

## Total Effort for Total Victory Declared US Goal by Roosevelt In Speech to Nation and World

President Asserts Sacrifice and Work Necessary for Defeat of Nazism and Other Oppressors

(Continued from page 1.)

flag and the blue flag that symbolized the highest office in the land. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and particularly when he said that arms production should not be obstructed by "unnecessary strikes" or "by short-sighted management."

### Voice Begins to Rise During Middle of Talk

Reaching the middle portions of his address, his voice began to rise, in contrast with the previous portion which had been delivered in a low intimate tone. Through the latter passages, he spoke emphatically with his head bobbing from side to side in his own characteristic fashion.

When he called for sacrifices to help the democracies, and added that higher taxes might be involved and longer hours and lower profits, he smiled. Then, quickly, he aroused his audience to applause with his quickly added statement that sacrifices did not mean the loss of any fundamental rights.

Two highly interested spectators were Wendell L. Willkie, last year's republican presidential nominee, and a strong supporter of help for Britain, and Lord Halifax, the British ambassador. Halifax, seated just in front of and below the president, listened intently, but discreetly refrained from joining in the applause.

Repeatedly Mr. Roosevelt stressed the importance of national unity, and as often said it had been achieved. With national unity and a "will to sacrifice" thrown into the drive for a maximum output of war materials, he said there already had been a reversal in Nazi thinking that democracy could not rise unitedly and face a crisis.

"Upon the national will to sacrifice and to work depends the output of our industry and our agriculture," he said.

"Upon that will depends the survival of the vital bridge across the ocean—the bridge of ships which carry the arms and food for those who are fighting the good fight."

"Upon that will, depends our ability to aid other nations which may determine to offer resistance."

"Upon that will, may depend practical assistance to people now living in nations which have been overrun, should they find the opportunity to strike back in an effort to regain their liberties."

"This will of the American people will not be frustrated, either by threats from powerful enemies abroad or by small, selfish groups or individuals at home."

"The determination of America must not be obstructed by war profiteering."

"It must not be obstructed by unnecessary strikes of workers by short-sighted management, or by deliberate sabotage."

"For, unless we win there will be no freedom for either management or labor."

"Wise labor leaders and wise business managers will realize how necessary it is to their own existence to make common sacrifice for this great common cause."

"There is no longer the slightest question or doubt that the American people recognize the extreme seriousness of the present situation. That is why they have demanded, and got, a policy of unqualified, immediate, all-out aid for Britain, Greece, China and for all the governments in exile whose homelands are temporarily occupied by the aggressors."

"From now on that aid will be increased—and yet again increased—until total victory has been won."

British moral is now "stronger than ever," the president said. The British people are "braced for invasion whenever the attempt may come—tomorrow—next week—next month." In Winston Churchill they are "blessed with a brilliant and great leader. But the essence of their morale is that 'one essential fact' is completely clear in the minds of the British masses. This is that 'they would rather die as free men than live as slaves.'"

Promises Allies Ships In Civilization Battle

These "plain people," civilians and soldiers alike, he said were

"fighting in the front line of civilization" and holding that line with a fortitude which will forever be the pride and inspiration of all free men everywhere. But, he added:

"The British people and their Greco-Asian allies need ships. From America, they will get ships."

"They need planes. From America, they will get planes."

"They need food. From America, they will get food."

"They need tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds. From America, they will get tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds."

"China likewise expresses the magnificent will of millions of plain people to resist the dismemberment of their nation. China, through their generalissimo, Chiang Kai-Shek, asks our help. American has said that China shall have our help."

"Our country is going to be what our people have proclaimed it must be—the arsenal of democracy."

"Our country is going to play its full part."

Sees US Playing Great Part In Reconstruction

"And when dictators disintegrate—and pray God that will be sooner than any of us now dares to hope—then our country must continue to play its great part in the period of world reconstruction."

