

### Milk Producers' Contention Upheld

WASHINGTON—(AP)—In a 6-2 decision by Justice Reed, the supreme court has decided, in effect, in favor of milk producers who complained about an agriculture department order permitting milk cooperatives to charge them for their marketing services.

The high court set aside a decision of the court of appeals in the District of Columbia which had dismissed the producers' challenge of the department order. Justices Black and Frankfurter dissented.

The order in question applied to the greater Boston marketing area. Delbert O. Stark and four other producers who are not members of cooperatives questioned its validity.

The justice department said the deductions from milk producers' income, to recompense the cooperatives for keeping records and dealing with marketing problems, benefited all producers. The court of appeals said Stark and his associates had no legal ground to institute proceedings but of this the supreme court said:

"The only opportunity these petitioners had to complain of the contested deduction was to appear at hearings and to vote for or against the proposed order. So long as the provisions of the order are within the statutory authority of the secretary such hearings and balloting furnish adequate opportunity for protest."

"But where, as here, the issue is statutory power to make the deduction required by order, under authority of the (agricultural marketing agreement) act, a mere hearing or opportunity to vote cannot protect minority producers against unlawful exactions which might be voted upon them by majorities."

### Rosenman Declared Tax Veto Author

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Reliable informants have identified Judge Samuel Irving Rosenman as the author of President Roosevelt's tax veto message, but white house secretary Stephen T. Early denied that Rosenman had anything to do with it.

Rosenman has been reliably identified not only as the author of the tax message in which congress was accused of seeking to give tax relief to the greedy but

also as author of the president's recent message on the soldier vote which accused congress of fraud.

Rosenman is the white house legal aide and an old New York associate of President Roosevelt. Some believe he may become the newest white house whipping boy.

It has been the custom of congressmen over a period of years when exasperated by some administration policy or, even, by Roosevelt, to haul off and sock whoever happened to be at the moment his closest or most obvious adviser. Rosenman now appears to be it.

Absolute zero is approximately minus 480 degrees Fahrenheit.

### Gauze Shipments Arrive at Red Cross

New shipments of surgical-dressing gauze have arrived at the Lane county chapter of the American Red Cross, and additional shipments are expected shortly, it was announced today by Mrs. Arne Stromer, assistant chairman for this work.

Outside branches are asked to call for their material as soon as possible. The armed forces have notified the chapter that they are in great need of completed dressings, and a new speed-up in work is being planned. Women interested in the work may apply immediately.

### Soldier Vote Topic

The soldier vote will be discussed on the symposium of public affairs during the University 7:30 over state-owned station KOAC. Talking part in the round-table will be B. R. Wagner, head of post No. 3, American Legion; L. L. Ray, local attorney; and Dr. Waldo Schumacher, professor of political science. Dr. L. A. Wood, professor of economics, who was to have read a statement on this question, is ill and will be unable to speak.

Dr. J. C. McCloskey, assistant professor of English, who has appeared on the University hour three times, will give a book review. Music will be furnished by Art Holman and his high school band.

At the present time a bill on the soldier vote is pending in congress. The legal and political ramifications of this bill, including the constitutionality, will be reviewed at the round-table. Precedents from the Civil War will be cited. An informal give-and-take by local leaders vitally interested in this problem will characterize the symposium this week, predicts Dr. Robert D. Horn, associate professor of English, who made the arrangements.

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### TODAY on the HOME FRONT

By JAMES MARLOW and GEORGE ZIELKE

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The fair employment practices committee created three years ago by President Roosevelt—now begins a battle for life.

Purpose of the FEPC is to prevent discrimination against workers for reasons of race, color, religious belief or national origin in war industries or industries essential to the war.

Some congressmen wish to abolish FEPC. Some wish to continue it not only as a wartime agency but as a permanent agency to prevent discrimination in peacetime, too.

The FEPC is going to ask congress for money to continue its work at least another year. Its fate will be decided in the months ahead.

The FEPC does not seek out cases of discrimination. It waits for complaints. Most of the complaints have been from negroes. The agency rocked along till last summer when the president strengthened it. Then it set up 12 regional offices. It has a staff of 30 examiners, each handling an average of 60 active cases. The cases are piling up. FEPC now receives about 350 complaints monthly, disposes of about 250, develops a monthly backlog of about 100, has pending about 2000, and in the six months ending last Jan. 1 had completed 1000.

The powers and even the legality of the FEPC are under attack. Actually, it lacks sanctions to compel compliance with its orders although in all war contracts the government strictly forbids job discrimination for any of the reasons given above. The FEPC can tell an offending employer he is violating the president's order against discrimination and urge him to comply.

