

## Cottage Grove Sentinel

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## SALARY RISES AND TAX REDUCTION.

The state's new purchasing agent gets a boost in salary from \$4,200 to \$7,000 at the request of Governor Meier.

This salary is more than is paid the state treasurer or secretary of state. It is practically as much as is paid supreme court judges and the governor.

The Sentinel knows nothing of the ability of the purchasing agent, and is willing to take the word of the governor that he is worth \$7,000 a year, that he would receive that much in private business.

But the larger number of those who elected Governor Meier to office are persons who are not making anywhere near \$7,000 a year. A large proportion of them are hardly able to pay the taxes with which this \$7,000 a year salary is paid, and we fear the governor is going to get in bad with his friends by boosting of salaries, even if the boosts are fully warranted.

While The Sentinel is not in possession of all the facts, it is informed that all salaries in the purchasing department have been boosted, that the first thing that was done when changes were made at the state printing plant was to boost salaries and that many other salary boosts have been given those appointed by the governor or selected by those who were appointed by the governor.

With the governor pledged to a strict economy program, pledged to give things without cost to the taxpayer, this salary boost business is not likely to set well with those who elected him. They feel, whether justly so or not, that state salaries should be reduced in the same proportion as salaries at our colleges may have to be reduced. They feel that the state should set an example for counties, cities and other taxing units. They feel that the governor is not consistent in boosting the salaries of his appointees while suggesting that cuts should come elsewhere.

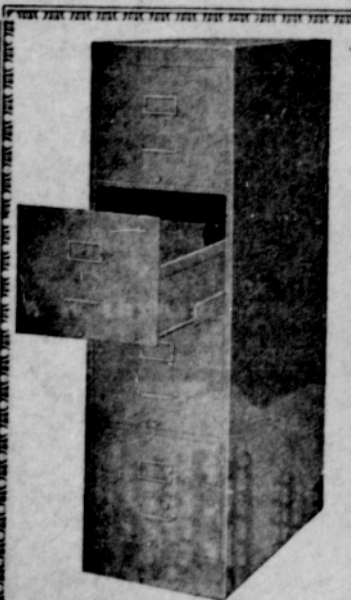
And it is just as true in cities and counties as it is in state affairs that many officers and employees are receiving salaries that are not commensurate with services rendered. If state employees are to receive what they are worth, what about the poor devil working on the highways at a wage that barely provides the necessities of life and a part of the cost of the state salaries? Many men who are getting as much as \$5 to \$7 a day and are still worth that amount, have taken cuts of 50 per cent or more. Maybe wage boosts should start with him.

When Governor Meier's first year is up, despite lowered cost of things that the state purchases, it is likely that savings will not have been much greater than they were under others who promised great reductions, and then these salary boosts are likely to be held up as the reason savings were not made.

The Sentinel believe public officials should be paid what they are worth, and is merely giving the governor a friendly warning. The Oregon Voter recently pointed out that it will be impossible to reduce expenses this year, that there will actually be an increase. If this proves to be the case, those who voted for Governor Meier on an economy program are likely to ask embarrassing questions about these salary boosts.

Editor Claude Ingalls of Corvallis and Editor Bill Tugman of Eugene have opened their editorial columns to a wordy battle as to the extravagance of the competing institutions. Now we are certain to get some real information.

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The Sentinel

## OVEREXPENDITURES FOR CANDIDATES.

An article in the July issue of the Commonwealth Review, written by Mildred Cline, graduate student in political science at Reed college, reviews the expenditures of gubernatorial candidates in 1930 and points out violations of the corrupt practices act by all of them, all of which has gone without prosecution of any kind, and seemingly has the approval of the people.

The corrupt practices act was designed to give the poor man an equal chance with the rich man in a contest for office. In recent years the law has been flouted by numerous candidates, and there has been no protest by the people, no officer charged with enforcement of the law has moved against those who violated the law.

Miss Cline names the amount spent by each candidate and points out that amounts reported were far short of amounts actually expended. She points out that requirements as to filing of expense accounts are not strict enough to make it always possible to tell whether money was properly expended.

According to the corrupt practices act only 10 per cent of a year's salary may be expended on behalf of any candidate. Miss Cline points out, yet for Mr. Meier expenditures of ten times that amount were reported, for Mr. Bailey expenditures of more than twice that amount were reported and for Mr. Metcalf expenditures of barely less than twice that amount.

If there was spent on behalf of each candidate an unreported amount equal to the amount that was expended, there was expended on behalf of one candidate twenty times what the law allows and on behalf of the others four times what the law allows.

