

NEW CONGRESS SESSION PLANS LABOR CHANGE

(Editor's note: The Wagner act and the wage-hour law engendered much of the controversy in congress last spring. This, the fourth of five articles on problems facing the 1940 session, discusses the prospects for labor legislation.)

By JOSEPH H. SHORT
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Demands for a major overhauling of the Wagner labor relations act are piling up for the 1940 congressional session, but President Roosevelt may step in with compromise proposals.

Well-informed congressional sources said today the chief executive has been considering the question but has reached no decision.

Two prominent lawmakers were said to have told Mr. Roosevelt passage of amendments was inevitable, especially in view of the current house committee hearings on the national labor board. White House action, in the opinion of some members, might prevent a long fight and might reduce the extent of the changes.

Another phase of labor legislation which may undergo revision is the wage-hour law. Three sets of amendments are pending in the house and may be debated early in the session, which begins next Wednesday.

The Wagner act amendments, unlike the wage-hour proposals, still are in the "committee" stage. That is, committees of both house and senate are studying various projected changes—some advanced by labor, some by industry, some originated by the lawmakers themselves.

Both senate and house labor committees had been holding hearings since last spring when special house investigating committee was created in August.

The latter group started its hearings early this month and a majority of its members are known to favor major changes in the act.

Congress, therefore, has the prospect of receiving from three separate committees three different changes in the act.

Before any of these amendments come forth there is expected to be considerable pulling and hauling within the committees over the political aspects of the many recommendations.

These range from that of the national association of manufacturers to limit the right of employees to strike to a CIO proposal for criminal penalties on those who violate the law.

Groups representing industry have contended that the act, as administered, is partial to labor.

The AFL has charged the CIO has been favored and in recent months CIO has charged the board has "leaned over backwards" to the point that CIO has suffered by discrimination favoring AFL.

The board has denied all three charges.

One of the major questions on which congress probably will be asked to pass is: Shall the present board be permitted to continue its administration of the law?

Rep. Ramspeck of Georgia, ranking democrat on the house labor committee, is one of those most insistent that it should not.

Ramspeck said recently that he thought both Chairman J. Warren Madden and Edwin S. Smith, a board member, should resign, adding that if they did not quit he would favor abolishing the present three-man board and creating a new five-man agency.

Ramspeck contended Madden and Smith had "destroyed their usefulness" by participating in board "attempts to assist labor to organize." He said congress, in writing the labor act, had wished to insure to labor the right to organize but did not contemplate active assistance.

The Georgian exempted from the suggested resignation William M. Leiserson, appointed to the board last June. Leiserson has been critical of the board majority's policies on several occasions.

ALASKAN MINERAL PRODUCTION SHOWS DECREASE IN YEAR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Mineral production in 1939 in Alaska had a value of \$24,888,000, a decrease of \$3,700,000 compared to the preceding year.

The geological survey, announcing preliminary figures today, said great copper-silver mines which, in the previous year produced nearly \$2,000,000 worth of copper, were not in operation in 1939 but "results as a whole were good, and encourage the belief in the continuing high rate of output of minerals from the territory."

Gold production was second highest in value in history with only 1938 topping, at \$270,000, the \$229,000,000 worth produced in 1939. Before 1934 gold brought \$20.67 an ounce compared to \$35 an ounce after that date. The survey said on a quantity basis this year's production had been exceeded not only in 1938 but in each year from 1905 to 1937 inclusive. Gold produced in the territory since 1880 was said to be worth \$53,557,000.

The gold production was 68 per cent from placer mines and 32 per cent from lodes, or about \$15,568,000 from placer and \$7,334,000 from lodes.

Hubby grouchy? Pour him some Wieland's Ale!

Four Brothers Enlist in Army At Same Time



For the third time in the history of the United States Army, four brothers made a simultaneous enlistment. They are the Blodgett boys of Portland, Ore., shown sailing from San Francisco for duty in the Canal Zone. From left, Roy, 20; Earl, 21; Clyde, 24, and Floyd, 26.

Practical Politics Will Get Congress in Controversies During Ensuing 1940 Session

(Editor's note: Tariffs have furnished the fireworks in many sessions of congress. This article, last of a series on problems confronting the 1940 session, discusses the impending struggle over renewal of the reciprocal trade program.)

By JACK BELL

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—The practical politics involved in the price of corned beef, navy beans and turkeys may plunge congress into one of its greatest controversies when administration leaders seek continuance of the reciprocal trade treaty program.