Or the FEPC can ask the government war agency which has a contract with the employer to use its influence in getting him to stop discrimination. Such an agency could tell the employer the government will take over his plant if he does not comply. No plant has been so taken over.

Or the FEPC can resort to public hearings. Greatest defiance of the FEPC has come from 16 southern railroads in complaints involving negroes. This railroad case is hanging fire, is being investigated by a special presidential committee.

Of the 2000 cases pending, 25 per cent are against government agencies, 70 against businesses and five against unions. Eighty per cent of all those cases involve negroes.

The other 20 per cent are cases of alleged discrimination against Jews, Latin Americans (such as Mexicans and persons of Spanish descent in Arizona), and religious sects.

Of the pending cases the greatest number, 370, is in the Ohio-Kentucky-Michigan area; the next greatest, 334, in the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware area, all heavily industrialized.

### Order To Bargain With Union Upheld

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The supreme court has ruled that an employer is required by the national labor relations act to bargain collectively with a union, regardless of contracts reached with individual employees.

Justice Jackson delivered the 8-1 decision which upheld the main provisions of a labor board order directing the J. I. Case company, of Rock Island, Ill., to bargain with the international unit, automobile, aircraft and agricultural implement workers of America (CIO). Justice Robert favored reversal, but did not write a dissenting opinion.

The majority opinion said it was "the very purpose" of the NLRB law to supersede the terms of separate agreements with those which "reflect the strength and bargaining power and serve the welfare of the group."

"Its benefits and advantages are open to every employee of the represented unit, whatever the type or terms of his pre-existing contract of employment," the opinion asserted.

"We are not called up to say," the court added, "that under no circumstances can an individual enforce an agreement more advantageous than a collective agreement, but we find the mere possibility that such agreements might be made, no ground for holding generally that individual contracts may survive or surmount collective ones."

The court ordered the decree of the 7th circuit court of appeals to be modified so that the company "cease giving effect to individual contracts to forestall collective bargaining or deter self-organization."

Meals for two dozen soldiers are provided when water is added to a brick of compressed potatoes weighing one pound.

The planet Mercury makes a complete revolution of the sun in 88 days.

Meals for two dozen soldiers are provided when water is added to a brick of compressed potatoes weighing one pound.

### Tests Affecting— (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

and "fabrication" which has been explored at the Madison laboratory by the able technicians and scientists under Director C. P. Winslow.

How many people know that the famous P-T boats are being made on laminated wooden keels and frames, with western woods—in Louisville, Ky.? Recently a plant for this purpose has been opened in Seattle by Speedwall, a subsidiary of the young and vigorous Timber Structures Inc. which recently opened a branch in Eugene.

It is rather startling to a Eugene to walk into enterprising little Albert Lea, Minn. and find two small lamination plants in operation; one Weyerhaeuser owned, engaged mostly in the prefabrication of all kinds of farm structures.

As one man remarked: "In Oregon, lumber is still something you saw up and drive nails into. We do not yet know all we need to know but we do know that lumber is many other things. It is a basis of cellulose and many synthetics. Even in its raw state it is a 'plastic' capable of many new and remarkable uses—if you know how."

This U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison is something of which Oregonians have been hearing for years, but few have actually seen it, and few have tried to use it. Captain Winslow will tell you that it is designed to be used. Every process that is developed there is open to the public.

Since the war began the laboratory has been closed to sight-seers because so much of its work is secret war work and because: "Our people are much too busy to be interrupted by sight-seers."

There For Service But Capt. Winslow says the laboratory is there for the service of any person or any group that has a practical problem in wood use to be solved. There is no time to waste but those who have practical questions will get help.

The U. S. Forest Products Laboratory is a huge steel and concrete structure on the outskirts of Madison, about a mile beyond the borders of the campus of the University of Wisconsin. The two institutions are not connected but they collaborate when they can.

The building is a highly functional structure, designed to provide clear, clean spaces for experimental work, with plenty of light. It houses several hundred technicians and employees all engaged in exploring the nature and use of wood (wood of all kinds from every part of the United States and its possessions).

New Uses Sought In its earlier years a great deal of emphasis was on "silviculture," the growing and protection of trees, and this work still goes on, but today the emphasis is on finding all the possible uses of wood as a substance.

That is where the new age of "wood transformation" by chemical process and of "wood application" by use of modern chemical and mechanical process comes in. Some knowledge has been borrowed from Germany where Hitler crossed up the world economists who thought only in terms of oil and minerals by basing his second World War on "wood economy."

Nobody can say definitely whether the United States is quite ready for "wood economy." But definite shortages of oil and many other resources is predictable; trees will always grow if man will give them half a chance, and at least some of the processes developed under war pressure are bound to stick.

