



As the legislative session entered its eighth week, indications were that it would go into if not through still another week before it cleared the decks for sine die adjournment.

Of course, the lawmakers could take the bit in their teeth, throw the remaining bills out the window so to speak and go home at the end of this week. It is generally agreed that no great violence would be done the state through such a procedure and there was some sentiment among the weary legislators for such a course. But for the most part the members of both House and Senate were for an orderly consideration of the business at hand, no matter how long it might take.

Still pending is practically all the major business of the session including amendments to the unemployment compensation act, the workmen's compensation act, "big truck" legislation which is back in again in a modified form, school fund equalization, extension of vocational schools, firemen's pension and a number of other issues.

The unemployment compensation fight has been substantially narrowed down through House action, throwing out bills which sought to repeal the experience rating and seasonality provisions of the act. Labor, however, is still insisting in an increase in benefits for jobless workers while employers continue their fight to hold down payroll taxes.

Labor is also making a strenuous fight for increased benefits for injured workmen and their dependents through the workmen's compensation fund, a program to which the senate committee on industries has agreed and which will, if enacted into law, cost employers of Oregon in excess of \$522,000 a year in increased contributions to this fund.

While the House has passed the firemen's pension fund that fight still has to run the gauntlet of the Senate. Inasmuch as this pension program will take about \$100,000 a year out of the state's general fund and impose that much more of the load onto property if and when the income tax begins to lag, its approval by the senate is doubtful while Governor Sprague is believed to be committed to a veto of the measure if it should get as far as his office.

Even if the legislature does pass the bill authorizing construction of another office building it is not likely that the building will be started for several years. Members of the ways and means committee have freely ex-

pressed themselves as opposed to any extensive building program during the period of high labor and material prices. These members feel that it would be better to wait until after the boom induced by the defense and war industries program bursts and there is a real need for jobs to take up the slack of unemployment that is expected to follow. This view is said to be shared by members of the State Board of Control who are understood to have agreed to delay the building program pending a real need to provide jobs.

Appropriations so far authorized by the ways and means committee exceed the governor's budget by more than \$500,000. This deficit is offset in part by increased revenue estimates but even at that the general fund is confronted with a deficit of more than \$350,000 on the basis of authorized expenditures.

Legislative reapportionment is out for the current session and in all likelihood for another ten years; or until after Uncle Sam completes another census.

Two such proposals were rejected by the lawmakers this past week. One of these involved a slight change in the senate set-up. The other involved a major operation in the House apportionment.

In the senate a proposal to abolish the Umatilla-Union-Morrow district and transfer that senator to Klamath county met with overwhelming defeat. Senator Cornett, of Klamath county, in support of his measure pointed out that the fourth northeastern Oregon counties of Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Morrow with a combined population of only 55,000 is represented by three senators, whereas his own district comprising Klamath, Deschutes, Lake, Jefferson, and Crook counties, with a combined population in excess of 70,000 has only one senate seat. The proposed shuffle had the support of the senate committee on elections and privileges and it was thought that it had the support of a majority of the senate members until the roll call revealed otherwise.

In the House Representative Kimberling's proposal to give each county one House seat and distribute the remaining membership on a population basis met with decisive defeat after that assembly had turned down a proposal by Neuberger of Multnomah county that the entire state be redistricted on a straight-out population basis.

The school fund equalization measure—HB420—which passed the House Saturday by a vote of 33 to 25 is now before the senate for final consideration. If passed by the senate and signed by the governor, who has already approved the plan, the measure will be on the ballot for voter

decision at the general election in 1942. Under the provisions of this measure the state would be required to levy a property tax of approximately \$5,400,000 a year for support of elementary and high schools. This would be apportioned among the counties on the basis of school attendance. Most of the eastern Oregon representatives opposed the bill which would take a heavy toll from their counties for support of schools west of the Cascades. The Multnomah county delegation divided on the bill in spite of the fact that it will cost that county approximately \$350,000 a year in support of education in other counties of the state.

