

TEXT OF MESSAGE STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

continued or abandoned, increased or curtailed.

On that same basis, the president alone has the responsibility for their administration. I find that this task of executive management has reached the point where our administrative machinery needs comprehensive overhauling. I shall, therefore, shortly address the congress more fully in regard to modernizing and improving the executive branch of the government.

The cooperation of the past four years between the congress and the president has aimed at the fulfillment of a two-fold policy—first, economic recovery through many kinds of assistance to agriculture, industry and banking; and, second, deliberate improvement in the personal security and opportunity of the great mass of our people.

Recovery Not Temporary
The recovery we sought was not merely temporary. It was to be a recovery protected from the causes of previous disasters. With that aim in view—to prevent a future similar crisis—you and I joined in a series of enactments—safe banking and sound currency, the guarantee of bank deposits, protection for the investor in securities, the removal of the threat of agricultural surpluses, insistence on collective bargaining, the outlawing of sweat shops, child labor and unfair trade practices, and the beginnings of security for the aged and the worker.

Nor was the recovery we sought merely a purposeless whirling of machinery. It is important, of course, that every man and woman in the country be able to find work, that every factory run, that business as a whole earn profits. But government in a democratic nation does not exist solely, or even primarily, for that purpose.

To Assist Citizens
It is not enough that the wheels turn. They must carry us in the direction of a greater satisfaction in life for the average man. The deeper purpose of democratic government is to assist as many of its citizens as possible—especially those who need it most—to improve their conditions of life, to retain all personal liberty which does not adversely affect their neighbors, and to pursue the happiness which comes with security and an opportunity for recreation and culture.

Even with our present recovery we are far from the goal of that deeper purpose. There are far-reaching problems still with us for which democracy must find solutions if it is to consider itself successful.

For example, many millions of Americans still live in habitations which not only fail to provide the physical benefits of modern civilization but breed disease and impair the health of future generations. The menace exists not only in the slum areas of the very large cities, but in many smaller cities as well. It exists on tens of thousands of farms, in varying degrees, in every part of the country.

Tenant Farmer Aid Needed
Another example is the prevalence of an un-American type of tenant farming. I do not suggest that every farm family has the capacity to earn a satisfactory living on its own farm. But many thousands of tenant farmers—indeed most of them—with some financial assistance and with some advice and training, can be made self-supporting on land which can eventually belong to them. The nation would be wise to offer them that chance instead of permitting them to go along as they do now, year after year, with neither future security as tenants nor hope of ownership of their homes, nor expectation of bettering the lot of their children.

Another national problem is the intelligent development of our social security system, the broadening of the services it renders, and practical improvement in its operation. In many nations where such laws are in effect, success is meeting the expectations of the community has come through frequent amendment of the original statute.

Cites Unemployment
And, of course, the most far-reaching and the most inclusive problem of all is that of unemployment and the lack of economic balance of which unemployment is at once the result and the symptom. The immediate question of adequate relief for the needy unemployed who are capable of performing useful work, I shall discuss with the congress during the coming months. The broader task of preventing unemployment is a matter of long-range evolutionary policy. To that we must continue to give our best thought and effort. We cannot assume that immediate industrial and commercial activity which mitigates present pressures justifies the national government at this time in placing the unemployment problem in a fling cabinet of finished business.

Fluctuations in employment are tied to all other wasteful fluctuations in our mechanism of production and distribution. One of these wastes is speculation. In securities or commodities, the larger the volume of speculation, the wider become the upward and downward swings and the more certain the result that in the

long run there will be more losses than gains in the underlying wealth of the community.

Hits Overproduction
And, as is now well known to all of us, the same net loss to society comes from reckless overproduction and monopolistic over-production of natural and manufactured commodities.

Overproduction, underproduction, and speculation are three evil sisters who distort the troubles of unsound inflation and disastrous deflation. It is to the interest of the nation to have government help private enterprise to gain sound general price levels and to protect those levels from wide periods of fluctuations. We know now that if early in 1933 government had taken the steps which were taken two and three years later, the depression would never have reached the depths of the beginning of 1933.

Sober second thought confirms most of us in the belief that the broad objectives of the national recovery act were sound. We know now that its difficulties arose from the fact that it tried to do too much. For example, it was unwise to expect the same agency to regulate the length of working hours, minimum wages, child labor and collective bargaining on the one hand and the complicated questions of unfair trade practices and business controls on the other.

The statute of NRA has been outlawed. The problems have not. They are still with us.

