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EDITORIAL

**CANADIAN WHEAT COMING TO NORTHWEST.**

Last week end the startling announcement was made that for the first time in the memory of dealers in Portland Canadian wheat was coming into the northwestern country, one of the best known grain producing sections of the United States.

At about the same time it was blazoned in big headlines across the front pages of the metropolitan papers that President Roosevelt was to visit Canada and that preparations were being made in that country to give him an enthusiastic reception.

Why shouldn't Canadian farmers pay for an enthusiastic reception to the man who originated the idea of having American farmers plow under their crops, or refrain from planting them?

Heavy selling of Canadian wheat to Europe and the sales to the United States have reduced the amount of wheat in storage in that country by 72,000,000 bushels.

Wouldn't it be fine if the farmers of this country had a large amount of, not only wheat, but of other farm products in storage? The drought in the middle states undoubtedly means a lean year for all agricultural products.

Joseph gathered the surplus grain of the plentiful years in the land of Egypt and stored it in the cities and when the dearth of lean years came in other lands "in all the land of Egypt there was bread. The sons of Israel went down to buy corn in Egypt;" "for the famine was in the land of Canaan." "And all countries came into Egypt to Joseph for to buy corn; because that the famine was so sore in all lands."—Genesis, 42.

Canada stored her surplus grain. The United States plowed hers under, or failed to plant under the new deal program and the United States "went down to buy" grain in Canada for which she is paying almost one dollar per bushel.

Canadian wheat in the United States this week totaled 17,898,544 bushels against 17,620,461 the previous week.

**Highlights of Knox's Speech of Acceptance**

"It is no ordinary campaign that confronts us. It is no ordinary political choice that the country must make next November."

"The present administration, in the winter of 1933, had just one immediate responsibility to meet. That responsibility was to promote the little flame of recovery that had begun to burn in the summer of 1932, before the blessings of a New Deal were even imagined. The present administration had just one job to perform. That job was to carry out a program that would enable American enterprise to put 12 million unemployed back to work, 12 million men and women workers who were the unhappy and helpless victims of a world depression for which this nation was not responsible. The present administration had just one moral obligation to keep. That obligation was to fulfill the solemn promises of economy and moderation with which it lured the people in the campaign of 1932."

"At a time when universal cooperation was a necessity it initiated a campaign of abuse and vilification of business men."

"At a time when the credit of the country should have been strengthened it inaugurated a policy of credit adulteration and currency experiment that demoralized foreign trade and frightened domestic finance."

"It set up a system of regimentation of industry that reduced production and prevented reemployment."

"By coercion of Congress, it forced the passage of reform measures so recklessly drawn that they hamstringed the revival of enterprise and paralyzed the renewal of investment."

"It installed a regimentation of agriculture that destroyed food and reduced foreign markets and increased the cost of living and multiplied the expense of relief."

"At a time when private industry was struggling desperately for a new start it set up governmental enterprises to compete with private business."

The present administration ignored its responsibility, failed in its job, defaulted in its obligation. I do not need to tell you the results. The inevitable recovery could not be permanently blocked by governmental error. It is still on its way. But it was retarded and discouraged. And we slowly emerge from its thralls with the menaces

of governmental insolvency and nondescript currency and business disturbance shadowing the future. You see the results in the fourth year of mounting deficits, in the chaotic condition of our currency, in the bloated reserves of our banks, in the swollen expenditures for relief. Above all, you see the results in the millions still unemployed.

I charge the present administration with delaying recovery, in the United States and in the world. I charge the present administration with responsibility for the ten millions still unemployed."

"There is no half-way house in which American enterprise can take shelter. The coercive control of bank credit leads unavoidably to control of investment and that leads to the end of competitive industry and free enterprise. The country must choose between the regimentation of the economic life of a hundred and thirty million people by politically appointed federal bureaucrats and the continuance of the American system of free enterprise under a government of constitutional powers."

The American people do not want federal regimentation of their economic activities even if it could be efficient and fair. As Al Smith has expressed it, the American people do not want a dictator, not even if they could get a good one."

"The issue before the country is the preservation of free enterprise. On this issue the republican party appeals to the whole people. It appeals to the women of America, who have borne the hardest blows of depression and unemployment and now face the problems of management under a rising cost of living in an economy of scarcity."

**STATE CAPITOL NEWS LETTER**

Salem, Ore., August 5.—The riot at the penitentiary here Friday afternoon which resulted in the killing of one convict and the wounding of two others, one critically, was the first serious outbreak at the Oregon prison since 1926. During that year convicts staged a riot in the dining room during the evening meal. Guards shooting through the doors and windows of the room wounded 14 of the rioters. The year before that, on August 12, 1925, two guards and one convict were killed in a daring prison break

Except in Canada, reports indicate little wheat remains for sale in surplus producing countries. Leading trade specialists are quoted as saying that the world wheat position has changed from one of plenty to one of possible scarcity, and that the outlook for the growing crop is decidedly below par almost everywhere.

Still Roosevelt goes boondoggling along.

The president's new deal theories have contributed to a world wheat shortage and aided in putting the United States, formerly one of the largest wheat exporters of the world, in the position of being the second biggest wheat importer. Roosevelt's crop curtailment program, aided by droughts in 1934 and 1935, has sure accomplished its object by raising the price of wheat, but that program and the propaganda urging the farmers to believe that a drought was a good thing, have certainly proved to be not even blessings in disguise. What is the good of high prices if you have to buy more than you have to sell? The money spent by the government for reducing crops will have to be paid back by the taxpayers, regardless of the line of work in which they were then, or are now, engaged.