Reports brought by returning congressmen have given the impression here that there is a loud clamor in the west against the system inaugurated by Secretary of State Hull in 1933 when congress authorized him to negotiate reciprocal agreements.

This complaint, many of these legislators say, is based not on opposition to the program's general aim of leveling trade barriers so that there may be a world economic revival, but on the practical fear of farmers that Argentine corned beef and turkeys and Chilean beans may be let in to glut an already burdened American market.

On the other hand, representatives of highly industrialized states generally have recorded approval of the program, reflecting the approval of many manufacturers whose products have moved into export markets at an accelerated rate because of the treaties.

President Roosevelt has said he would ask congress to re-enact the trade treaty law, which expires next June 12.

The next move is expected to be introduction in the house of representatives of a joint resolution to continue the law, either for an indefinite period or for two years. The measure then would go to the ways and means committee, where a predominance of southerners—traditionally low

tariff advocates—likely would assure it a sympathetic hearing.

From there on the measure must travel a rocky road, with republicans and many democrats in both house and senate lying in ambush for it.

Republicans have threatened to make the trade treaty program an issue in the 1940 campaign, and Senator McCarran (D-Nev.) has declared that if the law is extended, the democratic party may lose the west.

Minority Leader Martin (R. Mass.) has predicted defeat of the measure in the house, and Senate Republican Leader McNary of Oregon, making no public claims, has promised a "stiff fight" on it in the senate.

Linked with this has been strong pressure brought to bear by some eastern democratic senators, including O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Pittman of Nevada, who want the secretary of state's wide powers curtailed by a provision requiring senate ratification before the treaties could become effective.

Lined up in support of the bill are house democratic leaders and their followers as well as new deal supporters in the senate, who agree with Secretary Hull that the general effect of the treaties on the whole country has been sufficiently beneficial to offset any competitive damage done to any American products.

Hull has upheld the program staunchly, contending farmers have been misled into belief that his figures show domestic producers are supplying a higher percentage of the domestic consumption in many instances than in 1929.

In this stand he won a measure of support from the American farm bureau federation, which with suggested modifications, the grange, another national farm organization, however, came out against the trade treaties.

Theory of Body Being Fuel Burning Engine Said Wrong

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A familiar old comparison of the body with a fuel burning engine was declared erroneous today by an eminent medical school professor.

"As a result of recent discoveries 'textbooks on the subject will have to be rewritten,' Dr. Rudolf Schoenheimer of the Columbia school of medicine told the organic chemistry symposium of the American chemical society.

Contrary to classical conception, the professor pictured the human body as a mass of rapidly reacting chemical compounds.

"The chemical substances—proteins, fats and carbohydrates—are constantly changing like a seething brew in a 'witches' cauldron,' Prof. Schoenheimer stated, 'whether food is eaten or not.'

The experiments (made by Dr. Schoenheimer and his colleagues) proved that food taken into the body merely enters into the great number of complicated chemical reactions already going on.

American Diplomats Look Toward Problems of Peace

By LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—While occupied with questions arising from European and Asiatic wars, President Roosevelt and American diplomats already are drafting policies to meet the critical days ahead when peace is expected to create even greater problems.

Many American officials with their fingers on the world's feverish pulse believe that, whoever wins the eventual peace treaties ending the three current wars will require the United States to face "troubles worse than war" in international relations and in finance and trade.

In a new year's statement, Secretary of State Hull said "the possibility is not excluded" that na-

"It is possible to keep a sample of a chemical compound contained in food in a laboratory flask for centuries without having its properties altered. However, when these same substances are present in a living body, as components of the organs, they change continuously."

The hydrogen and nitrogen contained in the waste products of digestion do not come directly from the food eaten by an animal, Dr. Schoenheimer said, but from a mixture of the food material and the substances already present in the body.

In a steam engine, however, the waste carbon dioxide and water given off directly by the fuel that is being burned.

He pointed out that by tracing food substances "tagged" with heavy atoms through the life processes of rats, it was found that most of the nitrogen in urine and the carbon dioxide in exhaled air "come directly from body constituents present before the animal was fed."

maths on American industry, agriculture and commerce.

Mr. Roosevelt has prepared the way for taking an important role in assisting the warring nations to achieve peace by his appointment of Myron Taylor as his personal representative at the Vatican and by continuing conferences with Protestant and Jewish leaders.

If the opportune moment arrives, the United States, the Vatican and possibly Italy may form a peace bloc which could initiate overtures to end the major European war.