By our antediluvian methods we have been getting about 35 per cent use of the log on the average. The time may be at hand when the forests will borrow the slogan of the stockyards where they boast that they use "everything but the squeal."

Tomorrow: Wood lamination, etc.

A new manufacturing trick saves a fifth of a mile of arc welding on each gear case for cargo ships.

The story of Robinson Crusoe was founded on the actual adventures of Alexander Selkirk, who spent four years on an island of the coast of Chile.

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O.B.S. Conference Representatives

Sermon Subject: "What Stalled Hitler at Stalingrad?"

### BIBLE STANDARD CHURCH

ELMIRA, OREGON Rev. Mrs. H. C. Haug

### What Goes on at The Statehouse

SALEM, Ore.—(AP)—The state department of vocational education, which has trained more than 190,000 war workers for jobs in Oregon industries, not to mention thousands of other youth and adults for peace time jobs, is prepared to convert its organization to the training of returned service men and released war workers on short notice according to O. I. Paulson, state director of vocational education.

"Our organization which is now geared to a war time job, could be easily and speedily converted to a peace time basis," Paulson said. "With local organizations already established in practically every community in the state and with more than \$1,250,000 of equipment already in our possession we are pretty well prepared to meet the needs of returning service men and released war workers for vocational training when the time comes."

Pointing out that enrollment in the war production training courses has run as high as 9300 at one time—present enrollment is approximately 4000—Paulson said that the cost of this program in Oregon from July, 1940, through December, 1943, was \$7,771,808.34, all financed by the federal government. Of this expenditure \$6,583,868.18 went for instructional and supervisory costs in operating the program, while \$1,187,940.18 was expended for equipment.

While most of this training was centered in Portland to meet the demand for trained workers in shipyards and other war industries classes were also conducted in Astoria, Bend, Clatskanie, Eugene, Forest Grove, Klamath Falls, La Grande, Lebanon, Medford, Marshfield, Oregon City, Salem and The Dalles.

These courses offered instruction in automotive mechanics, mechanics, electricity, forging and blacksmithing, pipe welding, ship fitting, sheet metal welding, lumber inspecting and other lines.

In addition to these courses designed especially for the benefit of war workers the vocational education department is conducting courses for the training for apprentices and adults in trades and industrial vocations in 15 Oregon cities with an enrollment totaling 1960.

These courses based strictly on peace time needs offer training in automotive mechanics, airplane

mechanics, photography, metal and wood trades, furniture upholstery, combustion engines, painting, dressmaking, typing, office procedure, mechanical drawing, blue-print reading, equipment design, etc.

With approximately \$1,250,000 of equipment all paid for by Uncle Sam now in its possession the state department is preparing to meet the demands for vocational training by returning war veterans and released war workers.

"Plans are being considered for dealing with the problems of re-training the thousands of workers who will be occupationally displaced by the closing of war plants at the cessation of hostilities," Paulson said.

"These plans include long-time programs for incoming younger workers and short, intensive unit courses for returning service men and older workers whose responsibilities require that they find early employment. These programs would be operated under the regular vocational program or a program established for the specific purpose of re-training war workers and returning service men."

### Blonde, Brunette— (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

tering in the senate and house that it all but died.

The new plan, sent on its way toward senate and house floors, where conference compromises are usually accepted, provides:

1. A federally-distributed short-form ballot for the armed forces to vote for president, vice president and members of congress.

2. It can be used by voters of states which have their own absentee ballot machinery only if the governors certify before Aug. 1 that the federal form is acceptable under state law.

3. Voters from states which have no absentee voting law can use the federal form only if the governor certifies that it will be welcomed as a bonafide vote.

4. No serviceman or woman can get a federal ballot unless the voter has applied for a state ballot and swears it hasn't been delivered by Oct. 1.

The Oct. 1 deadline automatically rules federal ballots out of primaries—the controlling elections in many southern states. In addition, states which accept the federal ballot must accept all its terms: waiver of poll tax payments and local registration

armed service voters. California is the only state which has specific approval of federal ballots in its election laws. The provision was adopted in a recent session of the legislature. Legislatures of 20 states are meeting now, or soon will be. Eleven states plan no legislative session this year.

Conferees said, however, that the compromise may not require action by legislatures. In most cases, they said, states can accept the federal ballots by an expression from the governor or attorney general that they do not conflict with state laws.

### Japs Stage Massacre At Burma Hospital

LONDON, March 1.—(AP)—Japanese troops broke into a British field hospital on the Arakan front in western Burma, bayoneted the wounded and forced other captives to form a human screen against a rescue party of British tanks and infantry, The London

### 8 Burglaries To 1 Fire

Vast quantities of stolen goods were recently found in two dwellings west of the City—the loot of burglars who systematically robbed this and other communities.

