that is the real question. Motion may be either backward or forward; it may even be going around in circles.

From my point of view he only deserves to be called a progressive who cannot see a wrong persist without an effort to redress it, or a right denied without an effort to protect it; who feels a deep concern for the economic welfare of the United States, but realizes that the making of better men and better women is a matter greater still; who thinks of every governmental policy first of all in its bearing upon human rights rather than upon material things; who believes profoundly in human equality and detests privilege in whatever form or in whatever disguise, and who finds the true test of success in the welfare of the many and not the prosperity and comfort of the few. The civic unit of America is not the dollar but the individual man. All that goes to make better and happier and freer men and women is progress; all else is reaction. Progressives of this sort, though they may not care to use the name, nevertheless in their hearts are democrats.

For Social Legislation.

We shall strive, therefore, for the things that look to these great ends; for the education of our youth, not only in knowledge gathered from past ages, but in the wholesome virtue of self-help; for the protection of women and children from human greed and unequal laws; for the prevention of child labor and for the suppression of the illicit traffic in soul-destroying drugs. We shall conserve all the natural resources of the country and prevent the hand of monopoly from closing on them and on our water powers, so that our children after us shall find this still a fair land to dwell within. And to the veterans of our wars, especially to those who were stricken and wounded in the country's service and whose confidence has been so cruelly and corruptly abused, we shall give, in honor and in honesty, the grateful care they have so justly earned.

Praises Labor and Farmers

Concerning our sentiments toward labor there is room for neither doubt nor cavil in the light of our past history. The right of labor to an adequate wage earned under healthful conditions, the right to organize in order to obtain it and the right to bargain for it collectively, through agents and representatives of its own choosing, have been established after many years of weary struggle. These rights are conceded now by all fair-minded men. They must not be impaired either by injunction or by any other device.

Democracy in Industry.

The democratic party, however, goes a step beyond this. Its attitude has been well defined as one in which we stand in solidarity with the one hand nor by patronage on the other, but by a sincere desire to make labor part of the grand council of the nation, to concede its patriotism and to recognize that its knowledge of its own needs gives it a right to a voice in all matters of government that directly or peculiarly affect its own rights. This attitude has not changed, it will not change. Democracy in government and democracy in industry alike demand the free recognition of the right of all those who work, in whatever rank or place, to share in all decisions that affect their welfare.

To the farmers of the United States also we promise no patronage but such laws and such administration of the laws as will enable them to prosper in their own right. They are not mendicants and, fortunately for all of us, are willing to take the risks that attend their all-important calling. They are entitled in return to a government genuinely interested in their problems and keenly desirous to serve them to the limit of its power. They feel today, more severely perhaps than any others, the depressing effect of discriminatory taxation. Buying in a protected market

and selling in a market open to the world, they have been forced to contribute to the profits of those in other industries with no compensating benefit to themselves.

Remove Tariff Discrimination.

We propose to see to it that the discriminations which the tariff makes against them shall be removed; that their government by doing its share toward a European settlement shall help to revive and enlarge their foreign markets; that instead of helping to keep the forces of the government market shall be put actively at work to lend assistance to these endeavors; that the farmer shall be supplied not only with information on problems of production but with information such as the dealer now receives concerning the probable use and demand for his product, so that he may be enabled to think as intelligently as the dealer in terms of consumption and demand; and that in times when general and widespread distress has overtaken him, every power which the government enjoys under the constitution shall be exerted in his aid.

He is entitled, too, to demand an adequate service of transportation at reasonable rates. In spite of the failures and shortcomings of existing laws, this is an ideal which I cannot believe to be beyond the reach of attainment. If the seasonal production of the farmer's crops is the pulsation of the nation's heart, the railroads of the country are the veins and arteries through which its lifeblood flows. Neither can hope to function without the other's aid; and it is quite as important to the railroads that the farmer should prosper as it is to the farmer that the railroads should be adequately paid for the service that they render.

For Low Taxes---Anti-Booze

We have no hostile design toward any legitimate industry; we propose no action that would tear down or destroy. But we are resolved that the laying and collecting of taxes shall remain a public and not a private business and that monopoly shall find no section of the law behind which to hide itself. The rates of the income tax should be further lowered. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation no matter on whom the burden falls. I am ready to agree that there is no right in government to tax any man beyond its needs solely because he is rich; and yet I stoutly hold that every dictate of reason and morality supports the rule that those who derive from the common effort of society a greater share of its earnings than their fellows must contribute to the support of the state a proportionately larger share of that which they have received. Nor will we overlook the sound distinction which exists in principle between those incomes gathered without effort from invested capital, and those which are the product of exertion day by day.

And with reduction, indeed as a condition precedent to it, there must be economy in every part of the governmental establishment. I shall if elected welcome the opportunity to support and strengthen the beginnings which have been made in the direction of a national budget and to co-operate with Congress in that end. We must have, in addition, an economy which consists not merely in securing a dollar's worth for every dollar spent, but that far less popular form of economy which imitates the prudent householder in doing without the things one wishes but cannot at the time afford.

