

Roosevelt Proclaims Unlimited Emergency In Momentous Speech

(Continued From Page One)

put defense first mean that time for debate was over. Early replied by declaring that certainly free speech would continue.

Free Speech Continues

He said that while the speech last night represented "80 per cent of the job," the president had about a 20 per cent "clean-up to do."

Mr. Roosevelt, proclaiming a state of unlimited emergency promised the nation last night a dynamic defense against attack, or threat of attack.

He told the world, in the face of Berlin warnings, of the administration's determination to deliver the goods to Britain, utilizing the present patrols which "are helping now" and "all additional measures . . . (which) are being devised by our military and naval technicians."

He gave advance notice that occupation of Dakar, the Azores or the Cape Verde Islands by axis forces would constitute a direct danger to the safety and freedom of the hemisphere.

To Decide Own Security

"We in the Americas," he declared, "will decide for ourselves whether and when, and where, our American interests are attacked or our security threatened."

"We are placing our armed forces in strategic military position."

"We will not hesitate to use our armed forces to repel attack."

To underscore the acute gravity of the world situation as he saw it, President Roosevelt issued his formal declaration "that an unlimited national emergency exists and requires the strengthening of our defense to the extreme limit of our national power and authority."

"Your government," he told the people of the United States, "has the right to expect of all citizens that they take part in the common work of our common defense—take loyal part from this moment forward . . . All will have opportunities, all will have responsibilities to fulfill."

Production Must Rule

Addressing himself particularly to capital and labor, he asserted that no disputes of any sort must interfere with arms production. The government henceforth would exert all its powers to end production stoppages. "Articles of defense must have the undisputed right of way in every industrial plant in the country."

This was the fireside chat for which the nation and most of the world had awaited eagerly for days. The radio carried it to the four corners of the globe and by relays in the languages of many peoples—Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, German, Arabic, Dutch, Czech, Slovak, Greek, Serb-Croat, Norwegian, Rumanian and Bulgarian.

Even before the president faced the cluster of microphones in the east room at the White House, the complete text of his address was already being sent to Berlin and to Tokyo by axis powers newsmen.

British Heartened

Foreign reaction was slow, particularly from official quarters. Sleepless British people followed the broadcast with close attention, however, and the typical man-in-the-street comment was: "He's with us all the way. . . . It means we're going to lick Hitler even sooner than we expected." The British radio interpreted the proclamation of unlimited emergency as "proof that the president is very much alive to the present military position."

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada said "a clear declaration by the president that the United States has not only decided to reassert but is determined to maintain the freedom of the seas. . . . Germany will have to draw her own conclusions as to what may be involved by any attempt by force to frustrate delivery from America of munitions and food to Britain."

In Washington congressional opinion divided into two main schools. Supporters of the administration's foreign policy applauded the speech as "superb . . . excellent . . . courageous . . . a ringing call."

Typical Say Critics

Opposition legislators called it a "speech to promote war hysteria . . . a typical Rooseveltian speech that took 45 minutes to say nothing that we already did not know . . . disturbing . . . an executive declaration of a war policy."

Senator Nye (R-ND), for example, remarked: "The Roosevelt war progresses. What does an unlimited emergency mean? Although he says the only thing we need to fear is fear itself, he proceeds to put fear in the American breast in abundance."

On the other hand, Senator Green (D-RI) of the foreign relations committee said "I think the president was called on to assert leadership and he has asserted it. I think the country as

a whole will follow it and congress will follow the lead of the people." He accordingly suggested immediate repeal of the neutrality act to "maintain American rights on the seas."

The president's proclamation of an unlimited emergency, it was generally conceded, clothed him with extraordinary powers that may be exercised as events warrant. By issuing additional proclamations, it was pointed out, he can close or commandeer radio stations, take over power houses needed for munitions production, demand preference for troops and war materials on all transportation systems, or suspend trading on securities exchanges—to name only a few possible uses of power.

No New Authority

Legal circles, however, believed that the president already had authority to do these things under the previous "limited" emergency. They were inclined to regard the "unlimited emergency" proclamation primarily as an instrument to hammer home the full gravity of the country's present position.

President Roosevelt delivered his address before a distinguished gathering of all the diplomatic representatives of all the American nations. Their chairs were arranged in a fan-like semicircle before the desk at which Mr. Roosevelt sat. Behind him were the massed flags of the 21 American republics.

