



Washington, D. C., April 12—The first sign of revolt of southern Democrats in the senate against a fourth term for Franklin D. Roosevelt is the plan to draft Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia. The Democrats of the south will not vote for a Republican but might vote for a candidate for president on a ticket other than the Democratic provided the name "Republican" is discarded. Republicans, however, are not inclined to change the name of their party even to win the south.

Senator Josiah Bailey is going forth as a missionary, or evangelist, in the crusade to draft his senatorial colleague, Byrd, and Bailey is no slouch as a campaign speaker. He can hold the senate at attention when he is engaged in his subject and he has a background which provides him with an extensive vocabulary. The senator's father was a preacher. Associating with Bailey, but not actively on the stump, is "Cotton Ed" Smith, a Jeffersonian Democrat who uses plain but picturesque language. When the king of England was in Washington on a good will tour he recognized "Cotton Ed" from his photographs and addressed him as Cotton Ed.

Senator Byrd, former governor of his state, made a record for efficiency in that position and held down expenses. Byrd is one of the few men in the senate who is a businessman. He owns and operates the largest apple orchard on the Atlantic coast. His brother is the Antarctic explorer. At the 1931 Democratic convention Byrd was an aspirant for the presidential nomination, along with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Al Smith, Jack Garner and others. Byrd was shelved but went along with the new deal until he became positive there was reckless waste of money and the unnecessary building up of alphabetical agencies, and he then began trying to curb these activities. Through Byrd's committee the taxpayers have been saved several hundred million dollars and a half dozen new deal agencies have been liquidated.

The draft Byrd movement is designed to hamstring Mr. Roosevelt in the convention and there is a nucleus forming in most of the states of the south which promises real opposition to a fourth term. If these southerners can win to their cause a sufficient number of northern Democrats, including Jim Farley, they will provide a riotous nominating convention and the new dealers, while they may win, cannot operate a steamroller as was done in 1940.

In spite of the fact that the agricultural appropriation bill has been passed by the house with the school lunch program eliminated, the subject is not closed and Representative Voorhis of California has announced that other bills will be brought in for authorization of the school lunch project. In a statement on the floor of the house he called attention to the fact that while congress approved the surplus foods as part of the price support program, it inconsistently refused to permit the food so purchased to be used for school lunches, a worthy cause for which federal appropriations had been made for many years. He expressed the belief that members will be subjected to such pressure by the folks at home that they will be disposed to reconsider their action. In rejecting the school lunch program it was argued in the house that this form of social welfare should be financed by school districts or other local agencies.

More than one year ago the house passed a bill which would open the way to citizenship for every man in uniform fighting with the United States forces, but all this time the measure has been held up in the senate. In a statement on the floor of the house Representative Dickstein asserted that the measure is favored by the war department and that failure of the senate to consider it is due to the opposition of "one distinguished senator and some others." Under existing law an alien who can not prove that he entered the country legally, even though he may be offering his life in its defense, is denied naturalization. Mr. Dickstein declared this proof is not available in the cases of many young men whose parents are dead and who have no personal knowledge of how or the time when they were brought to America but who are now serving with valor on the several battlefronts.

Viewed from the national capital angle, it is the belief here that Mr.

Roosevelt will have all of the delegates from the Pacific northwest regardless of the threatened revolt of southern Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt has never lost a state in the far west since his election in 1932, and while he is not as strong in that region (according to reports) he is expected to win with ease. The government has spent almost five billion dollars in Washington and more than \$1,500,000,000 in Oregon since June, 1940, and this cannot be without political influence.

Washington, D. C., April 6—Federal aids and benefits for farmers in the fiscal year which begins July 1 will be 45 per cent less than they received in the present fiscal year if congress approves the agricultural appropriation bill reported to the house by its sub-committee on agricultural appropriations. A long defense of this reduction from the budget estimates was made by Representative Tarver, of Georgia, chairman of the sub-committee, but repeated interruptions by other members indicated dissatisfaction with the action of the subcommittee at a time when consideration is being given incentive payments as a means of securing maximum production from American farms. There is the further possibility, also, that many of the items eliminated by the subcommittee will be restored when the bill reaches the senate.

Chairman Tarver admitted that perhaps the farmer has been requested, in the submission of this bill, "to assume more than a fair share of the reduction in national expenditures," and he expressed personal regret that the school lunch program had been rejected and that adequate provision had not been made for the continuance of Farm Security administration, but he insisted that an effort had been made to "provide as fully as possible for the reasonable needs of agriculture."

Among the agricultural activities for which appropriations were cut below the budget estimates are the farm-tenant loan program, parity payments, office of agricultural information, bureau of agricultural economics, bureau of animal industry, soil conservation, forest service, emergency rubber project (guayule), and crop insurance. The school lunch program was rejected in its entirety.