For the people of America—each of whom, he said, has a "stake" in the outcome, the president outlined the nature of the "sacrifices" which he foresaw.

"You will have to be content with lower profits from business because obviously your taxes will be higher," he said.

"You will have to work longer at your bench, or your plow or your machine."

"Let me make it clear that the nation is calling for the sacrifice of some privileges but not for the sacrifice of fundamental rights. Most of us will do that willingly. That kind of sacrifice is for the common national protection and welfare; for our defense against the most ruthless brutality in history; for the ultimate victory of a way of life now so violently menaced."

"A half-hearted effort on our part will lead to failure. This is no part-time job. The concepts of 'business as usual' and 'normalcy' must be forgotten until the task is finished. This is an all-out effort—nothing short of all-out effort will win."

Dedicated to Increased Tempo of Production

"We are now dedicated, from here on, to a constantly increasing tempo of production—a production greater than we now know or have ever known before—a production that does not stop and should not pause."

Recalling that in a speech several weeks ago he spoke of four freedoms—freedom of expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear as the essential bases of a post-war world, he called them "the ultimate stake."

"They may not be immediately attainable throughout the world but humanity does move toward those ideals through democratic processes," he said. "If we fail if democracy is superseded by slavery—then those four freedoms or even the mention of them will become forbidden things. Centuries will pass before they can be revived."

"By winning now, we increase the stature and dignity of human life."

NEW YORK, March 15.—(AP)—The British radio, commenting Saturday night on President Roosevelt's speech, said "thank you" to the United States and declared that the British sector of the democratic front "shall stand all the shocks that may be coming to it."

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(AP)—A program of fun and merry-making preceded President Roosevelt's address Saturday night at the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents association.

There was an hour of entertainment by stars of the National Broadcasting company network and the newsmen, with the help of the newsmen, has made a movie poking fun at some of the nation's notables.

One scene showed President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie, (played by two reporters wearing life-like masks) in bed together "bundling for Britain," Willkie, recognizing his bedmate, sat up and uttered his familiar campaign plea of "help me, help me, help me." The president imperceptibly puffed away at his cigar.

RAF Raids Again

LONDON, March 16.—(Sunday)—Bombers of the royal air force hit again at western Germany Saturday night, and attacked the German-occupied submarine base at Lorient, France, it was reported today.

## In One Ear . .

—Paul Hauser's Column

(Continued from page 1)

their hearts are in the homeland, their hearts are not here and they want to go home.

Nobody is quite certain what is going on, and nobody wants to know. Such knowledge might possibly be embarrassing to the conscience.

There are some, and these are the canniest ones and the powers behind what thrones there are in the legislature, who know everything that is going on, and what is more to the point, know also how best to take advantage of their knowledge.

The lights burn long in the statehouse, bills die, and some few pass. It is the end of a wearisome job and the only ones who regret it's end are the secretaries and clerks, who would wish their fives and tens per diem to go on forever.

There are anxious ones and they are the ones who hold a certain day in the various pools on the last day of the legislature. They are anxious either that the session will not end before midnight or that it will.

There is reconsideration after reconsideration and the smarter ones know that some silent members are valuable. Those smarter ones know that they also swerve who only stand and wait.

"And then, at the end, all wounds are healed for a brief minute and the body joins in a somewhat discordant and wailing dirge somewhat reminiscent of a tune entitled 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

And that is that for another two years, when they will also be saying, "This session will be a short one and should end in 40 days."

## Final Rites For Hero

PORTLAND, March 15.—(AP)—Funeral services for one of Oregon's outstanding World War heroes will be held here Monday.

He was Roby L. Lovelace, 42, Portland, holder of two high honors.

Lovelace, who was born at Elkhead, Ore., served in France with engineers of the 2nd and 1st divisions. His decorations included the purple heart and croix de guerre, one for saving a wounded comrade under fire, the other for obtaining information from the enemy.