Throughout the address, Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his conviction that hemisphere security was in jeopardy because of the Nazi plans for world domination. "Adolf Hitler," he said at the very outset, "never considered the domination of Europe as an end in itself. European conquest was but a step toward ultimate goals in all the other continents. It is unmistakably apparent to all of us that, unless the advance of Hitlerism is forcibly checked now, the western hemisphere will be within range of the Nazi weapons of destruction."

He offered his audience a blueprint of what he looked for should Germany triumph abroad.

Familiar Pattern Cited

First would come the familiar assurances from Hitler. There was a sardonic tone in Mr. Roosevelt's voice as he recited them: "I am now completely satisfied. This is the last territorial readjustment I will seek. All we want is peace, friendship, and profitable trade with you in the New World."

Should those assurances be accepted, he continued, the "dictatorships would be forcing the enslaved peoples of their Old World conquests . . . to build a naval and air force intended to gain and hold and be master of the Atlantic and Pacific as well."

Next: "They would fasten an economic stranglehold upon our several nations. Quislings would be found to subvert the governments of our republics; and the Nazis would back their fifth columns with invasion, if necessary."

"I am not speculating about all this," the president asserted. "I merely repeat what is already in the Nazi book of world conquest. They plan to treat the Latin American nations as they are now treating the Balkans. They plan to strangle the United States of America and the dominion of Canada."

Mr. Roosevelt noted that the Germans were in a position now to occupy Spain, Portugal, Dakar, "and the island outposts of the New World—the Azores and Cape Verde islands."

"The war is approaching the brink of the Western Hemisphere itself. It is coming very close to home."

Mr. Roosevelt gave quiet emphasis to his next sentence: "Control or occupation by Nazi forces of any of the islands of the Atlantic would jeopardize the immediate safety of portions of North and South America, and of the island possessions of the United States, and therefore of the ultimate safety of the continental United States itself."

It was not until the end of his speech that the president with measured gravity announced: "We reassert the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas."

Before he came to the peroration, however, he dwelt on the history of that doctrine in preserving hemisphere security and asserted that the "supreme purpose" of the axis today was to obtain control of the seas, thus winning "the power to dictate to the Americas."

Sinkings Serious

The president said that with "full knowledge of the British government" he would reveal that the present rate of Nazi sinkings of merchant ships was more than three times the capacity of British shipyards to re-

place them, and more than twice the combined output of British and American shipyards "today."

"We can answer this peril," he said, "by two simultaneous measures: first, by speeding up and increasing our great ship-building program; and second, by helping to cut down the losses on the high seas."

"If the axis powers fail to gain control of the seas, they are certainly defeated. Their dreams of world domination will then go by the board; and the criminal leaders who started this war will suffer inevitable disaster."

Policy Lined

The president formulated the national policy of the United States today in these words: "First, we shall actively resist wherever necessary and with all our resources, every attempt by Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the Western Hemisphere, or to threaten it."

"We shall actively resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas. We insist upon the vital importance of keeping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used and would be used as a base of attack against the Americas."

"Second, from the point of view of strict naval and military necessity, we shall give every possible assistance to Britain and all who, with Britain, are resisting Hitlerism or its equivalent with force of arm."

"Our patrols are helping now

to insure delivery of the needed supplies to Britain. All additional measures necessary to deliver the goods will be taken. Any and all further methods or combination of methods, which can be or should be utilized, are being devised by our military and naval technicians, who, with me, will work out and put into effect such new and additional safeguards as may be needed."

"I say, the delivery of needed supplies to Britain is imperative. I say this can be done; it must be done; it will be done."

This was looked on as Mr. Roosevelt's reply to Germany's Grand Admiral Raeder who a few days ago called American patrols "aggressive" and said Nazi sea captains would be justified in using force to curb their "hostile action." Raeder also warned against convoys as an "open war act" to which German ships would reply, if necessary.

WOMEN PLAN FOR NORSE LECTURER

Plans for the lecture here of the Norwegian refugee, Brynjolf Bjorset, the evening of June 4, were made at a meeting of board members of the Jackson County League of Women Voters Monday. Mr. Bjorset, whose

topic is to be "Europe Under Nazi Rule—And After," will speak in the high school auditorium.