The people rose up in righteous indignation and passed the corrupt practices act. They probably made too small the amount that might be expended by and on behalf of a candidate, but the law ought to be either enforced or amended.

Expenditures by candidates in years past kept several out of the United States senate, but their expenditures were no more out of proportion than expenditures that have been made on behalf of candidates in Oregon.

Have we become so accustomed to the expenditure of large sums of money for various things that we are willing that the corrupt practices act shall become a dead letter?

## REDUCING TAXES.

The difficulties of reducing taxes was never better illustrated than in the case of our institutions of higher learning. Despite a belief that economies could be practiced without impairment to the work of the institutions, as pointed out by The Sentinel some time ago, salaries at these institutions never have been high. Reduced appropriations make necessary reduced salaries or curtailment of the activities of various departments. The result is that some of our best instructors have left, or are about to leave. With them a curtailment of the activities of their departments is as onerous as a reduction in salary, and they won't stay, especially when other institutions want them at higher salaries.

In addition to the loss of instructors, the Bend Bulletin tells us that the loss in appropriations has resulted in loss of \$2,600,000 in gifts that were to come from the east, but won't come to inadequately supported institutions.

This tax reduction game is a great one if you don't weaken. You lose if you pay, and you lose if you don't.

The Yaquina Bay News has nominated Willard Marks and Elbert Bede for congress to succeed Willis C. Hawley. Mr. Marks is president of the state senate. Mr. Hawley probably could be induced to add his approval of the candidacy of the one who would take the location of the proposed veterans' home off his hands at once.

Two lads over at Vale are conducting a rattlesnake farm. When they grow up they will be well qualified to hold public office and will know how to handle carping critics.

What we need more than anything else is some simple way of reducing taxes at the same time that we relieve depression by spending more tax money.

The man who has confidence in his own competency seldom worries about a job.

The law of gravity is the only thing that keeps some people on their feet.

The teacher who chastises a child by boxing its ears is entirely out of place.

Your guess that was all wrong yesterday may be all right today.

## IN YOUR RUTS.

(Turner Tribune.)

The four-year-old plugged laboriously along behind dad through snow almost too deep for his short legs. Turning, his father inquired, "How you coming, fella?" And the confident, "All right, I'm coming along in your ruts." And the short legs strained valiantly to reach the footprints made by the longer grown-up strides.

It is a lesson for every grown-up to ponder. Every day there is some youngster coming along in "your ruts" and it behooves each of us to make those ruts clean-cut and true, headed in the straight clean direction that he wants the youngster to follow. It may be your own short-legged worshipper or it may be the child of a friend who looks up to you as the ideal of all he wishes to be when a man, but there are few adults so unfortunate that they are not imitated and idealized by some child.

Every dad is the model upon which his boy builds. It may be such a poor model that the lad will discard it early in life or the ruts may be such that he may follow them safely through the years. But at least for a time that lad looks up to dad as the greatest man in the world.

Following in the ruts made by dad may not always be a good thing for the boy, but in the words of a tolerant and philosophical sage of the present, "It is a great thing for dad." No one can tell just how often that short-legged lad following along keeps dad's ruts straight and clean; headed in the direction he wants his son, at least, to travel.

## Los Angeles Founded by Spaniards Back in 1781

It was into the hands of Don Felipe De Neve, who ruled as the Spanish governor of the province of California in 1781, that Carlos king of Spain, entrusted the duty of founding Los Angeles.

In order to establish in California of the south a new settlement, it is related that Don Felipe came from the capital at Monterey with a military escort to the mission of San Gabriel near San Gabriel, 1781. The mission of San Gabriel was already prosperous and well established, having had its beginning ten years before.

Don Felipe and his escort spent several days at the mission and then, on the morning of September 4, set out upon a march which took them three leagues westward to that spot which is still the Plaza of Los Angeles. Nothing was there that morning but the brown grass of the little valley and the browner hills. The plaza was laid out, a Te Deum was sung, a volley of musketry was fired, the spot was blessed by the padre, and the 12 emigrant families from Old Mexico, which were to constitute the original population of the city, were established in what was to be their home. The new pueblo was called in euphonious Castilian La Ciudad de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles—the City of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels.—John Stevens McGroarty, in the Los Angeles Times.