Economy, however, begins at the wrong end when it attacks the pay of government employees, who are justly entitled to pay equal to that they would receive from private employers for similar work. Every business executive knows that underpaid service is the dearest of all.

To the enforcement of the law, under all the law, we stand definitely pledged. We shall enforce it as fearlessly against wealth that endeavors to restrain trade and create monopoly, as against poverty that counterfeits the currency; as vigorously against ambition which seeks to climb to office through the corrupt use of money as against the lesser greed that robs the maker. For no reason that is apparent to me the question has been asked, as perhaps it will continue to be asked until it has been definitely answered, what views I hold concerning the enforcement of the 18th amendment and the statutes passed to put it into effect. Why the question? Is it not the law? I would hold in contempt any public official who took with uplifted hand an oath to support the constitution of the United States, making at the same time a mental reservation whereby a single word of that great document is excluded from his vow. An administrative officer is no more entitled to choose what statutes he will not enforce than is a citizen to choose what laws he will or will not obey. As well might he seek to strike from the Ten Commandments those he was not inclined to keep. Obedience to the law is the first duty of every good citizen, whether he be rich or whether he be poor; enforcement of the law against every violation, rich or poor, is the solemn obligation of every official.

Should Join Court and League

But all that we do will be undone; all that we build will be torn down; all that we hope for will be denied, unless in conjunction with the rest of mankind we can lift the burden of vast armaments which now weighs upon the world and silence the voices crying threat of ruin. Thus we shall do by pious wishes or fervid rhetoric. We will not contribute to it as a nation simply by offering to others no more concern than ourselves, our unsolicited advice. Provlence does not give the gifts of peace to those who will not labor to achieve them. In the name of the democratic party, therefore, I promise to the country that no enterprise sincerely directed to this end will lack our approval and co-operation. We favor the world court in sincerity and not merely for campaign purposes or as an avenue of escape from the consideration of larger questions. We believe in a real advance toward the peaceful settlement of international disputes; an advance from the present to that which is the goal of a century. We do not and we cannot accept the dictum unauthorized by any expression of popular will that the league of nations is a closed incident so far as we are concerned. We deny the right of any man to thus shut the gates of the future against us and to write the fatal word "Never" across the face of our foreign policy.

Bulwark of Peace.

My own beliefs on this particular subject have been so frequently avowed and so widely so well understood, as hardly to need repetition. I yield to no man in my resolve to maintain America's independence, or in my unwillingness to involve it in the quarrels of other nations. Yet, from the day when the proposal was first put forward I believed that American duty and American interest alike demanded our joining as a free and equal people, the other free peoples of the world in this enterprise.

Nothing that has since occurred has shaken me in that belief. On the contrary, the march of events has shown not only that the league has within it the seed of sure survival but that it is destined more and more to be the bulwark of peace and order to mankind. Fifty-four nations now sit around its council table. Ireland, I rejoice to say, has shaken off her long subjection, and once more a nation has made her entry into the league the sign and symbol of her glorious rebirth. The time cannot be far distant when Germany will take the seat to which it is rightly entitled. Russia, Mexico and Turkey will make the roll, with one exception, entire and complete. None of the nations in all this lengthening list have parted with their sovereignty or sacrificed their independence, or have imperiled by their presence their safety at home or their security abroad. I cannot reconcile the experience with fears of those who dread a different fate for the United States.

Attacks League Foes.

There are in this country sincere minds who oppose both the world court and the league and, indeed, any organic compact with other nations, because they wish the United States to live a purely opportunist life. They wish no obligation at any time to any other power, even the slender obligation to consult and to confer. I respect such opinions even though I do not share them, for, on sheerest grounds of national safety, I cannot

Race and Creed No Bar to Office

We have taken occasion to reaffirm our belief in the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom, and to deplore and condemn any effort from whatever source to arouse racial or religious dissension in this country. Such a declaration every right thinking American must endorse. No disclaimer that the mind can picture equals in its hideous possibilities the coming in this country of a separation of its citizenship into discordant groups along racial or religious lines. Nothing would so utterly destroy our happiness and security at home and our dignity and influence abroad. Let us thank God with reverence that those who build the inheritance we enjoy dealt with that question and settled it long ago. Let it be said to the immortal glory of those who founded the Province of Maryland that religious freedom on this side of the water began with the toleration act which they adopted in 1649. It broadened with the years until it was written into the constitution in language too plain to be mistaken that in this happy land of ours every man might, without loss or threat of lessening, his civic, social or political rights, worship in his own way and fashion the one God and Father of us all. This toleration runs not only to the creed professed by a majority but to every creed, no matter how numerous or how few its adherents. It was written, too, that church and state should be forever so far separate that neither the right nor the duty of public service should be diminished or enlarged by the religious belief of any man. It is the solemn duty of every believer in American institutions to oppose any challenge of this sacred doctrine, organized or unorganized, under whatever name or in whatever character it may appear.