Mrs. Dolph Phipps will be chairman in charge of ticket sales and will be assisted by Miss Marjorie Kelly, Mrs. Emil Berg, Mrs. Angus Bowmer, Mrs. Justin Smith, Stephen Nye, Jr., and Mrs. L. G. Lyman. Tickets may be secured from any league member or at Pruitt's Music store.

The Norwegian's lectures are being very favorably received in western cities, and he tells a dramatic story of the German invasion of Norway which he went through as reserve officer of the Norwegian army. Following the departure of the king of Norway, Mr. Bjorset led a party of British officers through five Nazi lines into Sweden. He was subsequently captured by the Gestapo in the Arctic, escaped with the aid of German officers and made his way to this country. He knows Quisling personally.

During the meeting Monday, presided over by Mrs. Leonard Carpenter, Mrs. Emil Berg was introduced as the new head of the department of government and its operation.

Power Source

Pendleton, Ore., May 28.—(AP)—Uncle Sam would face a critical power shortage were it not for Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams. Ivan Bloch, Bonneville marketing chief, told a Pendleton business group last night.

QUICK WORK QUENCHES THREATENING FIRE IN KAY MARSHALL PLANT

A serious fire was averted at the Kay-Marshall, Inc. Printing company at 11:30 this morning by employees who used up three extinguishers to put out a blaze in a varnish and alcohol vat located on the second floor of the building at 34 South Fir st.

The fire department laid a hose into the building but the blaze was quenched before it was necessary to turn on the water. Chief Roy Elliott stated.

The fire started when an employee of the company struck a match to light a cigarette, burned his finger and flipped the still flaming match into the varnish-alcohol mixture, the fire chief said he was told. The employee was working on a varnishing label roller, which was slightly damaged by the flames.

Fumes from the fire were so bad, the chief said, that employees of the company had to quit work for a short time until the building was aired out.

LOGGERS COMPLY WITH FIRE RULES

Two Jackson county logging operators resumed work this morning after having been closed yesterday because of their lack of fire tools, it was announced by the state forest patrol office.

The operators were Harold Davidson of Prospect and Swanson and Shanks of Rogue River, the patrol office said. The operators obtained the necessary tools late yesterday afternoon and were given the green light to resume operations this morning.

MRS. CLARK RITES 10 A. M. THURSDAY

Talent, May 28.—(Sp.)—Funeral services for Mrs. Cynthia Olivia Clark, 62, who died at her residence here last Sunday after an illness of only two days, will be held at the C. M. Litwiler chapel in Ashland at 10 a. m. Thursday. Interment will be in Stearns cemetery in Talent. Mrs. Clark was born in Madison county, Iowa, March 4, 1879, and with her family came

to Talent from South Dakota in 1934. She is survived by her husband, Benjamin B. Clark, and the following children: Mrs. Grace Long of White Owl, S. D., Mrs. Hazel Brown of Tionesta, Calif., Mrs. Phoebe McDowell of Medford, Allen Clark of Medford, Raymond Clark of Ashland, Delbert and George Clark, both of Talent, and three sisters, two brothers and 22 grandchildren.

Allocation Approved Washington, May 28.—(AP)—Senator McNary (R-Ore.) said he was advised that President Roosevelt had approved allocation of \$14,809 for completion of school buildings at Brookings, Ore.

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Picnic Needs

- Stuffed Olives, Los Olivos, 3 oz. bottle, 18c
- Ebony Ripe Olives, medium No. 1 can, 2 for 25c
- Paradise Dill Pickles, 25-oz. jar, 14c
- Shoestring Potatoes, Blue Bell, 5-oz. can, 10c
- New Leader Salted Sodas, 2-lb. box, 14c
- Hi-Ho Crackers, new! lb. 19c
- Fig Bars, white or wheat, 2 lbs. 19c
- Lunch Box Sand. Sprd. qt. 35c
- Duchess Sal. Dress. qt. jar 24c
- Libby Sliced Beef 2-oz. jar 12c
- Peanut Butter, Real Roast, 2 lb. jar 23c
- Kraft Cheese, American, Brick, Velveeta, Pimiento, 2-lb. 59c
- Und'wood Dev. Ham 1/4 can 12c
- Lima Beans and Ham No. 1 cans, 2 for 25c
- Van Camp's Pork and Beans, 300 can, 4 for 29c
- Sardines, Admiral Domestic No. 1/4 can, 5c
- Biltmore Solid Tuna No. 1/2 tins, 2 for 29c

SAVE ON EVERY ITEM!