## Boomerang Long in Use as Weapon of Warfare

An article in the Encyclopedia Britannica on the boomerang of the Australian aborigines mentions various peoples who have used similar instruments. Both the return and nonreturn boomerang are found in most parts of Australia. The return form was, according to General Pitt-Rivers, used in ancient Egypt. A weapon closely resembling the boomerang survives to the present day in northeast Africa, with allied forms made of metal, or thrown in the air in India. India is found a boomerang-shaped instrument which can be made to return. The Hopis of Arizona use a nonreturn form. The Indian Encyclopedia gives details of the chakra or steel disk, formerly carried by Sikh soldiers. These were 6 to 8 inches in diameter and about an inch in breadth of rim, and had sharply ground edges. They were rotated on the forefinger, then projected with considerable force 150 feet or more. They are called expensive and almost useless weapons. Another form of boomerang used in India is made of wood and iron at Gujarat and of wood and ivory at Trichinopoly.

## Easy to See Difference

A writer in the Detroit News is responsible for the following story, showing a characteristic viewpoint of the fair sex:

"A man took a girl friend of his out to lunch one day. He said nothing to her about it. He said, 'Do you see that?' 'No, I don't see anything.' 'There was no harm in the luncheon.'"

"Of course gossip in a few days brought the thing to the poor woman's ears, and she raised ballyho. 'The man said mildly to her: 'But look here, you are not now and then with Billy Snyder or Jake Holyrod, and I don't make the least objection. What's the difference between your case and mine?'"

"The difference?" she said. "Why, the price is the difference. In the one case you pay it; in the other case I save it."

## The Suffrage Bogey

Some of the arguments against woman suffrage in Massachusetts are recorded in "Lucy Stone: Pioneer of Woman's Rights," by Alice Stone Blackwell.

"One member of the legislature said that when a man came home tired at night, he did not want to kiss a member of the school board or an overseer of the poor. Another member declared that, if women were allowed to vote (1) there would be no more children born in Massachusetts, and (2) all the children born will be girls."—Kansas City Star.

## Wrong Move

Little Frank, who had removed with his family to a new house, was taken to visit the new tenants of the old home, with whom his mother was on friendly terms.

The chief object of interest was a recently arrived baby. Frank was much taken with the infant, and on his way home remarked: "Mother, it's a pity we moved from that house. If we'd stayed a bit longer we should have got that baby."—London Tit-Bits.

## Wrote Hymn on Window Pane

From a window pane in a little English village to the pages of millions of hymn books, printed in many languages, is the experience that befell one writer, Harriet Auber. Confined one day to her home, she composed the words of "Our Blessed Redeemer," afterwards amusing herself by scratching them on the window of her room, since then they have been sung by countless voices all over the world.

## New Timepieces to Her

Mary, age eight, moved from Irvington to a small town in Indiana. There were factories there, with their accompanying whistles. Occasionally when a whistle blew, Mary heard some such remark as: "It must be just twelve," or "Our clock must be slow, for there is the seven o'clock whistle." No one realized Mary was puzzled until one day she said: "You know, I can't tell time by the whistles."—Indianapolis News.

## National Cemetery Rule

It is possible for the wife of an enlisted man to be buried in a national cemetery in the same grave, but not side by side. The soldier, sailor or marine may be buried deeply enough so that the grave may be opened and the additional casket interred. It is also permissible to bury the wife of a living ex-service man who has reached the age of seventy.

## Electric Kisses

One hundred and fifty years ago the only known method of generating electricity was to rub glass, wax or resin with the dry hand or with a dry cloth, and a popular amusement consisted of two people doing this and giving each other an electric kiss.

## Church News

Church of Christ, Sixth street and Gibbs avenue, where more men than women attend evening service—Bible school, 8:45. Clean, Saff, superintendent. The men of this school meet each Sunday morning at this hour with the community men's Bible class. Eight graduates in the first year of teacher training will receive certificates during this session of the school. Emphasis upon the need and worth of Christian education will be stressed at all services during the day. Morning worship will be held at 11 o'clock with communion of the Lord's supper and a sermon on "The Christian Teacher." C. E. groups will meet at 6:30. A union evening service will begin at 8 o'clock and Rev. D. P. Cameron will preach. Choir practice will be held Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting will be held Wednesday evening with Mrs. Vern Adams as leader. I. G. Shaw, minister.

The Highway Baptist Church, Henry Wilson Davis, minister.—Bible school will meet at 9:45 and will be followed by public worship at 11 o'clock. The pastor will have for his sermon, "The Sweetening of Life's Bitter Experiences." A union meeting of young people will be held at 7 o'clock in this church and will be led by a delegation of young people from the First Baptist church. A union church service at 8 o'clock in the Christian church.

Presbyterian Church, D. P. Cameron, pastor.—Sunday school will meet at 10 o'clock. At the 11 o'clock Sunday service there will be a sermon by Rev. J. L. Grafius, moderator of Willamette presbytery, who is making a tour of all churches in the presbytery. A union service will be held at 8 o'clock at the Christian church, at which Rev. Cameron will preach on "Is There a Second Chance?"