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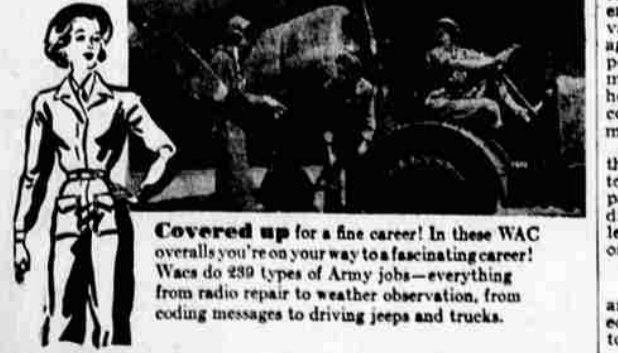
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A handbag that's going places is high style this year. And this WAC over-the-shoulder beauty is all set to travel! You'll cram it with post cards of new cities you visit, snapshots of new friends to proudly show the folks back home—and, every so often, a wonderful week-end pass!



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### BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1943

In accordance with the Annual Statement as of December 31, 1943, filed with the New York State Insurance Department.

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS	
Policy Reserves Required by Law	\$5,537,595,431.07
This amount together with future premiums and interest, is required to assure payment of all future policy benefits.	
Policyholders' Funds	255,604,009.54
Policy proceeds and dividends left with the company at interest to be paid out in future years.	
Reserves for Dividends to Policyholders	108,674,814.00
Set aside for payment in 1944 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.	
Other Policy Obligations	32,027,949.91
Claims in process of settlement, estimated claims not yet reported, premiums paid in advance, etc.	
Taxes Due or Accrued	50,528,324.00
Includes estimated amount of taxes payable in 1944 on the business of 1943.	
Reserve for Investments	62,547,000.00
To provide against possible loss or fluctuation in their value.	
Miscellaneous Liabilities	21,498,304.45
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	\$6,087,367,833.57

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS	
National Government Securities	\$2,355,375,600.15
U. S. Government	\$2,181,141,867.14
Canadian Government	172,233,733.01
Other Bonds	2,028,916,035.62
U. S. State and Municipal	48,313,934.88
Canadian Provincial and Municipal	89,749,717.58
Railroad	67,354,089.78
Public Utilities	829,416,829.35
Industrial and Mineral	314,181,484.06
Income	
Stocks	87,570,538.01
All but \$680,138.00 are Preferred or Quoted.	
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	924,476,078.57
Farm	87,981,154.22
Other Property	826,494,944.35
Loans on Policies	408,746,108.58
Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	
Real Estate Owned	306,977,963.12
Includes \$59,821,102.96 real estate under contract of sale and \$143,580,643.66 Housing Projects and real estate for Company use.	
Cash	125,436,988.06
Other Assets	158,504,218.48
Premiums due and deferred, interest and rents due and accrued, etc.	
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS	\$6,463,803,851.29

ASSETS EXCEED OBLIGATIONS BY \$406,535,718.02. This safety fund is divided into	
Special Surplus Funds	\$ 14,825,000.00
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	392,010,718.02

These funds, representing about 7% of the obligations, serve as a cushion against possible unfavorable experience due to war or other conditions.

NOTES—Assets carried at \$104,553,580.62 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirement of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on basis of par of exchange.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF 1943 OPERATIONS

Life Insurance in Force, End of 1943	\$29,180,396,994.00
Paid for Life Insurance Issued During 1943	2,305,283,410.00
Amount Paid to Policyholders During 1943	554,873,243.55

### Realism...now and after the war

WE HEAR a great deal these days about postwar planning. Some of it seems sound and practical, and some of it is "crystal gazing."

While literally hundreds of public and private agencies are thinking of postwar planning, there are a few things that realistic individuals are sure of. They know that first and foremost the war has to be won and nothing should interfere with all-out efforts toward this end.

They know that economic tides ebb and flow; that the future, like the past, will experience good times and bad; that when bad times come, many people will face economic hardships.

They know that they, like everyone else, are growing older; that the life of any individual is uncertain; and that in accordance with the immutable laws of nature, heads of families will continue to pass on.

Knowing these things, some 30 million people insured by Metropolitan are providing definite measures of protection against these uncertainties of life through some 29 billion dollars of life insurance.

In addition to providing an anchor to withstand for the individuals involved and for their families, the thrift of these policyholders is bound to be of a stabilizing character during the postwar period.

This is Postwar Realism of the highest order.

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