

## Weekly Letter From Washington, D. C.

BY CONGRESSMAN HARRIS ELLSWORTH

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1944—Other than battle front news, the most exciting news of this week was the announcement of the relaxing of meat rationing. Meat points were removed for the very simple reason that we have too much meat on the range that can no longer be withheld from the market. Department of Agriculture figures indicate a range inventory of some 10,000,000 more animal units than ever before. "We are short of grain to feed this surplus. The herds simply must move to market."

Cynical observers here, including several members of our food study committee who have made a special study of the meat situation, are chuckling over the situation. They have been saying for some time that beef had to be released or great losses would result. Assumption was that the "great event," meaning the easing of meat rationing, would come in late summer when it would do the fall political campaign the most good. Now they are chuckling because apparently the decision could not be held off any longer. The cynical!

Along this same line, figures on the supply of sugar rather clearly indicate that sugar rationing is no longer necessary. There is, however, reported to be a rather serious unpublished reason for continuing sugar rationing even if the supply is adequate. This reason is that if unlimited sugar purchasing is permitted, the present liquor shortage will lure many people into illicit liquor manufacturing, and sugar is an important raw material for that business. Hardest hit under the present rationing are commercial sugar users—bakers and candy makers. Larger quotas should be granted them.

Yesterday afternoon I listened to the debate on the resolution (House) providing for an investigation of the seizure of Montgomery, Ward and Company in Chicago by the Army. The resolution is not a violent one. It merely provides for a committee of seven members of the House who will make an investigation of the incident and report back to Congress. Administration followers argued long and loud against the passage of the resolution. It seemed to me their position was unsound. Certainly the people of the country are aroused now over what seemed to be an outlandish usurpation of power—a trend toward dictatorship. Better to have an official investigation now than to leave the people dependent solely upon what might be considered prejudiced statements. The Administration will be well protected in the investigation, for the committee, to be appointed by Speaker Rayburn, will consist of four Democrats and three Republicans.

To the amazement of most members, Congressman Sabbath (Democrat of Chicago) voted for the resolution. Sabbath has been a member of Congress for more than thirty years. He is the oldest member in the House from the standpoint of continuous service in that body. He is an ardent Roosevelt follower and did his best, as chairman of the Rules Committee, to keep the resolution from being brought to the Floor. Then he voted for it. It is indeed a strange world—sometimes!

The principal legislative business of the House this week was final consideration and passage of the tax return simplification bill. It was approved unanimously on a roll call vote. It is assumed the Senate will also pass it promptly and that it shortly will become law. This legislation has the following objectives (as stated in the committee report on the bill):

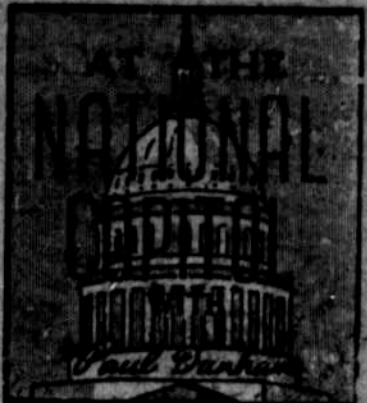
1. To relieve the great majority of taxpayers from the necessity of computing their income tax.
2. To reduce the number of mathematical computations.
3. To simplify the return form.
4. To decrease the number of persons required to file declarations of estimated tax.
5. To eliminate some of the difficulties and uncertainties in the making of estimates required for declarations.

There are some changes in the individual tax levy. Under this new bill single persons and married people without dependents will be hit somewhat harder.

Thus far, the Ways and Means committee has been concentrating its attention upon the problem of simplifying and making easier the millions of returns from individual taxpayers. But as Representative Frank Carlson pointed out, businesses are terribly burdened with numerous and complicated forms devised by the Treasury Department. Mr. Carlson read to the House a list of the months of the year showing that business men must fill out from one to eight tax report forms of various kinds each month in the year. The committee will next undertake to bring out a

bill that will ease this burden of report making.

Next week the House will consider the Flood Control Bill (H. R. 4485). This will probably come up Monday and Tuesday. The following two days will be devoted to the so-called debt limitation bill. The remainder of the week will be devoted to the Veterans G. I. Bill. The Senate next week will take up the extension of lend-lease (previously passed by the House). Following that, up will come the highly controversial anti-poll tax bill. It may be that some of the appropriations bills will be read before the poll tax bill is taken up. If so, the poll tax fight will be delayed somewhat longer. Most of the committees of both House and Senate are very active getting legislation ready for consideration on the Floor. The next few weeks will be busy ones.



Washington, D. C., May 11—No member of either the Washington or Oregon delegations in the senate is a member of the advisory committee on post-war planning and foreign policy recently appointed and which will hold its first meeting in a few days. Senate members of the committee were named on a nonpartisan basis, but the powers that be failed to recognize anyone from the Pacific coast. As a matter of fact, not a single member of the committee is from a state farther west than Iowa and the only states represented are Texas, Georgia, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine and Vermont. The great plains, Rocky mountain area and the Pacific coast were completely ignored by the senate powers that be.