GRANTS IN OREGON TOTAL \$80 MILLION

Loans and outright expenditures of the federal government in Oregon during the 1939 fiscal year which ended last June 30, amounted to \$80,810,994, according to a statement made today by Edgar Freed, state director for the office of government reports.

Loans totaled \$21,989,419, and grants-in-aid and other expenditures amounted to \$58,821,575. In addition, the federal housing administration insured \$7,634,923 worth of housing improvements and mortgages in the state.

The largest amount of loans was made by the farm credit administration, and the greatest amount of direct expenditures was disbursed by the work projects administration, the next greatest by the civilian conservation corps, and the next for rivers, harbors and flood control.

Loans were made to businesses, farmers, home owners, and to individuals who own property or holdings were damaged by such catastrophes as floods or fires.

Grants-in-aid were made to the aged, the blind, dependent children, farmers, and for the construction of public roads and buildings. Relief was extended to jobless men and women employed on projects, to young men enrolled in the civilian conservation corps, and by the distribution of surplus commodities through the state relief agency.

This amount also includes pensions paid to war veterans.

Freed pointed out that an itemized accounting of the federal loans and payments is available to persons interested in the functioning of the federal government as they relate to the state of Oregon, by applying to the Office of Government Reports, 620 Park Building, Portland.

Weather

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA—Cloudy or partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; rain extreme north portion tonight; local valley fogs Wednesday morning; decreasing southwest wind off the coast.

WASHINGTON AND OREGON—Occasional rain west and light showers or snow showers tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; decreasing southwest wind off the coast.

NO WONDER

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The president of the Midland Salmon and Trout club wrote in his New Year's greeting to the organization:

"I fear that there is little prospect of my finding time for fishing under present conditions."

The name of the president: Neville Chamberlain.

ASHBROOK DIES

JOHNSTOWN, O., Jan. 2 (AP)—Representative William A. Ashbrook (R-O.), known as the "soldier's friend" because of sponsoring a record number of pension bills, died last night at the age of 72.

Thousands Praise Simple PILE RELIEF

This Quick, Easy Way!

Simple pills need not wait and torture you with maddening itch, burn and irritation. Stuart's Pyramid Suppositories bring quick, welcome relief. Their 1-way medication means real comfort, induces strain, helps tighten relaxed muscles, gently lubricates and softens protective and anti-chafing, so easy to use. It's guaranteed to be free of side effects again. Get genuine Stuart's Pyramid Suppositories at your drug store without delay—60c and \$1.20.

POWER TESTED AT BONNEVILLE IN PAST YEAR

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2 (AP)—The traces were tested on Bonneville-harnessed horsepower of the Columbia river in 1939 through delivery of 145,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy.

Contracted sales for the new year will strain the present generating capacity of the dam.

Bonneville reached the production stage in 1939 at a cost of \$87,000,000 for the dam, generators and power lines. It will be another five years, however, before its maximum battery of generators, 10, are installed at a total cost of more than \$100,000,000.

Line construction men and engineers completed vital segments of a transmission grid designed to cover most of the Pacific northwest. The \$3,000,000 "backbone" line from the dam to Vancouver and a \$2,000,000 line from Vancouver to Eugene were completed.

Other lines toward Puget Sound, Grand Coulee, into southwest Washington and into Hood River and Wasco county were advanced.

Ten contracts to supply 47,435 kilowatts of firm power and available quantities of surplus power to public utility districts and industries were negotiated by Administrator Paul J. Haver, who took over the office in August.

Ten more are awaiting execution. When completed they will raise the firm power demand on the dam to more than 73,000 kilowatts. Only 86,400 kilowatts are available now but two more generators, to be installed this year, will more than double the capacity.

Biggest industrial buyer to appear on the scene was the Aluminum company of America, which contracted for 32,500 kilowatts of firm power to energize a \$3,000,000 reduction and carbon plant it will construct soon near Vancouver. Alcoa will get the firm power for \$17.50 a kilowatt year, the rate available anywhere in the transmission system.

The same company pays \$24 a kilowatt year at its Tennessee plant where it buys from TVA.

Sales of Bonneville power to Portland General Electric company resulted in a recent rate cut by P.G.E. and the Northwest Electric company (which has been purchasing Bonneville power for a year under a temporary contract) that will total \$1,400,000 annually.

BETTER BUSINESS TO AID CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Improved business conditions may help congress solve some of the momentous problems piling up for the session beginning Wednesday.

Congressional leaders expressed belief, for instance, that the general economic situation would materially lighten the unemployment relief load and ease the pressure for new or higher taxes.