The autocratic attitude of federal bureaucrats is beginning to get under the skin of the Oregon legislators. Much of the legislation that is being considered at this session is virtually dictated from Washington. This is especially true of legislation affecting state activities supported by federal funds. When the Washington bureaucrats decide that certain legislation is desirable they pass the word along through their henchmen who tell the representatives of the state to pass it "or else." The latest attempt to dictate to the Oregon lawmakers came this week in a hearing on the proposed new state office building when representatives of the Social Security Board told the ways and means committee that Oregon must take steps to provide more adequate quarters for the Unemployment Compensation commission "or else." The "or else" involves a threat to withhold federal funds for administering the jobless insurance fund which are taken away from Oregon employers in the first instance by the Washington bureaucrats and returned to the state only on condition that the terms of the Social Security Board be complied with. This latest threat aroused the resentment of several committeemen members with Senator Pearson declaring himself as opposed to the proposed new building unless the unemployment compensation commission was barred from occupying space in it.

Portland Livestock Market News

The livestock market at the Portland Union Stock Yards for the week ended March 1, showed an improved demand and generally prices in the cattle and sheep trade, with hogs 10c to 25c lower than late the previous week. There were 2,540 cattle, 230 calves, 3,130 hogs and 2,295 sheep sold on the open market during the past week.

The market opened this week with 2,300 cattle, 145 calves, 2,135 hogs and 1,155 sheep for the open market trading Monday.

Steers sold about steady on Monday's market, while cows and heifers

were strong, with some cows 25c higher and vealers at an advance of 50c.

A few loads of the best steers made \$10.65 to 11.00. The bulk of the fed steers, however, went at \$9.50 to 10.50, with common steers around \$7.50 to 8.50. Good fed heifers sold at \$9.25 to 9.75, with common to medium heifers \$6.75 to 8.50, cuttyer kinds going down to \$5.75 or under. Canner, cutter and common cows sold at \$4.50 to 6.75, with a few fat dairy cows from \$7.00 to 7.50. Good beef cows brought \$7.75 to 8.00, with young cows up to \$8.75. Medium to good bulls sold from \$7.25 to 8.25, with butcher bulls up to \$8.50. Good to choice vealers brought \$12.50 to 13.50, with common to medium grades around \$8.00 to 12.00.

The hog market was active Monday, with prices on a strong basis, some sales being about 10c higher, quality considered. Good to choice truck-ins weighing 175 to 215 lbs. cashed at \$8.40 to mostly \$8.50, with a few up to \$8.60. All of the sorted carloads made \$8.50. Butchers from 230 to 260 lbs. cleared at \$7.75 to 8.00. Light lights sold from \$7.50 to 8.00. Packing sows bulked at \$6.50 to 7.00, with only smooth light sows up to \$7.25. Good to choice feeder

pigs sold from \$7.25 to 8.10. Fat lambs advanced 25 to 40c Monday, while odd heads of ewes sold about steady. Four decks of fed lambs sold at \$10.60, with two decks of 82 lb. weights at 10.65 and one deck of 90 lb. averages at \$10.75. Trucked in lambs of medium to good grade went at \$9.75 to 10.00, with a few at \$10.25. Fall shorn lambs sold up to \$10.00. Medium to fairly good ewes went at \$5.00 to 6.00.

The following quotations are based on prices being paid in Monday's trading:

Cattle: Good grain-fed steers \$10.00 to 11.00. Good grain-fed heifers \$9.25 to 9.75. Good beef cows \$7.75 to 8.25, medium \$6.75 to 7.50, common \$6.00 to 6.50, canners \$4.50 to 5.75. Bulls medium to good \$7.25 to 8.25, common \$6.00 to 7.00. Vealers, good to choice, \$12.50 to 13.50.

Hogs: Good to choice carlots \$8.50; 170 to 215 lb. truckins \$8.40 to 8.50, few \$8.60, 230 to 285 lb. butchers \$7.75 to 8.00; lightweights butchers \$7.50 to 8.00; packing sows \$6.50 to 7.25. Feeder pigs \$7.25 to 8.10.

Sheep: Good to choice fed woolled lambs \$10.25 to 10.75; medium to good, \$9.75 to 10.00; common \$8.25 to 9.00. Slaughter ewes, good to choice \$6.00. Shorn lambs (fall) few

\$10.00. Industry is faced with a number of exceedingly complex tasks in the making of Army and Navy equipment for the present defense program. As an example, in even a piece of equipment as comparatively simple as a modern Army truck, there are about 15,000 separate parts.