Methodist Episcopal Church, Meredith A. Groves, pastor.—Sunday school, with classes for all ages, will meet at 9:45 with S. L. Mackin as acting superintendent. Interesting discussions have been arranged under the leadership of capable teachers. Those who do not attend elsewhere have been invited to meet with this school. Morning worship will be held at 11 o'clock and the sermon topic will be "Loyalty." A union young people's meeting will be held at 7 o'clock at the Baptist church and a union church service at 8 o'clock at the Christian church.

Church of Christ—(London, 12 miles south of Cottage Grove.)—Sunday services: Bible study 10 a. m., worship 11 a. m.; scripture study 7:30 p. m.

Church of the Nazarene, Eleventh street and Adams avenue, T. J. Orr, pastor.—Sunday school, 10; morning preaching service, 11; youth people's meeting, 6:30; evening preaching service, 8:00; mid-week prayer service, 8:00 Wednesday night.

Lutheran Mission.—Adventist church, west Main street; Martin P. Simon, pastor. Divine service at 2:30 each Sunday. All Lutherans, irrespective of nationality, are cordially invited as well as those who are without a church home.

Pentecost Church, 1024 east Main street, F. W. Spradley, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45; worship, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Bible study, Tuesday night; prayer and worship, Fridays.

At the intersection of west Main and M streets is a small white church, Seventh Day Adventist. Each Saturday at 9:30 an hour is spent in the study of the bible, bath school lesson. At 11 o'clock the pastor, Elder Paul Iverson, delivers a sermon, the proof of his statements being named by chapter and verse from the bible. A warm welcome is extended to all either Sabbath or at the Wednesday evening hour of 7:30.

Free Methodist Church, corner of Monroe avenue and Fifth street, Rev. Fenton pastor.—Sunday school, 10; preaching service, 11; P. M. 8; 7; evangelistic service, 8; mid-week prayer meeting, 8 Thursday.

A giant sequoia tree which was saved through the base 40 years ago, still stands upright in Balch park, Calif.



## Radio Ray

## Has This to Say:

About the limit in boarding house signs was reached when Oswald encountered the following in the second floor "general" bath: "Save the wallpaper. Don't sneeze while brushing your teeth."

We can save you some work AND money with our hot plates at \$2.50; AND they are THREE-HEAT.

The meanest man in the world was recently found putting up an aerial of barbed wire. Wanted something the birds couldn't sit on. We don't use barbed wire; we use the latest in shielded antenna wire; and if you can't "get" that favorite station this summer, let us build you a new aerial. You WILL get better results, at low cost.

At that, we don't see how some of you people who bought "Super-Iodines" at \$9.95 expect to receive anything during summer. Anyway, in spite of "repressions" you still get about what you pay for.

We sell low priced radios; BUT we tell you their limitations when we sell them to you. We want you to come back next time you want anything electrical.

Too tired, from picking Bohemia huckleberries, to write more now.

Technically at your service

Radio Ray

Down by the bridge

## MEDICS AND DENTISTS SAY EAT MORE FRUIT

Has Food Value, Is Cooling, Is Healthful, Is Great Aid to Children.

EUGENE, Aug. 11.—"Eat more fruit during the summer months" is the motto which the headquarters committee of the Lane County Medical society and the Southern Willamette District Dental society declared in a statement today should be hung on the walls of every dining room in Oregon. Fresh fruits because of their large content of water are cooling, refreshing and appetizing. Fruits are a class of foods which help to ward off disease.

"Some people look on fruit as a luxury, but there are very good reasons why we should eat fruit daily," declares the health bulletin. "All fruits contain certain salts of organic acids which have a more or less stimulating action on the kidneys, and some of them such as pears, figs and prunes have a laxative effect. In addition to this, fruit furnishes a certain indigestible bulk or roughage which tends to retain water in the intestines and thus helps to regulate the functional movements of the bowels."

"Children's physicians recommend that all babies of the age of six months should be given small amounts of mild fruit juice or tomato juice daily. This is particularly necessary in the case of infants fed on cow's milk or other prepared milk foods. Unless one of these juices is given, a disease known as scurvy may develop. The mild form of this disease often passes unrecognized for a time, being noted only in a slowing up of the growth of the child later on."

"Fruit is one of the so-called 'protective foods,' and should be used in some form daily. Fruit which is not thoroughly ripe, or that is decomposed, should not be eaten."