Their contentions were bolstered by an increase in estimated treasury revenue from the \$5,700,000,000 predicted for this year to about \$6,200,000,000, a jump which would help hold the prospective deficit to between two and three billion dollars.

Speaker Bankhead has suggested, too, that higher prices for farm products might make it unnecessary for congress to appropriate funds for parity payments to farmers—a current subject of controversy between the lawmakers and Mr. Roosevelt.

Nevertheless, other pressing domestic issues, complicated by international turmoil and the accelerating presidential election campaign, foreshadowed a stormy and possibly prolonged session.

Bankhead told reporters it virtually was inevitable that, under the pressure of a presidential campaign, administration opponents would press their causes with a maximum of debate and parliamentary maneuvering.

Sharply contrasting conditions will prevail in the senate and house during the early days of the session.

After President Roosevelt delivered his annual message in person to a joint session Wednesday afternoon and submits his budget message on proposed expenditures on Thursday, congress will be ready to go to work almost immediately on several of the major appropriation bills.

Young Mothers! Do What Your Mother Did About COUGHING COLDS

3 Out of 5 Mothers Use This Home-Proved Treatment

You are right to worry when a cold strikes your family. You should take steps, at once, to relieve the misery and suffering. But you want to be sure that what you do is really helpful. You don't want to take needless risks.

Now here is what most mothers do. They use Vicks VapoRub. Since 1895 Vicks and their doctors have studied ways to treat the distressing symptoms

Russian Goes High Hat for Reception



Discarding the simple rags of the proletarians for the glamorous garb of the capitalists, Russian Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky and Mrs. Oumansky attended the annual White House fete for foreign diplomats. To the relief of Washington officials, no social crises developed among the representatives of six warring nations present at the festivities.

Social Legislation Headed For Back Seat in Congress

Editors Note: Unemployment and relief remains a vexing problem for congress. They are discussed, together with other probable social legislation, in the following article.)

By H. R. INGRAHAM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Social legislation may be a somewhat subordinate theme in the final congressional session of President Roosevelt's second term.

The administration program in that field generally is regarded as about complete, and except for possible refinements, probably will not be stressed at the coming session of congress.

There are many indications, however, the general subject will not be forgotten by the legislators. For instance:

1. Unemployment and relief remain major problems.
2. Proponents of bigger pensions for the aged still are vocal despite thumping defeats of plans of the "ham-and-eggs" variety in California and Ohio elections.
3. President Roosevelt has suggested a program of federal aid for moderate cost hospitals which may be substituted, at least temporarily, for the more ambitious Wagner federal health program.

For the first time in at least three years, congress will not have an immediate relief deficit to meet when it gets back to work Jan. 3.

That appeared definite when Col. F. C. Harrington, works projects commissioner, announced he would not seek additional funds to finance the relief program until June 30 but would operate with the money appropriated last summer.

In contrast, when congress convened last January, the administration asked for an additional \$75,000,000 to tide the WPA over the balance of the fiscal year. After two attempts, congress finally voted \$225,000,000.

Harrington's declaration his organization would live within its budget was received with enthusiasm on Capitol Hill—and some blunt criticism.

Rep. Woodrum (D-Va.), acting chairman of the committee which handles WPA appropriations, hailed it as vindication of the changes congress made in the relief set-up last summer.

"With the market increase in business in all lines," Woodrum added, "there's every reason to anticipate that the relief load in the new fiscal year should be materially lightened."

There have been reports that President Roosevelt would hold his estimates for relief down to about \$1,000,000,000 for the year starting July 1 in contrast to the \$2,580,000,000 voted at the last regular session for all relief purposes. Woodrum asserted, however, there was no particular hurry about fixing that figure and Mr. Roosevelt may include only a tentative estimate in his regular budget message to congress.

Rep. Coffee (D-Wash.), however, told reporters he thought "chaos and despair" would result if the administration sought to cut relief funds to \$1,000,000,000. "State relief set-ups just can't handle the problem," Coffee said. "The situation would be particularly bad in the west, for what-ever recovery there has been in the eastern industrial areas has not yet been felt in the west."

STANARD ELECTED ALUMNI PRESIDENT

EUGENE, Jan. 2 (Special)—Dr. Delbert C. Stanard of Eugene, Ore., was named president of the University of Oregon Alumni association for 1940, it was revealed here today.

Dr. Stanard led his nearest competitor by a 4 to 1 margin in the first mail election ever held by the association. Hollis M. Johnston, Portland architect, was named vice president in the same election.

Dr. Stanard will have as his first duty the appointment of 36 members of the board of governors—one from each county. Twelve of the appointees will serve for one year, twelve for three years—the Oregon alumni representing Klamath county will be serving for two years.

