|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Digging Out From Under
 public morals.
The protracted session, with many critical and serious
questions, progressed with remarkable moothness. Rarerly
were tempers ruffled. Presiding officers won praise for the were tempers ruffled. Presiding officers won praise for the
fairness and dispatch which they exercised. Members en-
deavored to legislate for the public interest, deavored to legislate for the public interest, and though
there are manyy decisions which we may not agree with
personally, we feel that members displayed careful personally, we feel that members displayed careful conscien-
tiousumes and devotion to totae welfare.
Undoubtedly what the lexislature did and what tit did not do. Some of
them may be justified; others may only be the habitual yapping at legislative bodies accompanied by the conventional shake of the head as though the world was headed fast
the bow-wows. The legislators worked long overtime, a
their own expense, in order to finish up the necessary la borr. The geneeral verdict of the state, subject to modifica-
bion after further study of the "snowfall" of new laws well be: "Well done, good and faithful servants".
President Speaks for Economy $\mathbf{P}^{\text {ReSIDENT ROOSEVELT'S short, crisp message to the }}$ congress on the necessity of national economy is timely and should receive enthusiastic approval of the masses of the years the federal government plainly said "for three long
ben the road toward
bankruptcy." He further points out the simple truth that the whole credit structure rests on the stability of the na-
tional credit. When the latter is impaired the former cannot Rtand.
Roosevelt has read the lesson of history regarding the
weakness of democratic governments owing to failure to provide sufficient revenues to meet the popular demand for
expenditures. As he says:
Too otten in recent history, liberal governments have been For." Finally Pres. Roosevelt recommends, not a boosting of
taxes or a levy of fresh taxes (although that may become
necessary). He asks for authority to reduce the outgo of the federal government. In view of the clash of interests in
congress the chance of getting such economy by congression-
al legislation is very doubtful. Distasteful as it is to the American people to vest such great powers in the hands o one man
essity. against this grant of power for fear that their share in the government outlay may be reduced. It will have to be plain mathematics of the treasury makes it veterans' reli A few bold, constructive strokes by Pres. Roosevelt,
properly supported by the congress, will do more to restore public confidence and get the wheels of business turning printed.

Public Order
THE foundation of public order is the attitude of the pub1. ic. For a nation whose citizens glory in their sense of
personal freedom, the American people show remarkable
self-control when times of crisis arise. There have been few seif-control when times of crisis arise. There have been few
such in the century and a half of the nation's existence; but
many of them have been acute. Each time the sober thought avoided.
In past months there have been waves of unrest among men out of work, but usually this spent itself in parades
with flaming banners. There has been virtually no with flaming banners. There has been virtually no rioting,
not so much as in some previous depressions. At the present time a remarkable restraint is percepare cheerful, even humorous about it all; and univiersally and have a great confidence in the ability of Pres. Roosepeople.






The Main Bout


"The Challenge of Love" By Wearwick


$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 50 Years Ago
EASTERN STATES


Number Jobless Set 12 Millions



FUNERALS SINCE ISOI
SALEM GREGOM