- Heinz Soups, most var. 16-oz. can, 2 for 25c
- Sunny Dawn Tom. Juice, 46-oz. can, 15c
- Canada Dry Beverages, 28-oz. bot. 10c
- Flavor-Aid Drink Mix., 3 pkg. 10c
- Fuffiest Marshmallows, lb. box 10c
- Honeycomb Chips—Fresh! lb. pkg. 25c
- Zee Dinner Napkins, 40x, 3 pkgs. 12c
- Wax Paper, Diamond, 125 ft. roll 17c
- Jell Well Desserts, 3 pkgs. 13c
- Sleepy Hollow Syrup, 26-oz. can 23c
- Glenn Acre Grapefruit, No. 3 can 10c
- Playfair Dog Food, 6 cans 25c
- Su-Purb Soap, 3 8-oz. pk. 15c, 24-oz. pk. 15c
- White Shinola Liquid, bottle 8c
- Kerr Mason Jars, doz. pts. 69c, doz. qts. 83c
- Parowax Paraffin, lb. pkg. 11c
- Certo Pectin—Special, 3 bottles 40c

Stokely Catsup

Piquant Tasty 12-oz. bottle 10c

Del Monte Corn

303 can 3 for 25c

PEACHES

Highway halves No. 2 1/2 can 2 for 25c

CRISCO

SURE-MIX SHORTENING 3 lb. can 56c

Scot Tissue

3 rolls 20c

Palmolive Soap

4 bars 23c

Camay Soap

bar 6c

Comfort Tissue

4 Lge rolls 23c

Kingford's Starch

Corn or Glass 3 pgs. 28c

ARGO Starch

Corn or Glass 2 pgs. 18c

GRAPEFRUIT sunkist lb. 4 1/2c

Full of Juice.

POTATOES U. S. No. 2 50 lb. 45c

CARROTS lb. 5c

STRAWBERRIES—Fresh,

Local, at Lowest Market Price.

FRUIT COCKTAIL No. 1 tin 10c

SALAD DRESSING, Cascade quart 19c

CORNED BEEF, Anglo 12 oz. tin 19c

BABY FOOD, Gerbers 4 for 25c

CORN, cream style, 303 tin 4 for 30c

PEAS, Gardenside, 303 tin 4 for 30c

TOMATOES, Gardenside, No. 2 tin 4 for 30c

OLEO, Sunnybrook 2 lbs. 21c

ZEE TISSUE 4 rolls 17c

MATCHES 6 box carton 14c

CLEANSING TISSUE, 500 sheet 19c

GRAHAM CRACKERS 2-lb. ctn. 17c

NOODLES, Sunrise, 14-oz. pkg. 2 for 35c

TOMATO SAUCE, 8-oz. tin 3 for 10c

CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder 10-oz. can 8c

WHEAT HEARTS, Sperry, 28-oz. pkg. 20c

PUFFED WHEAT, 8-oz. cello 2 pkg. 15c

SHREDDED WHEAT, N. B. C. pkg. 10c

SOUPS, Campbells except, chick & mush'm, 3 for 25c

SPAGHETTI, Franco-American 3 cans 25c

SALMON, Celilo pink, No. 1 flat tin 2 for 27c

V-8 COCKTAIL 46-oz. can 29c

PINEAPPLE JUICE, Stokely 46-oz. 25c

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, Town House, No. 2 tin, 2 for 15c

MUSTARD, Crescent qt. jar 15c

SARDINES, Rio Del Mar oval tin 3 for 25c

NEW POTATOES

10 lb. 19c

OUR MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE GOOD on every purchase of—

SAFEWAY GUARANTEED MEATS

BEEF

GUARANTEED FRESH FROM YOUNG FANCY STEERS.

- ROAST, blade cuts. lb. 19c
- SIRLOIN STEAK lb. 31c
- RIB STEAK lb. 31c
- SWISS STEAK lb. 31c
- SHORT RIBS lb. 14c
- GROUND BEEF 2 lbs. 29c

PORK

- ROAST lb. 19c
- SAUSAGE . . . 2 lbs. 29c
- Pure Pork
- STEAK lb. 22c
- CHOPS lb. 27c
- SLICED BACON . . lb. 35c
- Swift's Everweet

Frankfurters 21c

pound

HAMS lb. 27c

1/2 or whole