"Bananas are a staple fresh fruit, high in fuel value, low in price and easy to prepare. Digestive difficulties usually arise from eating them too green, too fast, or too many. They are most digestible when fully ripe (that is when the skins have darkened, and the fruit is soft and yet firm). They are usually cheaper this way, because the merchant knows they will not keep long afterward. Bananas baked or stewed and mashed flavored with lemon and sugar are very palatable. Unripe bananas baked in the skin may take the place of a vegetable in a meal."

"Next to bananas come apples. Their many and varied uses are too well known to require comment."

"When we chew fibrous food, such as raw fruit, it is said that we exert pressure of 100 to 150 pounds on the teeth. This aids in good circulation of blood, and in children undoubtedly develops teeth and jaws. Raw fruit also leaves the teeth free from adhering matter than do soft foods. Hence it is wise to end a meal with raw fruit, since it not only acts as a cleanser of the teeth, but it also helps to preserve them by stimulating the secretion of a strongly alkaline saliva which coats the teeth and counteracts the effect of particles of food which would otherwise remain."

The University of Pavia, Italy, celebrated its eleventh century May 6, 1925.

primitive life requires food, clothing and shelter.

MODERN LIFE DEMANDS COMPLETE ELECTRIC SERVICE

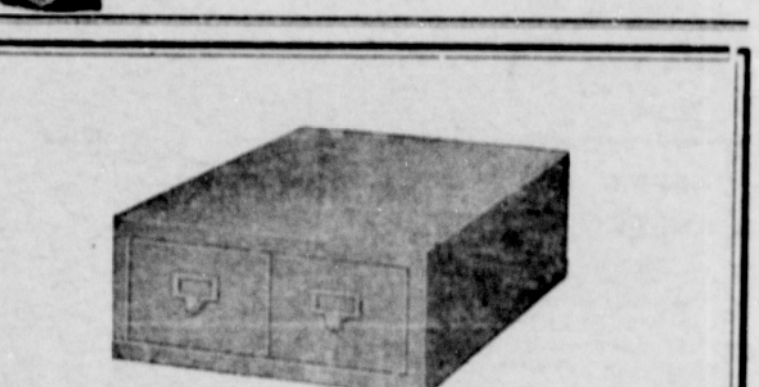
## This is the easy way to iron

If you are interested at all in applying modern methods to housework, you will like the electric ironer.

Here is a machine literally built to save time and effort... it does all the flat pieces, and much of the finer work, and it is so constructed that you can operate it sitting down... What could be more comfortable than that?

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## Women's Section

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| One lot \$1.00, \$1.25 purses, choice             | 77c | Garter girdle and brassiere set              | 77c |
| One lot rayon and wool slipover sweaters          | 77c | \$1.00 grade new silhouette girdles          | 77c |
| All silk full-fashioned chiffon stockings, a pair | 77c | All 10c grade handkerchiefs, 12 for          | 77c |
| Women's rayon dress slips, each                   | 77c | Children's heavy weight rayon shorts, 2 pair | 77c |
| One lot voile and print dresses, each             | 77c | 32x40 heavy white baby robes                 | 77c |
| Kotex napkins, 2 boxes                            | 77c | One group children's slippers, sizes 1 to 8  | 77c |
| San-Nap-Pak napkins, 3 boxes                      | 77c |                                              |     |

## Domestics and Piece Goods

|                                    |     |                                         |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| 81-inch seamless sheeting, 3 yards | 77c | 36-inch fast color prints, 7 yds.       | 77c |
| 18x36 inch turkish towels, 5 for   | 77c | 42-inch black all-wool dress goods, yd. | 77c |
| 14x25 inch turkish towels, 8 for   | 77c | 39-inch flat crepe, a yard              | 77c |
| Fast color ginghams, 7 yards       | 77c | 12 moine weight all silk pongee, 3 yds. | 77c |

## Men's Department

|                                        |     |                                         |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| Men's \$1.00 grade gloves              | 77c | Men's nainsook union suits, 2 for       | 77c |
| Boys' waist overalls                   | 77c | Long or short sleeve knit unions        | 77c |
| Men's rayon shorts, vests, 2 for       | 77c | Men's 98c and \$1.25 caps               | 77c |
| Boys' athletic union suits, 2 for      | 77c | "Engineer & Fireman" work socks, 6 pair | 77c |
| Men's \$1.00 to \$1.50 straw hats      | 77c | Men's 10c white handkerchiefs, 12 for   | 77c |
| Men's broadcloth shirt and socks, both | 77c | Men's Goodrich tennis shoes, pair       | 77c |
| 90c and \$1.00 belts for               | 77c | Men's khaki work pants, pair            | 77c |
| All 98c four-in-hand ties              | 77c | Boys' blue chambric shirts, 2 for       | 77c |

## UMPHREY &amp; MACKIN'S An Independent Home Store