

Cottage Grove Sentinel

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NRA IS GOING OVER.

There has been nothing more astounding in American history—in any history, for that matter—than the stupendous reemployment program of the NRA.

It is astounding, in the first place, because of its daring. It is astounding, in the second place, because of the manner in which it has taken the country, because of the voluntary compliance of manufacturer, producer and consumer.

It is estimated that already the NRA program has taken 2,000,000 persons off the unemployment lists and put them in jobs. This means, conservatively figured, that a billion dollars a year has been already added to the purchasing power of the American people.

There have been no setbacks.

Some of the Things You'll Find at the Home Print Shop

- Account Files, Adding Machine Paper, Advertising Blotters, Announcements, Auction Bills, Badges, Ribbons, Bank Forms, Banquet Folders, Bereavement Cards, Bill and Charge Statements, Bill Heads, Bills of Fare, Birth announcements, Blank Books, Blotters, Books and Booklets, Box Files, Business Announcements, Business Cards, Business Stationery, Cabinets, Filing, Calendars, Calling Cards, Carbon Paper, Catalogs, Christmas Cards, Check Protectors, Circulars, Checks and Drafts, Clip Boards, Columnar Forms, Commercial Stationery, Concert Programs, Correspondence Stationery, Coupon Books, Dance Programs, Dance Tickets, Deposit Slips, Desk Pens, Desks, Directories, Dodgers, Draft Notices, Duplicate Blanks, Duplicating Supplies, Envelopes, Files of Every Kind, Filing Cards, Folders, Letter and Cap Gummed Labels, Hand Bills, Hotel Note Heads, Income Tax Records, Index Cards, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Invitations, Invoices, Invoice Files, Leather Tabs, Ledger Leaves, Legal Blanks, Letter Heads, Letter Files, Library Paste, Linen Tags, Loose Leaf Devices, Loose Leaf Note Books, Loose Leaf Recipe Books, Manuscript Covers, Meal Tickets, Memo Books, Menus, Mimeograph Supplies, Monthly Account Sheets, Notes, Promissory, Notices, Collection, Office Equipment, Order Blanks, Pamphlets, Paper Clips, Paste, Placards, Prescription Blanks, Price Books, Punching Machines, Recital Programs, Receipts, Reception Cards, Remittance Cards, Rubber Bands, Rubber Stamps, Ruled Stationery, Scales, Postage, Show Cards, Stamp Pads, Stapling Machines, Salesbooks, Statements, Stencils, Second Sheets, Store Counter Pads, Store Sale Bills, Tag Envelopes, Thumb Tacks, Tickets, Typewriters, Typewriter Supplies, Ungummed Labels, Upright Files, Warrants, Waste Paper Baskets, Wedding Invitations, Window Cards, Wrapping Cord.

Every major battle has been won without resort to anything radical. The greatest offensive is just getting under way. This offensive will test whether manufacturers and retailers can sell their goods at prices that will make it possible for them to continue to pay the wages to which they have agreed under their certificates of compliance or as provided in codes for their industries.

Financial authorities who have kept their fingers on the pulse of business for many years, and have predicted coming events with certain accuracy, are predicting that the NRA campaign will go over and that we are due for a prosperity greater than any we have ever known.

We're willing to take their word for that, because their thoughts are a father to our wishes and because there is every evidence that the program is going over. It has in reality come during the next few weeks or two or three months. In our own community the increase in wages paid lumbering employes became effective only this week and none of the new pay checks have yet been cashed.

When all these increases become effective and we know whether or not increased wages have speeded up buying, we shall know whether the plan is working. The federal government is lending its assistance in every way possible. Nothing is being left undone that can be done to make a success of the great experiment.

REDUCTION THAT DOESN'T REDUCE.

We're for reduction of taxation on property. That was the only reason for our support of sales tax. But the proposal in initiative petitions filed at Salem to give every person an exemption of \$1,200 is insane, even if a large proportion of persons may wish to contribute nothing toward the support of government. Giving exemptions gets us nowhere. Such action merely raises the rate on property remaining on the rolls. This proposal is just as sensible as one to reduce assessments. So long as all were reduced at the same ratio no one would be either helped or hurt.