From one who aspires to the presidency, however, a declaration even more direct than this may be rightfully expected. I wish, therefore, not merely to denounce bigotry, intolerance and race prejudice as alien to the spirit of America, I wish also to state how and in what way the views I entertain are to influence my actions. Into my hands will fall, when I am elected, the power to appoint thousands of persons to office under the federal government. When that time arrives I shall set up no standard of religious faith or racial origin as a qualification for any office. My only query concerning any appointee will be whether he is honest, whether he is competent, whether he is faithful to the constitution. No selection to be made by me will be dictated, inspired or influenced by the race or creed of the appointee.

No Pledges Made---No Favors for Sale

One word more and I am done, and this of a personal character. It is known of all men that the nomination which you tender me was not made of my seeking. It comes, I am proud to believe, as the unanimous wish of one of the most deliberative conventions in American history, which weighed in the balance with soberness my too scanty virtues and my manifold shortcomings. It is not for me to reject so clear a call to duty.

I am happy, however, in the thought that it finds me free from pledge or promise to any living man. I shall hold it so to the end. Perhaps my sense of obligation is all the greater because of these things. To those who saw fit to present my name to the convention for its consideration, and to the delegates to that convention who accepted me, I am under a duty to justify their choice which I fully realize, to the party which honors me with its leadership I owe every effort which my faculties will allow; and to my fellow-countrymen whose support you bid me to solicit I owe the duty, first, to speak the truth as I see, without fear, favor or evasion, and then so to bear myself that every person in the land, no matter how high or how humble, may feel that he has in me a friend, and that every citizen may know that he can look to his government for unflinching honesty in thought and action. When it becomes necessary, as no doubt it will, to raise funds for the conduct of the campaign they will be contributed with this understanding and this only: That neither the democratic party nor I as its leader have any favors for sale. We can make but one promise to all men alike, that of an honest, an impartial and, so far as human wisdom will permit, a just government.

Thompson - Belden Special Silk Hose

reduced \$1.69 last day to pair Tuesday

The final day of this sale offers an opportunity which, if one takes proper advantage of it, will supply the coming season's hosiery needs at small expense.

Thompson-Belden special silk hose is full fashioned of twelve strands of pure silk with triple-twisted liale sole and garter top. When sold at the regular price, it is conceded by hosiery experts to be the outstanding hosiery value of Omaha.

This sale includes all shades that remain from the summer's stock and black; regular and outsize.

Street Floor Dollar Day Specials, Page 7.

Thompson Belden

"American Beauty" ELECTRIC IRON



If you buy the right electric iron you probably will have to buy only once in a lifetime, so it will be cheaper to pay a trifle more at first and get an "American Beauty"

Sold by Dealers and Electrical Companies Everywhere Manufactured by American Electrical Heater Company, DETROIT Oldest and Largest Exclusive Makers. Established 1894.

Charges G. O. P. With Corruption

It is not a welcome task to recount the multiplied scandals of these melancholy years; a senator of the United States convicted of corrupt practice in the purchase of his senatorial seat; a secretary of the interior in return for bribes granting away the naval oil reserves so necessary to the safety of the country; a secretary of the navy ignorant of the spoliation in progress if not indifferent to it; an attorney general admitting bribe-takers to the Department of Justice, making them his boon companions and utilizing the agencies of the law for purposes of private and political vengeance; a chief of the Veterans Bureau stealing and helping others to steal the millions in money and supplies provided for the relief of those defenders of the nation most entitled to the nation's gratitude and care. Such crimes are too gross to be forgotten or forgiven.

There is, first, the fact that the revelation of these crimes was not the result of any action taken by the executive. No burning indignation there put in train the forces of investigation and of punishment. The disclosures came only as the result of the painstaking effort of faithful public servants in the legislative branch of the government who could not close their eyes even when others chose to slumber.

Dark Page Blackened.

Again, when discovery was threatened, instead of aid and assistance from the executive branch there were hurried efforts to suppress testimony, to discourage witnesses, to spy upon

Favors Importing Foreign Goods

Is there not something of humor as well as honesty lacking in those who in one and the same breath promise a reduction of the cost of living and praise a statute which raises the price of the elemental necessities of life; who can demand, as they should, the payment of our foreign debts but refuse to accept from the debtor the goods in which alone payment can be made; who clamor for an American merchant marine but deny it the cargoes necessary for its existence?

When a reduction in the burden of income taxes could no longer be denied the country was presented with the Mellon bill, offered by the administration to the people as the last word on that subject.

I charge the republican party with corruption in administration; with favoritism to privileged classes in legislation. I charge it also with division in council and impotence in action.

Congress Overrides Coolidge.

Need I dwell on the picture that the last 12 months presents: On one side the executive on the other the members of his party in both houses of congress, seeking different aims; entertaining different views; advocating different measures? The executive proposes adherence to the existing world court. The request falls on dull ears until finally the leader of his party in the senate brings forward, manifestly for obstructive purposes, an entirely different scheme.

The executive demands the Mellon bill and members of his party in both houses of congress, regular and in urgent, hasten to reject it. He disapproves the adjusted compensation act, but congress re-enacts it by the required two-thirds majority. Congress passes a measure granting to postal employes an increase in their