Survivors include his widow and a son of Portland, a brother, Dennis, of Drain, and three sisters, Emma Boyle, Roseburg, Leta Adkinson, Eugene, and Addie Fortin, Fenn, Idaho.

COATS, NC.—(AP)—Remember the nursery rhyme about little boys being made of "snakes and snails and puppy dog tails?"

A physician lanced a lump on a boy's arm here and found therein a live snail—shell and all.

He said the snail apparently had been there for years, but wouldn't hazard a guess on how it got there.

NEW YORK, March 15.—(AP)—Shades of the wild west—a bear cub was trapped off Fifth avenue.

The critter—a baby "Honey" bear—was cornered in the boiler room of an uptown garage by Paul Strauss, attendant.

Police said they didn't know anybody who had lost a bear. The SPCA took it.

LAWRENCE, Kas.—(AP)—Mrs. Roy Lawrence, wife of a grocer, had a dream that hit the jackpot for \$38.37.

When she awakened this morning she told her husband of her attempts, in her dream, to reach some "hidden green money" back of the cash register at the store.

Both laughed at the idea but when Lawrence reached the store he dismantled the cash register just to see.

He found two uncashed checks, one of \$36.37, the other for \$2.00, both written in May, 1930. Both signers okayed the checks for deposit.

As always, the western front

When Lion Meets Lion Bill Passes

CAPITOL, Olympia, March 15.—(AP)—The 1941 legislature, which appropriated an all-time record of \$259,075,652 and increased the sales tax from two to three percent, passed into history at 11:38 a. m. Saturday.

The 37th regular session, which started out with a violent controversy over whether to certify republican Governor Arthur B. Langlie and which was climaxed Friday night when the senate turned thumbs down on a highway "pork barrel," expired quietly.

Storm Spans Middle West

FARGO, ND, March 15.—(AP)—North Dakota and southwestern Minnesota were hit by one of worst wind and snow storms years tonight when gales reached a velocity of 85 miles hour in Grand Forks and 75 Fargo swept out of the north.

Traffic of all kinds was tied up by the blasts.

## Offense Move Believed Near

Troops Armed With Flame Throwers; Tanks Landed

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now lined up behind the Bulgarian frontier.

British Expected To Take Offensive If Nazis Hesitate

If the Germans do not attack, then the British were expected to take the offensive themselves, this military source said.

The troops were described by an eyewitness as Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians and English. Some of them were said to be veterans of last spring's western front blitz and of the fighting in North Africa that routed the

NEW YORK, March 15.—(AP)—The British radio Saturday night reported Greek soldiers standing fast in their mountain positions in Albania have killed 15,000 Italians in the last five days of the bloodiest fighting of the Greek-Italian war.

The broadcast was heard by CBS. The British radio also reported the Greeks had wiped out whole battalions and reduced the strength of five divisions by one half.

Italians from Egypt and Italy's eastern Libya.

Vast convoys of ships were said to be shuttling back and forth across the Mediterranean between Haifa, Alexandria and the Greek mainland to land the troops and munitions.

The first landings of combat troops were made 48 hours ago, reliable sources in Belgrade said. Salonika, the key upper Aegean seaport, apparently has been avoided so far because the British felt that sending troops to that north port would invite immediate German air attack. An overall approach to Salonika was indicated by British tactics.

The appearance of British veterans in Greece had a stiffening effect on Yugoslav resistance to German demands for complete alliance to the axis, it was indicated by an editorial in Sunday's issue of the government newspaper Vreme. That paper emphasized:

"Yugoslavia stands firm on an unalterable basis of territorial integrity, independence and freedom."

"Thus, there seemed little doubt that a big war might soon develop in the southeast, although there were some signs that Germany had no wish to rush the issue."

Italians Unwilling To Admit Defeat By Greeks

In the first place, the Italians were represented as unwilling to be in the position just yet of calling in a big ally against the Greeks. For reasons of face, it was understood that they wanted time to lose at least one more big offensive alone.