So far as the farmers of Oregon and Washington are concerned, the unfavorable effects will be felt in the curtailment of soil conservation, parity payments and the elimination of crop insurance. The livestock men will also suffer in the long run from curtailment of funds for the bureau of animal industry, though there is better than an even chance that the full amount asked for this agency will be granted either by vote of the whole house or by the senate after the bill reaches that body. Weight is given this belief by the fact that several members of the sub-committee opposed reductions for this activity although the opposition was not sufficiently strong to justify the bringing in of a minority report.

Income taxpayers of Washington and Oregon should not get the idea that present consideration of the income tax law with a view to its simplification means that there will be any change in the rates or any additional exemptions. Congress has no such purpose and it may be doubted whether the present effort would have been undertaken at all were it not for the fact that an election is in the offing and it seems advisable to the congressmen to remove as much of the cause for complaint as possible. Just as many people will pay and just as much will be collected after the simplifying work has been completed, but the manner of collecting will be less complicated than is now involved. Nor has Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau abandoned his purpose to extract another eight billion dollars in taxes when the new bill is being written.

Unless more ships are made available for the carrying of sugar cargoes, housewives face the prospect of stricter rationing of this commodity before the end of the year. There is an abundance of sugar in Cuba, but the vessels which might be used to bring it to the United States are transporting food and munitions to the several war fronts and until this situation is eased the sugar supply will be limited. It has been announced that the canning quota this year will be no less than last, but the outlook for the later months of 1944 is gloomy to put it mildly.

The recent cut in gasoline rationing for holders of A cards was not for the announced purpose of equalizing west with east, but actually in behalf of farmers, whose needs will be greater during the next several months than in other seasons of the year. Civilian needs are expected to increase by 18 to 20 per cent in the next few weeks, but there simply isn't enough gasoline to supply this

## \$2,247,000 Plant To Convert Wastes To Alcohol O. K.'d

More than 100,000,000 additional gallons of industrial alcohol, wholly from sawmill wastes, may be made available annually, according to an official statement by the War Production Board which just announced approval by its Chemical Bureau of the first American plant to produce wood-sugar by an adapted German process.

The Defense Plants Corporation, the announcement said, has been asked to provide \$2,247,000 to construct a wood-sugar and ethyl alcohol plant at Springfield, Ore., designed to produce 4,100,000 gallons of alcohol a year. It would utilize about 200 tons of dry sawdust and other mill wastes daily and is expected to be in operation within a year.

The project was sponsored by the Willamette Valley Wood Chemical Company, composed of Oregon lumbermen, and was advanced through the federal bureau in Washington by this district's congressman, Hon. Harris Ellsworth.

The program calling for 100,000,000 gallons or more a year would entail construction of many similar plants in softwoods regions of the West and South.

"Not only is this development of utmost importance in supplying a war-essential material, but it promises to mean much to forest industries generally," said C. A. Rishell, director of research, Timber Engineering Company. "It is well within the realm of possibility that this program will help solve the twin problems of sawmill and logging wastes. If so, a great step will have been taken in the direction of better forest practices and the encouragement of permanent timber growing in many of our leading forest areas."

Technical assistance has been given on the project by the Timber Engineering Company, subsidiary of the national lumberman's organization. Consulting experts have included Erwin M. Schaefer, former head of the first industry of this type in Germany; Dr. Eduard Farber, noted wood chemist, and Carl Levy, former superintendent of the Schaefer plant. All three are refugees from the Nazi regime.

The process, according to results obtained by the Forest Service in pilot plant tests last year, will produce approximately 1,100 pounds of sugar from a ton of dry waste wood, from which between 50 and 60 gallons of 190-proof alcohol can be made. The government has been paying an average price of about 90 cents a gallon for alcohol, needed chiefly for synthetic rubber and munitions, while the wood-sugar process is expected to produce it for less than 30 cents a gallon.

Chemical Bureau officials said that production and cost figures of the Oregon plant were conservatively arrived at. Its operation, they said, should develop techniques that would permit further installations at lower initial investment.

## Vehicle Registration Is Up Four Per Cent Over Last Year

A reverse in the trend of motor vehicle registrations noted since the war is seen in Oregon as Secretary of State Bob Farrell announces substantial increases in motor vehicle registrations at the end of the first two months of 1944.

At the end of February, there were 372,280 vehicles registered in the state, an increase of four per cent over the total of 357,833 a year ago. The increase was noted in all types of vehicles. Private passenger cars increased from 293,029 to 301,884 in 1944; busses from 982 to 1,102 in 1944; light delivery trucks from 28,666 to 30,505 in 1944; heavy trucks from 32,992 to 36,525 in 1944.

The truck increase was the strongest of any vehicle type, amounting to ten per cent.

Registration fees for the first two months of this year amounted to \$2,808,300.22 compared to \$2,616,011.72 a year ago.

additional demand without reducing the quota for other users of motor fuel. It was felt that less hardship would be imposed by taking from the A card holders than from others because they are not in the essential class. Whether there will be further reduction depends upon military needs for the invasion of Europe. In any event, the immediate future holds no prospect of relaxation in the restrictions.