No protest against this top-sided committee was made in the senate, but when news of its appointment reached the house a long and loud wall went up, not only because such vast sections of the country were unrepresented but also because the house of representatives was ignored in the composition of the body, which will have a voice in post-war planning and the determination of American policy after the war. Representative Mundt of South Dakota was especially critical in his comments on the senate action and he gave notice that he intended to introduce a resolution providing for the appointment of eight members of the house to serve with the senate committee—four Republicans and four Democrats—and that on this committee the plains states, the Rocky mountain area and the Pacific coast should be represented.

Resentment over the action of the senate has given encouragement to house members who for many months have been demanding that both branches of the congress should have a voice in the ratification of treaties, and immediate steps will be taken to bring about this equality of authority. It can only be done, of course, by a constitutional amendment, and this is the procedure which will be followed. Nothing can be done in this matter in time to affect ratification of treaties growing out of the present war, but house members are determined that they shall have a voice in planning for post-war conditions and advising on foreign policies, insofar as such matter may be influenced by an advisory committee.

On the theory that social and economic views are influenced by geographical location and that all sections of the country should be represented on the U. S. supreme court, Representative Gossett of Texas has introduced a bill in the house providing that hereafter at least three members of the high court shall be from states west of the Mississippi river, and at least two from the ten states commonly referred to as the Old South. Mr. Gossett believes that residents of the industrialized east are more likely to hold social and economic views in conflict with the thoughts and aspirations of the south and west. There is not believed to be much prospect that the measure can win any considerable support.

One reason why it became necessary for OPA to remove rationing restrictions on meat, with two exceptions, is OPA's order freezing the sale of corn, according to expressions of opinion in the house. It was stated that feeders in the mid-west

## Out-of-Doors Stuff

by LANS LENEVE

High velocity ammunition is much sought after by duck and pheasant hunters and by the former especially. The lower pressure loads are scorned by most bird hunters. High powered advertising of hi-speed shells and what may be accomplished by shooting them has certainly made an impression upon the average gunner and has boosted the sale of hi-speed ammunition to such a stage that the low pressure loads are sadly neglected.

Most hunters no doubt imagine that there is no comparison between hi-speed shot gun shells and the Shur-shot loads, that the former is far the better shell and will outshoot the low speed shell by yards. This in a measure is true. But how many yards it actually outshoots low speed loads is not known to many shooters. The actual distance is only about fifteen feet, that a hi-speed shell is supposed to kill a bird farther than the low pressure ammunition. While this may be, and most certainly is an advantage to the extent of fifteen feet while firing at a bird, on the other hand, is it worth the additional recoil encountered while firing hi-speed ammunition, for it is a known fact that the hi-speed stuff kicks back much harder than the low pressure loads. And it doesn't take too many hard kicks from a shotgun to cause a lot of shooters to dodge, while engaged in shooting birds on the wing. A lot of misses are caused by flinching when the trigger is pulled and especially after a shooter has gotten set back on his heels a few times by super-charged ammunition.

Many times a shooter does not realize that he is dodging while firing, but if his gun happens to misfire or jam and does not explode the charge when he touches off the trigger he will surprise himself to find that he has flinched in a very noticeable manner.

Low pressure ammunition will not kick so badly, it costs less and it will kill ducks that are within reasonable shooting range just as quickly as the high-power loads do. In fact, we have found that the lighter load often lays down a much nicer and thicker pattern than a lot of hard kicking, string shot pattern shells that most of the shooting fraternity goes so strong for.

The trouble with most shooters is the fact that they are wont to "strain" their guns when shooting ducks. It is really foolish, the distance that some hunters fire at a fly-bird—birds that are far beyond the range of the most super-duper load that was ever advertised. Such men have no conception of the range of a shotgun, or else are very poor judges of distance. They are a headache to other hunters as well—hunters who wait for their bird to come within range before firing. Thousands of shots are spoiled by these long range fiends each season, by those hunters who seem to compare the shooting qualities of a scattergun to that of a high powered rifle.

But in spite of hi-speed ammunition, shells that are advertised to kill ducks at a range of 80 yards or more, there are few birds ever killed at that range and a close check throughout the season will show you more birds brought down under fifty yards, by half, than are brought down over that distance, regardless of what sort of ammunition is being used.

are rushing hogs and poultry to market because they are unable to buy feed and that the animals and fowls must be sold at once or die of starvation. The spectacle of trucks being backed up for miles waiting to unload hogs at the East St. Louis stockyards was described by one member and it was asserted that this situation exists all over the mid-west. Many thousands of these hogs are not ready for marketing, it was declared, but scarcity of feed forces their immediate sale.