The daily newspapers have won their battle for freedom of the press under the NRA program. General Johnson says there was no intention to attempt to control the press. It is well, an attempt to control the press would have wrecked the whole program. Often license is taken in the name of liberty. Editorial crimes are committed in the name of freedom of the press, nevertheless an attempt to muzzle control the press would have been a just cause for suspicion. The press remains untrammelled and as a whole is doing its part in putting over the NRA program.

The chairman of our school board tried to find out how the schools were run in other places when he was to the Chicago fair. His report on one district was that 99 teachers and 33 janitors were employed. Education seems to run spring-fair farther east.

The paragraph quoted would indicate that the editor must have attended one of the schools in which janitors predominate.

OPEN SEWER?

The Albany Democrat-Herald, for once like the Corvallis Gazette-Times, is not impressed by the remarks made by Dr. Stricker before the city council here Monday night. Under the title, "The Doctor Exaggerates," the Albany paper has the following to say:

Dr. Frederick Stricker, state health officer, is guilty of gross exaggeration when he tells anybody, as he told the Eugene city council last night, that the Willamette river is an "open sewer." Such a statement is a libel against the stream.

The other day Professor Copson, noted Oregon State college bacteriologist, told the Corvallis chamber of commerce that there is comparatively little pollution of the river above Salem; that the lion's share of the river's filth lies below the capital city; that Eugene, Corvallis and Albany have a very small share of responsibility for the bad condition that does exist in the lower river around Portland.

Professor Copson based his statement on the survey that was made of the river several years ago when the sewage disposal issue was first before the public.

Dr. Stricker will get farther in his campaign for a pure river, if he sticks the case more accurately. Dr. Stricker could do a lot worse than accept Editor Potwin's word of caution. Over-statement goes well in speeches made before people. But when a man starts out to persuade erring cities to mend their ways he should keep his facts straight. Even with the generous toward sewage disposal plant construction, the doctor will not accomplish his purpose if he gets the officials and the citizens of all the Willamette cities irritated. And that's what he will do if he follows his present course.

The Eugene city council Monday night showed a disposition not to rush into any such project. Its members were wise enough politically to know their constituents would not allow themselves to be rushed off their feet. They were also wise enough in common sense to wish to look at the proposal from all sides before signing any contracts. That is the way the various city councils up and down the valley should be.

Grasshopper Area Sees Less Trouble

Only One State Reports Increase in Number of Eggs in Ground.

The prospects for damage from grasshoppers over the infested area as a whole are much less alarming than they were a year ago, according to the results of the 1932 survey of grasshopper conditions reported by the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. Only North Dakota shows an increase in the number of eggs in the ground over the number deposited in the fall of 1931. If the weather this spring and early summer happens to be favorable for grasshopper growth, however, more than five and one-half million acres in eight western states may need applications of poison bran to save cereal and forage crops from wholesale destruction by the hoppers.

Detailed surveys in co-operation with state entomologists of the areas where the 1932 grasshoppers laid their eggs show that a big hatch may be expected in six counties in Colorado, 10 in Idaho, 55 in Minnesota, 23 in Montana, 42 in Nebraska, 50 in North Dakota, 48 in South Dakota, and four in Wyoming. The number of acres in these states that may need poisoning ranges from 30,000, with an estimated cost of \$3,750 for material, in Colorado, to \$385,450 for material, in North Dakota.

Grasshoppers gained a firm foothold in the hay and grain fields of the West in 1930 and 1931, when the hot, dry weather provided conditions ideal for the hoppers and unfavorable for the disease and parasites that serve as a natural control of this pest. The infestation expected in 1932 from the millions of eggs laid in 1931 failed to reach serious proportions over much of the area threatened because the weather early in the season was cold and damp. Where the weather favored grasshopper growth many farmers—assisted by states or counties—took advantage of the warnings broadcast by entomologists and spread the recommended poison bait over their fields in time to destroy the young hoppers.

New Wool Test Is Good Guide for Sheep Breeders

By the application of a simple method, coupled with the assistance of dry-cleaning establishments, sheep breeders may determine, from a small sample, the clean-wool yield and density of the fleeces of their sheep. This is the judgment of Dr. John I. Hardy of the United States Department of Agriculture, fiber technologist of the bureau of animal industry, who has been seeking to develop a rapid and inexpensive test for the density of fleece and for clean wool yield.