Problems Still Here
That decent conditions and adequate pay for labor, and just return for agriculture, can be secured through parallel and simultaneous action by 48 states is a proven impossibility. It is equally impossible to obtain curbs on monopoly, unfair trade practices and speculation by state action alone. There are those who, sincerely or insincerely, still cling to state action as a theoretical hope. But experience with actualities makes it clear that federal laws supplementing state laws are needed to help solve the problems which result from modern invention applied in an industrialized nation which conducts its business with scant regard to state lines.

During the past year there has been a growing belief that there is little fault to be found with the constitution of the United States as it stands today. The vital need is not an alteration of our fundamental law, but an increasingly enlightened view with reference to it. Difficulties have grown out of its interpretation; but rightly considered, it can be used as an instrument of progress and not as a device for prevention of action.

Talks of Article I

It is worth our while to read and re-read the preamble of the constitution, and article I thereof which confers the legislative powers upon the congress of the United States. It is also worth our while to read again the debates in the constitutional convention of one hundred and fifty years ago. From such reading, I obtain the very definite impression that the members of that convention were fully aware that civilization would raise problems for the proposed new federal government, which they themselves could not even surmise; and that it was their definite intent and expectation that a liberal interpretation in the years to come would give to the congress the same relative powers over new national problems as they themselves gave to the congress over the national problems of their day. In presenting to the convention the first basic draft of the constitution, Edmund Randolph explained that it was the purpose "to insert essential principles only, lest the operation of government should be clogged by rendering those provisions permanent and unalterable which ought to be accommodated to times and events."

With a better understanding of our purposes and a more intelligent recognition of our needs as a nation, it is not to be assumed that there will be prolonged failure to bring legislative and judicial action into closer harmony. Means must be found to adapt our legal forms and our judicial interpretation to the actual present national needs of the largest progressive democracy in the modern world.

That thought leads to consideration of world problems. To go no further back than the beginning of this century, men and women everywhere were seeking conditions of life very different from those which were customary before modern invention and modern industry and modern communications had come into being. The world war, for all of its tragedy, encouraged these demands, and stimulated action to fulfill these new desires.

Many national governments seemed unable adequately to respond; and, often with the improvident assent of the masses of the people themselves, new forms of government were set up with oligarchy taking the place of democracy. In oligarchies, militarism has least forward, while in those nations which have retained democracy, militarism has waned.

Tribute To Democracy
I have recently visited three of our sister republics in South America. The very cordial receptions with which I was greeted were in tribute to democracy. To me the outstanding observation of that visit was that the masses of the peoples of all the Americas are convinced that the democratic form of government can be made to succeed and do not wish to substitute for it any other form of government. They believe that democracies are best able to cope with the changing problems of modern civilization within themselves.

yes, and that democracies are best able to maintain peace among themselves.

The inter-American conference, operating on these fundamental principles of democracy, did much to assure peace in his hemisphere. Existing peace machinery was improved. New instruments to maintain peace and eliminate causes of war were adopted. Wider protection of the interests of the American republics in the event of war outside the western hemisphere was provided. Respect for, and observance of, international treaties and international law were strengthened. Principles of liberal trade policies, as effective aids to the maintenance of peace were reaffirmed. The intellectual and cultural relationships among American republics were broadened as a part of the general peace program.

Peace Step Seen
In a world unhappily thinking in terms of war, the representatives of twenty-one nations sat around a table, in an atmosphere of complete confidence and understanding, sincerely discussing measures for maintaining peace. Here was a great and a permanent achievement directly affecting the lives and security of two hundred and fifty million human beings who dwell in this western hemisphere. Here was an example which must have a wholesome effect upon the rest of the world.

In a very real sense, the conference in Buenos Aires sent forth a message on behalf of all the democracies of the world to those nations which live otherwise. Because such other governments are perhaps more spectacular, it was high time for democracy to assert itself. Because all of us believe that our democratic form of government can cope adequately with modern problems as they arise, it is patriotic as well as logical for us to prove that we can meet new national needs with new laws consistent with an historic constitutional framework clearly intended to receive liberal and not narrow interpretation.

Work For Democracy
The United States of America, within itself, must continue the task of making democracy succeed.

In that task the legislative branch of our government will, I am confident, continue to meet the demands of democracy while they relate to the curbing of abuses, the extension of help to those who need help, or the better balancing of our interdependent economies.

So, too, the executive branch of the government must move forward in this task, and, at the same time, provide better management for administrative action of all kinds.

The judicial branch also is asked by the people to do its part in making democracy successful. We do not ask the courts to curtail non-existent powers into being but we have a right to expect that conceded powers or those legitimately implied shall be made effective instruments for the common good.

The process of our democracy must not be imperiled by the denial of essential powers of free government.