Everyone who has worked will be entitled to compensation after the war under SR 1823, introduced by Senator Kilgore. Shipyard workers and all others who are demobilized from civilian jobs will be entitled to 52 weeks of compensation at a maximum of \$35 a week if they have three dependents. The minimum (no dependents) is \$20 a week. The payments are far higher than the maximum unemployment benefits of either Washington or Oregon and for a longer period. Unemployment compensation does not apply to agricultural workers and a few other classes, but this Kilgore bill would embrace all who have worked. As the bill now reads the thousands of Mexican laborers who have been imported into the Pacific northwest would be entitled to benefits for 52 weeks. The Mexicans are not "covered" employment as present, being agricultural workers. The measure is essentially political and is a bid for votes in an election year.

Insurance Specialist, F. R. Bull. s

## Fairview News

Mrs. Gall Crewer left Monday night for a week's visit in Eugene and Portland. Her two sons, Gall, Jr., and Bobby are staying at the T. H. Benham home.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Kenyon and family moved to Coquille last week. The Horace Berry family have recently heard from all their sons in the armed forces. Bill is in Italy, "Bud" in California and "Buss" in the mountains out of Denver, Colorado.

The L. A. Ryans have heard from their son, "Bud," in England that he is all right and have heard from their son-in-law, Earl Adams, Jr. He was being sent to the east coast.

Visiting at the Archie Lane home recently was his sister, Mrs. Vernon R. Kinmann, of St. Louis. She had been visiting in San Francisco and now is at McMinnville on her way home.

Cpl. Guy B. "Ben" Holverstott is spending a week's furlough at his home here. He has graduated from mechanic school at Chanute Field, Illinois, and is to report May 16 at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mrs. Bertha Graham was to arrive to visit at the Lloyd Teagarden home the first of this week. Mrs. Graham is a sister of Mrs. Teagarden.

Mrs. Earl Adams, Jr., has returned to Coquille after several days' visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ryan.

Attending the basket social at McKinley Saturday night from this valley were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Nicklaus, the Glenn Richardson family, the Lyman Chezem family, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Parks and Kenneth Holverstott.

Mrs. N. H. Boles is spending the week with her daughters in Corvallis and Eugene.

The Ladies Aid will serve dinner at noon and supper at six o'clock at the Grange Hall on election day, May 19. There will also be pie and cake and coffee on sale or to take home. The proceeds will go toward material for the church, the minister's apartments.

While slashing Tuesday morning Tom Benham had the misfortune to sever the end of his second toe on his right foot. He cut through his calks on a slant and completely cut off the last joint of his toe.

## McKinley News

Wednesday of last week Mrs. R. H. Lawhorn, Mrs. Leonard Lawhorn and Sharon, Mrs. Frank Howard and Ellen, Mrs. Lee Mast, Mrs. Milford Mast, Gary and Gene, Mrs. Kenneth Hansen, Mrs. R. W. Brown, Mrs. Clarence Churchill, Mrs. Geo. Glenn, Mrs. Frank Haney, Barbara and Janice, and Mrs. Severus McCarthy

met at the hall for all-day Red Cross sewing. Mrs. Leonard Lawhorn, Mrs. Frank Howard and Mrs. Lee Mast each brought a sewing machine and the ladies sewed apron kit bags, housewives and baby petticoats; cut scuffs and afghan blocks from wool garments using denim for scruff soles. They also planned the putting together of finished afghan blocks. A potluck lunch at noon was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Ben Hudson and Mrs. Thos. Heyman, Marjory and Loretta were able to attend in the afternoon.

The Grange sponsored the basket social and dance here, which was well attended. The sum of two hundred and three dollars was realized from baskets and suppers sold. This was to be divided between the Salvation Army and the Red Cross. At this affair the Pollyanna club raffled its crazy quilt. Mr. and Mrs. Parm Patrick's young son drew Mrs. Leonard Lawhorn's name from the box of chances. So she got the quilt.

Twenty-one members attended Sunday school Sunday at the McKinley hall.

Mrs. Charley Gill was able to come home from the hospital Sunday and visited camp at L. B. & L.'s Monday. Mrs. Lee Mast is quite ill with rheumatism. She is not able to do her own work.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Brown's small daughter, Donna, was taken Sunday morning to the Belle Knife hospital in Coquille, where Dr. Richmond removed her tonsils. She was able to come home Monday morning. The young lady got along very nicely.

Norton's have quite a few of those "hard to get" items in stock now: Tot staplers and staples, compasses, harp letter files, large rolls of scotch tape and many other scarce items.

Remember Norton's for greeting cards and gifts for Mother's Day and graduation.

# Special Turkey Dinner

for  
**Mother's Day, May 14**

in addition to the regular menu service

Reservations are not necessary for prompt service on that day but it will be appreciated if we can know in advance how many will be in a party.

Your Satisfaction Is Our Pleasure  
We are here to serve and please you

## Coquille Hotel Coffee Shop

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Pressnall, Props.

AT  
**PENNEY'S TO MOTHER**  
... With Love

WHEN IT'S HOT KEEP COOL IN ...

# Airy Summer Frocks

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US TOP

Cool, porous spun rayon frocks so impressively styled you'll wear them right around the clock. Bright-toned suit-dresses, with deftly fitted jackets and slim gored skirts. Pin-slim coat classics in muted pastels accented with white braid scrolls, or dainty flower embroidered bodices. 12-20.