A. L. Hooton is again ready to attend to the public's needs in electrical repair and wiring. His phone is 222R, and for the present his shop is at his home on the Fairview road.

See "Spike" Leslie for the best in Liability, or other Insurance. Office, 275 So. Hall, in former hospital bldg.; phone 5; residence phone 95L.

## Teachers' Salaries Were Discussed

Clerks and directors of the school districts in Coos county had the opportunity of meeting with L. A. Wilcox of the State Department of Education last week. The meetings were scheduled by the office of the county school superintendent in the following places: Coquille, Myrtle Point, Marshfield, North Bend, and Bandon.

Many suggestions both of general and specific interest were discussed. In discussing the teacher's salary question, Mr. Wilcox stated that the State Department of Education had no way of determining just what the salaries in Oregon for the ensuing school year would be but judging from the counties which had reported, he felt that the average minimum salary for elementary teachers would be not less than \$1800 or \$1650. He told school board members that it was not just a case of what teachers were worth but a price for which they were able to secure them. He stated that a few districts which had capable resident teachers might be able to hire at a lower rate.

Mr. Wilcox anticipated that the teacher shortage would be much more acute than it has been for the current year and stated that during the current year there had been issued 1100 emergency certificates. This, of course, is in addition to the number of teachers who have returned to the service who have taught for some time but who had life certificates.

The school officers who attended received much help in the matter of making-of budgets, annual reports, handling reserve funds, etc.

## Family Relationship Classes To Continue Evening Sessions

The afternoon class of the Family Relationships and Child Study Groups will meet Tuesday afternoon at the Pioneer church at two o'clock for its final meeting. This will close an interesting and beneficial study. All of those who have participated have enjoyed these classes and urge their friends to attend the last meeting of the group. Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Robb, the leaders of this group, also lead an evening class which meets at the court house Monday evenings. These Family Relationship Classes have been sponsored by the E. C. Brown Trust Fund and the State Health Association. Dr. Bee, an instructor at the University of Oregon, has come regularly to the county to instruct the leaders.

## Truck, Bus Operators Asked To Order Needed Parts Now

All truck, bus and other commercial vehicles operators are asked to order now from their dealers: engines, transmissions and axle assemblies they anticipate will be needed for replacement in 1944. W. J. Cumming, Chief of ODT's Vehicle Maintenance Section, explained to Pacific Coast representatives in San Francisco last week that production of these vital units in 1944 will depend upon the volume of orders to be filled. At the same time he said that a plan is to be approved by WPB whereby five per cent of man and machine hours will be set aside in all automotive manufacturing plants for production of critical parts for civilian use. He forecasted that the new replacement parts programs should result in a flow of units to Pacific Coast farmers, truck and bus operators within the next 30 to 60 days.

**Out-of-Town Shoppers!**  
Why not buy your Sunday Journal while doing your Saturday shopping? They may be purchased at the following places:  
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Boxy Fountain  
Brandon's  
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Farmers' Grocery  
Phone 148M  
Noble Chowning Jr., Journal Agent

## Labor Law Institute To Be Held Saturday At Portland

Of interest to lawyers throughout the state will be the Labor Law Institute to be held in Portland, Saturday, April 15, at ten A. M., in the Public Service Building Auditorium.

The Oregon State Bar Association and the Multnomah Bar Association are collaborating in furnishing this institute. Speakers will be Wayne Morse, formerly a member of the War Labor Board, Clark Kerr of Seattle, Vice-Chairman of the Regional Labor Board and R. R. Morris.

It is expected that several members of the Coos and Curry Bar Association will be in attendance, according to Mrs. J. W. McInturf, president of the association.

Norton's have just received a new shipment of sheet music. New popular numbers, standard vocal selections, Hill billy and classical folios. Stop in and look them over.

## Pimples Disappeared Over Night

Yes, it is true, there is a safe harmless medicated liquid called Kleesex that drives up pimples over night. Many report that they had a red sore pimple face one night and surprised their friends the next day with a clear complexion. There is no risk. The first application must convince you or you get your money back. Only 50c. Join the happy Kleesex users who are no longer embarrassed with unsightly pimples. Sold and recommended by  
BARROW DRUG CO.



From where I sit ... by Joe Marsh

## Matt Doorly Versus the Tomato

Matt Doorly's skin broke out in a rash last week. He finally admitted to Doc Hollister he'd eaten twelve tomatoes in a row just the day before.

"Shucks," said Doc. "That's all that's the matter with you. That kind of eating would turn anybody red."

So now Matt has not only cut out all tomatoes for himself. He's forbidden his family to eat tomatoes. And ... n't even have them in the house. Says tomatoes are anti-social and ought to be prohibited by law.

Funny how some people rush off to extremes like that. They take a wholesome thing and overdo it till it disagrees with them—or maybe find they don't happen to like it—and then they want it banned for everybody.

From where I sit, folks ought to realize there's a middle ground in everything—a middle ground of moderation on the one hand ... and tolerance for our neighbors on the other.

Joe Marsh

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