Your task and mine is not ending with the end of the depression. The people of the United States have made it clear that they expect us to continue our active efforts in behalf of their peaceful advancement.

In that spirit of endeavor and service I greet the seventy-fifth congress at the beginning of this auspicious new year.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Grinding and adjusting valves will do little good if they have lost their tension. If this is the case, they should be replaced.

FRIGID BLASTS HIT ALL COUNTY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

hills surrounding Eugene, whitening homes and grounds along the Lorne highway. About two inches of snow lay over the ground on the Dillard road, south of Eugene via the Alder street-Camas Swale route. The temperature at 2 p. m. Wednesday, according to the Eugene weather bureau, had not ever risen to the freezing point but was hesitating at 27 degrees.

STATE IS FREEZING
(By the Associated Press)

Freezing winds pushed a cold wave into Oregon today. The icy blasts swept the coast and western valleys, over the mountains and sent thermometers plunging below zero in the eastern portion.

Almost without exception in the state, the cold stood as the most severe of the season. It was 4 below at Klamath Falls, the lowest since 1933.

5 Below at Bend

Other readings included Bend 5 below, La Grande, Burns, Lakeview and Pendleton shivered at 2 below and Baker was but one point less frigid. Automobiles crept along Klamath Falls' treacherous streets. Breaking water pipes were common. Farmers faced a feed shortage if the cold spell endured for long.

Blue Mountain Blizzard
Several cars slipped off the Oregon Trail highway but no injuries resulted. A blizzard whipped through the Blue mountains last night. Wind from cloudless central Oregon skies drifted the snow but all highways, except the Sherman county road, remained open.

The temperature nosed to 23 above at Grants Pass. North of the city a flagman warned motorists of ice on

the Pacific highway. Another flagman warned southbound traffic at Canyonville.

The coldest day in four years came to Medford when the mercury hit 11 degrees above zero. Snow covered the

city but none was reported south of Talent. Ice hindered traffic and pedestrians had trouble keeping their foot-

ing on sidewalks. A northeast wind blasted into the and the mercury skidded to 16.

JANUARY CLEARANCE

Starts
Jan.
7

SALE

Starts
Jan.
7

Here is your opportunity to select the season's expert fitting service. You will find a big percentage of these shoes to be the newest fall patterns, Eugene at a real saving to you. Smiling, courteous, Come in while the size runs are complete.



\$3.95

For your choice from a large assortment of very attractive new patterns in sport shoes. Regular \$4.85.



\$7.95

An outstanding pattern in black suede with patent trimming by Rice O'Neill on sale now at

\$3.95

For your choice from a large assortment of very attractive new patterns in sport shoes. Regular \$4.85.



\$6.95

This clever wide strap in all patent leather by Foot-Delect. Was \$8.50.

Bostonians
SHOES FOR MEN

Men, here is your chance to select a pair of shoes from this well known line of shoes at a substantial saving.

\$5.50 now \$4.95

\$7.00 now \$5.95

\$8.50 now \$6.95

\$10.00 now \$8.95

Arch Preservers

Women "In the Know" will welcome a chance to select a pair of these famous Arch-Curve fitted shoes at these prices. They know from experience that an Arch Preserver Sale always means a substantial saving.

Regular \$9.50 Now \$7.95	Regular \$11 Now \$8.95
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

A Few Patterns at \$6.95

Dress Shoes

A group of smart winter patterns in black or brown suede.

\$4.95

Regular \$5.85 and \$6.85 values.



\$7.95

A beautiful pattern in brown or black suede with patent trim by Rice O'Neill.

SPECIAL

Sport oxfords that were formerly priced to \$5.85.

\$2.95

BURCH'S

1032 WILLAMETTE EUGENE, OREGON

69c

The popular Gotham Gold Stripe Hose as low as

Butter - Krust

Famous for its Flavor
Baked by Williams

Central Heating Co.

Central Station Steam Heat
Stove, Diesel and Fuel Oils.
Hog Fuel, Sawdust
S&H Green Stamps
PHONE 1426

QUICK RELIEF FROM COLDS

Dr. Harris Cold Caps
STEVENSON'S
1018 Willamette

QUALITY THINGS in

- Fountain Pens
- Pencils

Kuykendall Drug Co.
870 Willamette St.

In Price, Quality and
Fit We Offer You More

- ★ SUITS
- ★ OVERCOATS
- ★ HATS

The newest stock in town to choose from.

Bob Robertson's
Men's Wear
64 East Broadway

●
●
●

CRESSEYS

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
284 Willamette
●
●
●

One year older



One year wiser

.. enjoy Chesterfields for the good things smoking can give you

Copyright 1937, LORETT & MYRA TOBACCO CO.