The procedure consists in shearing, with clippers, a swath of wool 1 inch wide and 4 inches long from the side of the sheep, weighing the sample, dry-cleaning it by the ordinary dry-cleaning process, and weighing it again. From the difference between the two weights, the percentage of yield of clean, dry wool can be computed for the sample. This percentage, when applied to the weight of the fleece, shows approximately how much clean wool the fleece will yield. This information is of practical value in selecting breeding animals. The wool sample is taken from a measured area of skin and furnishes the basis for calculating the weight of clean, dry wool per square inch of skin surface as an expression of the density of the fleece.

Many Join Farm Group

Albany county leads the New York state county farm bureaus with 1,228 members for 1933, 16 fewer members than in 1932, and reports an appropriation from the county supervisors equal to the 1932 amount.

According to E. A. Flansburgh, state county agent leader, 14 of the county farm bureaus reported 500 or more members up to the close of 1932, and 33 county boards of supervisors had made appropriations for 1933, to provide for the educational work in these counties in co-operation with the state college of agriculture.

The leading counties in membership are: Albany 1,228, Dutchess 878, Wayne 810, Otsego 767, Monroe 668, Delaware 655, Montgomery 640, and Niagara 639. The total membership of 36 bureaus reporting is 19,242, he says.

Jerseys Average \$125

Jersey cattle sold at auction in the United States in 1932 averaged \$125.76, the Jersey Bulletin has summarized for 564 head in 14 public sales. This is the smallest number sold and lowest price in 14 years for which figures are available. Private sales exceed in volume the public auctions. The highest priced animal of the year was Lavender Lady, sold by H. W. Bonnell of Ohio at \$1,550 to F. P. Durnell of Missouri, according to the report.—Ohio Farmer.

Flying Fish Gliders

The flying fish, while apparently equipped with wings, really gets its motive power in the air from a vigorous flip of the tail fin. The wide pectoral fins spread wide and serve somewhat the same purpose as the wings of a glider and permit the fish to glide several feet off the water for distances as great as a quarter of a mile. Strong wind currents aid the fish in making longer flights.

Liner's Larder

On one return voyage across the Atlantic a liner carries more than one ton of tea and coffee, two tons of bacon, two tons of butter, twenty tons of potatoes and twenty-two tons of meat.

U. S. Farm Exports Boosted by Cotton

Volume of Products Leaving Country Is 120 Per Ct. Pre-War Record.

The index of the volume of exports of American farm products in November was 120 per cent of pre-war, reports the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Cotton exports continued to bolster the exports index, since if this commodity is omitted the index of exports would be only 83 per cent of pre-war.

The index of all farm products exported in November, 1931, was 137 per cent of pre-war, and with cotton omitted the index was 114 per cent of pre-war. A smaller volume of nearly all agricultural products was exported in November, 1932, than in the preceding month when the index of exports was 126 per cent of pre-war.

Fruit exports in November were in volume 423 per cent of pre-war, cotton 147 per cent, unmanufactured tobacco 144 per cent of pre-war. All other commodities were exported in smaller volume than pre-war, viz: Grains and products, 73 per cent; animal products, 63 per cent; dairy products and eggs, 68 per cent; wheat and flour, 67 per cent; hams and bacon, 27 per cent; and lard, 91 per cent.

Cotton exports for the five months ended November 30, 1932, totaled 3,873,000 bales compared with 3,287,000 bales for the corresponding period of 1931. Total exports of wheat and flour in the five months ended November 30, last, were 25,087,000 bushels, which was a decrease of 64 per cent from the exports for the corresponding period in 1931. Although exports of unmanufactured leaf tobacco were 144 per cent of pre-war in November, the bureau says that the volume exported in that month was smaller than in any corresponding month since 1924.

World Wheat Bins Groan; Shipments May Be Larger

The world wheat market is burdened by heavy stocks which are largely the result of restricted demand in importing countries, says the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its report on world wheat prospects. Shipments of wheat and flour from July through mid-December, from the principal exporting countries, have totaled 261,000,000 bushels as compared with 357,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period last season.

This low level of shipments, the bureau continues, has left the principal exporting countries with somewhat larger stocks of wheat as of December 1, 1932, than they had on December 1, 1931. Total stocks available for export and carry-over from the old crop in the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina are estimated to have been about 745,000,000 bushels on December 1 compared with 708,000,000 bushels on December 1 last year. Also, the new crop of both Argentina and Australia is estimated to be somewhat larger than last year.

