

THE CONGRESSIONAL FRONT
By Congressman Everett M. Dirksen
16th Ill. District

MAN OF THE WEEK

The Man-Of-The-Week is not necessarily one who has suddenly been catalupted on the front page or into the public eye by means of sensational publicity. He may be an obscure individual who has suddenly come upon the stage, uttered his brief part and then disappeared. We nominate for Man-Of-The-Week Mr. Theron McCampbell from the little town of Homdel, New Jersey. He represents 25,000 New Jersey tomato growers. He appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture and stated that the "25,000 New Jersey tomato growers want the U.S. to go to war so that the price of tomatoes will increase." Brother Campbell would not disclose who the United States was to fight. Any war, anywhere, with any country seemed acceptable. The principal thing was to hike the price of tomatoes. Red blood and red tomatoes! Who will deny that Theron McCampbell is entitled to the nomination as Man-Of-The-Week

NATURE IN THE RAW

Despite the advance of civilization to every nook and cranny of our country, we have plenty of nature in the raw. Consider for a moment the number of predatory animals that the Bureau of Biological Survey exterminates in a single year because of their depredations on live stock. In the fiscal year of 1937, the field men for this Bureau destroyed 392 bear, 7189 bobcats, 84,844 coyotes, 1360 wolves, and a large number of mountain lions. These figures do not include the kill made by hunters and trappers in western and southern states who received a bounty for the animals they trap or kill. It is estimated that in a state like Idaho, predatory animals will kill 40,000 ewes and 100,000 lambs in a single year. Yes, we still have nature in the raw.

* 1789 - CONGRESS - 1939 *

One hundred fifty years ago on March 4, 1789, 8 Senators of the U.S. and 14 Representatives gathered in Federal Hall New York to open the first Congress under the Constitution, to count the electoral votes for President and proceed to business. But 22 Senators and 50 Representatives had been elected. The little group on hand did not constitute a quorum and could not proceed to business. The House waited 27 days and the Senate 33 days before members struggled over bad roads to make a quorum. The electoral vote was counted and on April 30, 1789 George Washington was inaugurated as President. In July of that year, Congress created the War Department and State Department. In September, it created the Treasury Dept. In September it also created a Supreme Court, 4 Circuit Courts and 13 District Courts. The new government was under way. The pattern of 1789 has been amplified but it has endured ever since John Adams, first president of the Senate felt great difficulty because he did not know how to act or what his duties really were. Frederick Muhlenberg, first Speaker of the House was granted broad powers to appoint committees and run the House and it was not

until the days of Speaker Cannon of Illinois that these powers were finally clipped. The old Congress under the Confederation, meeting for the last time in July of 1788, had learned that 9 states had ratified the Constitution. Accordingly, it passed a resolution providing that the new Congress under the Constitution should meet on "the first Wednesday in March 1789." The first Wednesday fell on March 4th and thus inaugurations and the convening of Congress continued on March 4th until 1937, when by the terms of the "lame duck" amendment, Congress was called on January 3rd and the inauguration set on January 20th. From New York, Congress moved to Philadelphia. In November 1800, Congress moved to what was to be the permanent Capitol at an "Indian place near the falls on the Potomac." Washington, D. C. has remained the capitol ever since.

HONORABLE BEAN TAKES ON DIGNITY.

Not so many years ago, that prolific product of earth known to the Chinese as "honorable bean" and to us as the soy bean was regarded in large part as animal food. It took years before the soy bean secured for itself a spot on the grain markets of the country but having become safely established in the marts of trade, the honorable bean now moves to the tables as a delectable food. The Bureau of Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture has prepared for free distribution, a leaflet on the Soy Bean and it's uses in diet and it is surprising to note that many delicious dishes such as soybean casserole, Soy Bean Chili con carne, soybean souffle, Soy Bean milk Soup, Salted Soybeans and a host of other dishes now await the judgment of epicures. Different varieties of these beans bear such romantic names that it is quite possible that the names alone might tempt children with reluctant appetites. Fancy eating soybeans with such intriguing names as Willomi, Jogin, Ro-ku-sun, Hahto, Agate, Bansei, Hok-kaido, Chu-sei, Hi-Gan, Aoda, Nanda and others. "Pass the Ro-ku-sun please."

STYLE CAN BE SO DEVASTATING

Every woman of mature years can remember back to the time when virtually all hosiery was cotton hosiery. There was in fact, no such thing as the ultra-ultra-sheers of today. In 1919 for instance, of the 84½ million dozen pairs of hose produced in the U.S., 60.6% were cotton and of this total, woman's hose aggregated 72% cotton. Ten years later, total hose produced was 118½ million dozen and only 35.2% of this total was cotton hose. By 1937, the cotton hose accounted for only 28%. This decline in the production of cotton hose and the increased production of silk and rayon hosiery must also be true in other countries because exports of cotton hose dropped from 5,574,000 dozen pairs in 1918 to only 371,000 dozen pairs in 1938, whereas the export of silk and rayon hose have increased. What effect this demand for silk and rayon hose with their sheen and lustre as against cotton hose has had on the cotton situation is hard to gauge but certainly, we know that today, an overhang of 12,000,000 bales of cotton has driven the price to 8½¢.