In the second place, the Germans appeared to have a problem in the shifting of men, munitions and machines along the long, irregular line of communication extending from the Greek frontier through occupied Bulgaria and Rumania, through Hungary and back into old Austria.

In Berlin, semi-official comment was cautious and in generalities only. In the Balkans, however, the Germans poohed the five British divisions now understood to be established in southern Greece, saying that the axis outnumbered the British six to one in that area. And they added that if it came to the war the British would have their backs to the sea and would risk another Dunkerque.

London passed up an opportunity to deny the British landings, and one informant remarked that there was no doubt that matters in the Balkans looked ominous. Still the possibility was discussed that the maneuvers of the axis there might be intended to cloak the old and ever-present danger of a spring at Britain from across the English channel.

As always, the western front

was large in British eyes. The Royal Air force went on doggedly with its bombing offensive.

Through Friday night and early Saturday morning British raiders struck at the continent again, reporting heavy raids on oil supplies in Gelsenkirchen, Germany; on industry in the Ruhr at Düsseldorf and fuel stores in Rotterdam. The pilots brought back the now-familiar story: great fires, explosions, much damage.

Saturday night, the Germans retaliated with raids on Britain, following up the violent assaults of Friday night which were centered on Glasgow and London.

Lawmakers in Final Battles

Both Houses Hold on to Advantages in Vital Measures

(Continued from page 1)

SB200, to restrict sale of wines containing more than 14 per cent alcohol to state liquor stores and agencies, but with an amendment that would have outlawed these beverages' sale anywhere in the state after January 1, 1942.

Supporters of the original bill, branding Bolvin's committee move as one to kill the measure, voted down a motion to accept the report, and succeeded in having the unamended measure put at the end of the calendar.

Over in the senate, the school tax equalization bill, brought out by the education committee at the 11th hour, was blocked.

An effort to gain reconsideration of SB336, the bill to permit the entry of over-sized trucks at designated "ports of the state," was made by Rep. V. B. Staples at 11:30 p. m. The house wasted 20 minutes in calling in absent members, voted to reconsider, then postponed the bill indefinitely.

Leaders Express Pleasure In Outcome of Legislature

Despite the fact that the occupational disease bill died in house committee, and several other wanted additions to the industrial accident laws failed, labor leaders expressed pleasure in the outcome of their program. They obtained increased benefits under both workmen's and unemployment compensation.

"I think labor has given as much as the employer has," said Rep. Phil Brady (D-Mult.) in voicing appreciation for the work of Rep. Loneragan and the house judiciary committee on the unemployment compensation bills.

This series of enactments was not exclusively a victory for either side. Labor had been avowedly against retention of experience rating, for which employers pleaded. It was finally retained and liberalized by providing that penalty rates should not be imposed on employers with poor records for continuous employment, after the insurance fund passed the \$14,160,000 mark. That point will be reached between April, 1941, and July, 1942, the unemployment compensation commission estimates.

Legislature Generous From Finance Standpoint

From a standpoint of finance, the legislature was generous. It appropriated approximately \$20,400,000, or \$900,000 more than was recommended in the executive budget. It created a book deficit of \$225,000, but anticipated increases in inheritance tax receipts are expected to wipe out the shortage before the close of the biennium.

Major appropriations included \$21,000,000 for relief and old age assistance, including county and federal contributions, and \$1,572,164 for the Oregon state hospital. The latter sum includes an appropriation for construction of a 75-bed treatment hospital. Institutional employees will benefit by a \$200,000 appropriation to increase wages.

State expenditures for the 1941-43 biennium will exceed \$119,000,000.

Sprague's Request for New Office Building Granted

The governor's request that a \$1,000,000 state office building be constructed was granted, subject to approval by the state emergency board.

New tax measures were frowned on in general by the assembly.

In even more money becomes available, as from liquor revenues, for old age assistance, pensions in excess of \$30 a month may be paid by the state. The legislature raised the maximum from \$30 to \$40 a month.