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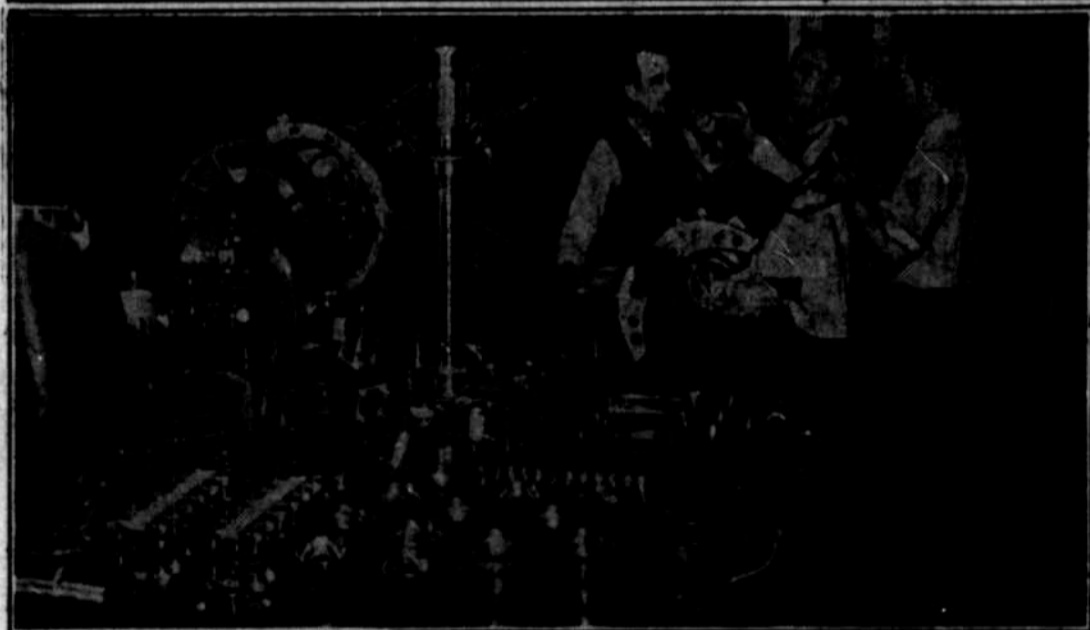
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Making Motors for Air Defense



Appearances to the contrary, these pictures of Allison airplane engines in production are in reverse sequence. At right, a motor being readied for its first test run. Above, the same motor in the "tear down" department for inspection after the run, as required by the Army Air Corps for all aviation engines.

INDIANAPOLIS — Production methods of the automobile industry are receiving their first test in turning out non-automotive defense products at the Allison plant here where General Motors is building liquid-cooled airplane engines at a current rate of 350 a month.

Designed for use by the Army Air Corps and the British government, these engines, the first of their kind ever manufactured in this country, are built to hair-line specifications. Each part is subjected to rigid tests and checks before assembly, and the completed engine is given an eight-hour test run during which it is brought up to full power. Then it is completely torn down, inspected for wear and imperfections, reassembled, given a final acceptance run and packed in

a moisture-proof transparent wrapper for shipment.

Currently employed in the 1,000,000 square feet of buildings occupied by the Allison plant are 7,300 men. Another 1,750 men are making Allison engine parts at the

Cadillac Division in Detroit. A year ago the Allison plant occupied 90,000 square feet of floor space and employed 900 men. By next Fall further additions to the plant will have been completed and new equipment installed.



Now what am I goin' to do?

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INSIST ON ADEQUATE WIRING!

Only when wiring is adequate and outlets are sufficient to serve the appliances you have, can you enjoy the full comfort and convenience of modern electric living.

SO, whether you build, buy or rent, be sure to see that there are plenty of outlets and switches . . . not only for your immediate needs, but for the future as well. Insist, too, on wire large enough to supply full power for good lighting and maximum efficiency from appliances.

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- IF:**
- ✓ You must disconnect one appliance to plug in another!
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 - ✓ Heating appliances come up to temperature slowly!
 - ✓ Fuses require frequent replacement!
 - ✓ Outlets and switches are inconveniently located!



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