Dr. Stanard graduated from the university in the class of 1914, and entered the University of Oregon medical school upon graduation. After service in the navy during the world war, Dr. Stanard completed his medical school course and was awarded his M. D. degree in 1921. Dr. Stanard is a major in the Oregon national guard and is the commanding officer of the medical detachment of the 185th. He is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, Elks, Masons, and the Lions.

Johnson, the new vice president, is a prominent architect in Portland, and during the early stages of the Bonneville project was chief architect for the United States engineers and designed the town of Bonneville. At present he is vice president of the Portland Duck club, boosters of Oregon athletics.

Telephone calls between San Francisco and east bay cities went on a seven-cent toll basis, a slash from the 10-cent rate in effect for years.

Truck charges for moving household goods were reduced as much as 20 per cent.

Federal security old age pensions and increased state indigent old age pensions became effective Monday.

Whee! Thick, juicy steak and WIELAND'S ALE!

WHEELER'S ALE!

NEWS VIEWS

By JOHN KAUFMAN

Well, here we are faced with another whole year—and it's interesting to imagine what may happen before 1941 rolls around. 1939 was made up of about as tough a crop of days as you'd care to overlook. Everybody was picking on everybody else. Half the world wanted land, liberty, pensions, privileges, money, power and the other half was dead set against them getting it. Let's hope that the affairs of the coming year show more fusion and less confusion. I suppose by now we've all made our resolutions, but they don't mean a thing unless we try to keep them every day in the year. What this country needs is a good, non-breakable resolution.

Make a non-breakable New Year's resolution to beautify your home in 1940. Start with a Davento—which combines the beauty and comfort of a davenport by day and a bed by night. Come to 418 Main today—Kaufman's "Furniture for your home."

SECURITY PLAN EFFECTIVE FOR OLDER WORKERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The federal old age security plan, rated as the world's largest insurance system, went into full operation Monday to provide death and lifetime retirement benefits for elderly workers, their families and survivors.

Some of the 47,000,000 persons covered by the system who are 65 or older today may begin drawing the first monthly benefits of a vast project established by congress in 1935.

Their retirement will begin to count with the month of January, and annuity checks for retired workers and their wives or widows over 65 will reach them about Feb. 1 and each month thereafter.

There was no outward display to signal the arrival of the old age insurance payoff for which the government began taxing employers' payrolls three years ago. The new year holiday halted the administrative machinery set up by the social security board in 400 field offices to receive claims and establish proofs of eligibility.

The board has estimated 900,000 men, women and children would share in more than \$100,000,000 in old age benefits this year. The estimates are subject to revision, depending on the number of deaths among workers before and after the retirement age of 65.

The primary benefits for insured workers are based on their average monthly wage since Jan. 1, 1937. Benefits for wives, widows and children consist of fractional proportions of this sum. Wives and children are entitled to monthly payments equal to half the wage earner's benefit, and widows get three-fourths of the primary sum.

In the three years of preparation for the pay-off, the government has collected in excess of \$1,400,000,000 in payroll taxes to establish a reserve fund. The employee and employer each were taxed one per cent on the employee's wages.

On the basis of estimates supplied to the senate finance committee, the government expects to collect \$501,000,000 in social security taxes this year against an estimated distribution of \$114,000,000 in benefits.

In the succeeding three years—to the end of 1943—the income and outgo of social security funds is estimated as follows:

1941 — \$505,000,000 income and \$298,000,000 outgo; 1942 — \$504,000,000 and \$431,000,000; 1943 — \$519,000,000 and \$533,000,000.

S. F. ANNOUNCES BRIDGE TOLLS CUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (UP)—Various new toll and fare reductions became effective with the start of the new year today, affecting thousands of persons in California.

The toll on the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge was reduced from 40 cents to 35 cents per car. During last year the toll charge on the bridge was cut from 50 to 40 cents.

Southern Pacific announced reduced fares to all eastern points in addition to special winter excursion rates.

Telephone calls between San Francisco and east bay cities went on a seven-cent toll basis, a slash from the 10-cent rate in effect for years.

Truck charges for moving household goods were reduced as much as 20 per cent.

Federal security old age pensions and increased state indigent old age pensions became effective Monday.

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WHEELER'S ALE!

A Personal Note From the Pen of Paul O. Landry

WORKER'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE BENEFITS THE EMPLOYEE

But quick adjustments benefit the EMPLOYER. Let us handle this branch of your Insurance

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