Highway problems were foremost early in the session. The railroads won a victory over truckers in the defeat of the "big truck" bill. The legislature approved a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit diversion of highway revenues.

Gov. Charles A. Sprague a week ago signed the last of his 16-bill forestry program, which he considers one of his major accomplishments. The program will help the state to preserve its present timber resources and also to recreate its forest wealth.

Liquor legislation passed in commission to permit the liquor commission to regulate night clubs, permit the sale of light wines over the bar, prohibit delivery of hard liquor by youthful messengers, and authorize appeals from liquor commission rulings.

Sportsmen Win Every Round in Fish Fights

The biennial fight between commercial and sport fishermen occurred, with the sportsmen winning every round. The legislature gave the game commission authority to fix seasons and bag limits, but refused to permit the fish commission to regulate seasons for Columbia river commercial fishermen.

Nets were taken out of coastal streams south of the Columbia, with commercial fishermen asserting it would cost them their jobs.

Under the heading of national defense, these bills were passed: Providing stiff penalties for sabotage, permitting the highway commission and board of aeronautics to create emergency landing fields, authorizing the

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governor to organize a state guard, authorizing the board of control to spend \$100,000 for armory construction, barring communists from the ballot, permitting the governor to create a military general staff, allowing the governor \$15,000 to study means of alleviating the depression expected to follow rearmament activity, and giving leaves of absence for state employees who go into military service. A bill to put in prison any person advocating overthrow of the government was killed.

Other measures which were passed were: Have 1943 license plates commemorate the Oregon Trail centennial, permit county courts to acquire forests and parks, prevent persons awaiting insanity hearings from being lodged in jail, merge the boards of education and vocational education, construct a student union building at the university and an auditorium at the state college, tax automobile drivers 25 cents a year to reimburse hospitals for care of indigent accident victims, permit the highway commission to negotiate with Washington in the purchasing, leasing of constructing of Columbia river bridges, permit circuit and supreme judges to retire on \$200 monthly pensions, provide compulsory syphilis tests for pregnant women, and authorize dairymen to tax themselves to advertise their products nationally.

Other bills defeated would have: Prohibited members who are attorneys from lobbying, put a relief client on each county public welfare commission, given osteopaths their own examining board, provide compulsory health insurance for all persons in low income groups, created a state department of justice with an appointive attorney general who would appoint district attorneys, given pensions to firemen, established civil service for state employees, legalized bank nights in theatres, and appropriated \$5 a day expenses for legislators.

Other bills which died in committee would have: Permitted osteopaths and chiropractors to use county hospitals, provide that judges must mete out the maximum sentences provided by law, abolished the three-man tax commission and substituted a single commissioner, merged the labor department, unemployment compensation commission and industrial accident commission, re-established the state planning board, provided for six junior colleges, taxed farm producers to establish uniform grades and standards and to advertise their products nationally, prohibited commercial trailers from operating on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, provided for a governor's mansion, given free syphilis tests to all, and appropriated \$15,000 for teaching school children the effects of narcotics and alcohol.

Byrnes Seen As Jurist

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the post, and several legislators have declared his appointment was certain.

It was reported Saturday that President Roosevelt might make the nomination early next week, but one informant said it was not definite that Byrnes would be named. This legislator said he believed the selection was a toss-up between Byrnes and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

Mount Hood Stamp Asked

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(AP)—A proposal by Henry M. Tomlinson, Portland, Ore., that a three-cent postage stamp bearing a picture of Mount Hood be issued was under consideration by the postoffice department Saturday.

Senator McNary (R-Ore.), who presented the suggestion to John A. King, third assistant postmaster general, said that "the department seems interested."

Noted Pictures Mutilated

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 15.—(AP)—Thirty-five paintings of Henry Goode, Los Angeles artist, were mutilated Friday night in a gallery where they were on private exhibit.

Police said they had received an anonymous call three days ago complaining against two of the paintings—one of which portrayed