World shipments, it is expected, will be larger during the second half of the crop year because supplies of wheat from the large European crops in 1932 are being reduced, and although some countries have such large crops as to make it unlikely that they will import significant quantities, other countries, says the bureau, will have to depend more largely upon supplies of foreign wheat.—Missouri Farmer.

Lumber From Cornstalks

Scientists at Iowa State college have perfected a process for making synthetic lumber from cornstalks. They declare every kind of lumber can be manufactured from this farm waste in sizes that even great trees cannot furnish. The making of "wood" from cornstalks is not a recent discovery. Dr. O. R. Sweeney, of the Tall Corn State Institution, has been working on the problem of utilizing the state's large farm waste for some time. He has succeeded in producing "lumber," not only from cornstalks, but oat hulls, sugar cane, straw and common weeds as well.

To make his synthetic "wood" Doctor Sweeney cooks cornstalks under pressure in steam until they are boiled up into fibers not more than two to three-hundredths of an inch long. This pulpy, pasty mass is then allowed to harden in forms. The more cooking the harder the resulting "lumber" will be.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Can Destroy Moths Now

The winter months offer apple growers an opportunity to strike a blow at their worst insect pest, says Leonard Haseman, chairman of the entomology department of the Missouri College of Agriculture, in discussing the ravages of the codling moth or apple worm. Much can be done to combat this pest right now by going through the orchard and removing all tree bands, scraping the scaly bark from all bearing trees, and collecting and destroying the bark scales and the worms found in their winter cocoons under the bark.

Ray Destroys Films

A European factory makes all out-going visitors pass through a room in which they are unknowingly subjected to a ray that destroys film negatives in any cameras they may have concealed on their persons to steal industrial secrets such as machine-design or laboratory practices.—Collier's Weekly.

"Troy" and "Avoirdupois"

There is a difference of 1,240 grains between the two units of weights. The avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains, while the pound Troy contains 5,760 grains. A pound avoirdupois is equal to 1.2155 pounds Troy.

SOCIETY

"The Paramount Need of Our Church" was the lesson topic Monday evening at a meeting of the men's Bible class of the Methodist Sunday school held in the church parlors. Omor Moore was program leader.

Mrs. W. A. Hogate entertained the ladies' aid society of the Methodist church Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments were served at the tea hour.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Graham and Dr. H. A. Hagen, head of the local NRA, will be the speakers of the evening Saturday at an open meeting in I. O. O. F. hall following the regular meeting of the Odd Fellows lodge.

Miss Eunice VanDenBerg entertained the American Legion auxiliary Monday evening. Convention reports were given. Election of officers will be held at the next meeting, September 18.

Mrs. Nancy Oglesby entertained at dinner Monday evening, guests being Mr. and Mrs. George Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Heinenway and Mrs. H. A. Miller.

The Knights of Pythias and Pythias Sisters and their families held their annual picnic Sunday at the Veatch picnic grounds.

Watch Your Step. No live that in your later years those milestones may not become milestones.—Lafayette Journal and Courier.

By order of the Honorable Fred Fish, County Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County.

W. B. DILLARD, County Clerk. By EVA L. DUCKWORTH, Deputy.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

- DENTISTS: DR. W. E. LEBOW, Dentist, Office Fifth and Main Streets, Hours, 8:30 to 12 and 1 to 5:30, Phone 35. PHYSICIANS: DR. C. E. FROST, Physician and Surgeon, First National Bank Building, Phone 47, Cottage Grove, Ore. H. AXLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Evenings by Appointment, Over Kern's Drug Store, Cottage Grove, Oregon. ATTORNEYS: HERBERT W. LOMBARDO, Attorney at Law, First National Bank Building, Phone 94, Cottage Grove, Ore. H. J. SHINN, Attorney at Law—Notary Public, Practices in All Courts, Bader Building, Cottage Grove, Oregon. ALTA KING, Lawyer, Lawson Building, Phone 90, Cottage Grove, Ore. HERMAN E. LAFKY, Attorney at Law, Phone 5943, 305 Oregon Bldg., Salem, Ore. PLUMBING: WILLIAM BECK, Plumbing—Heating, Phone 123-J, Cottage Grove.

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Lace Panel Curtains at Old Prices Remainder of August. If you are planning new curtains for this fall, now is the time to stock up! Here is your last opportunity at the genuine old prices because most stores have marked these up weeks ago. Per Panel 29c, 69c, 79c, 98c. UMPHREY & MACKIN

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