A UP dispatch reports that President Roosevelt issued a warning August 1 to the effect that from now on the government is going to be more "hard-boiled" in the use of federal funds for new PWA projects. Does this mean that the 80 residents of the town of Skull Valley and the 75 residents of the town of Yava out in Yavapai county, Arizona, will have to visit each other by traveling over a rough road that the new dealers were going to improve at a cost of \$81,611 to the federal government and at no cost to Skull Valley and Yava?

The president, in spite of his virtually unlimited powers and the spending of over thirty billion dollars for the purpose of solving the "unemployment problem," nears the end of his term with as many if not more unemployed than there were when he assumed office. According to a purported American Federation of Labor report there are now more than 200,000 more unemployed than when Mr. Roosevelt took office.

In three years President Roosevelt has spent around 31 billion. This is more than our first 24 presidents spent in 122 years. Our civil war cost us three and a third billions. The world war cost us 34 1/2 billions. The ravages of a new deal administration, from a financial standpoint, are practically as large as those caused to our country by its participation in the greatest war of the ages.

The president and his experimenting brain-trusters have broken all records in what Knox, in his acceptance speech, terms, "series of historical experiments on the economic life of a burdened people," which have been more expensive and less productive than any other governmental regime in human history.

The only way of ending the absurd idea of a people trying to "spend themselves into prosperity" is to elect Landon and a congress to support him.

when four prisoners — Ellsworth Kelly, James Willos, Tom Murray and Bert "Oregon" Jones — shot their way out of the institution. Jones was killed as he dropped from the prison wall.

The riot, staged in protest against the recent reversal of the time honored practice of releasing prisoners on the expiration of their maximum sentence less deduction for "good time" credits has centered attention in the need for a reform in Oregon's parole system. Two circuit judges within the past two months have held that "good time" credits do not operate to automatically release prisoners from the institution but only to speed their eligibility for parole at the hands of the governor. A study of the Oregon parole system has been in progress for several months and Governor Martin has indicated that he will recommend several changes to the next legislature including an increase in the parole staff to permit of better supervision of prisoners who have been released on parole.

That the demonstration was not entirely unexpected by prison officials is indicated by a notice tacked to the prison bulletin board and dated July 2. The bulletin reads: "Guards are to report for duty in uniform. It is hoped drastic action will not be necessary. In case of emergency notify Warden Lewis." The riot marked the culmination of a long series of minor disturbances dating back to the decision in the case of Earl H. Fehl, former Medford publisher, who also lost his fight for a full discharge from the prison on the strength of his good conduct while in the institution.

Filing of the completed petitions for the new "Union" party may be the signal for a friendly suit to find out just what the statute covering this subject means. Secretary of State Snell has let it be known that he will regard petitions bearing the verified signatures of 14,671 bona fide voters as sufficient to satisfy the law's demands. Others, however, insist that it required five percent of the registered voters to bring a new political party into existence in this state, or something more than 24,000 signatures. These base their claim upon the fact that the statute prescribes "five percent of the electors," which they interpret as synonymous with "registered voters." Secretary of State Snell interprets the act as requiring only five percent of the vote cast for congressional candidates at the last election. His position is supported by both precedent and legal opinion. At the time the law was passed in 1891, Snell points out, there was no registration list and nothing on which to base a computation of the number of voters. Therefore it was necessary to start from some known quantity such as the number of votes cast for candidates for congress. Fur-

thermore the attorney general's office has, on a number of occasions advised the secretary of state that this latter was the correct interpretation of the statute, the last time in 1922.

Demand for books on education, language, science, the useful arts, fine arts, literature, history and travel show the greatest increase according to a compilation by Miss Harriett C. Long, state librarian, covering the circulation of books from the mail order department for the biennium of 1934-36 as compared to 1932-34. Circulation of books on the useful arts shows the greatest increase jumping from 17,088 in 1932-34 to 26,034 in 1934-36 an increase of more than 50 per cent. Circulation of books on fiction, always in greatest demand, jumped from 65,212 to 70,745 an increase of only eight per cent. For some unaccountable reason there has been a loss of interest in books of biography with the circulation from the state library slumping from 7,516 to 6,551 as between the two biennial periods. Circulation of all books through the mail order department gained from 191,469 during 1932-34 to 228,637 in 1934-36, an increase of nearly 20 per cent.

Salem, Ore., August 5.—As a precaution against the malicious incendiary and the careless camper and smoker Governor Martin this week placed practically all of the timbered areas of the state under "regulated use." This means that campers who go into the woods must obtain permits if they expect to build fires in any place other than designated camping spots and must also carry regulation fire fighting equipment including a shovel, axe and water bucket. Smoking will also be forbidden by travellers in forested areas except along hard surfaced roads.

The governor's action was taken on the recommendation of J. W. Ferguson, state forester, who points out that 70 per cent of all man-caused forest fires are due either to maliciousness or carelessness. Worst of the careless group are the smoker and vacationist who are responsible for 41 percent of all man-caused fires. Thoughtlessness is their big fault, Ferguson said.

Contrasted to the havoc wrought to the forests by the incendiary, smoker and recreationist, is the record of the industrial activities in the forests of the state, which, although employing thousands of men are responsible for less than four percent of the forest fires. Incendiaries, Ferguson declares, are the worst menace to the timber industry and the biggest problem of the forestry department.

The "regulated use" restrictions will continue in effect until October 15 unless previously revoked, Ferguson said. An increase in the forest fire hazard may result in more drastic precautionary measures including absolute closure of forested areas to entry.

Three hundred and seventy-one inmates of the Oregon state prison have taken advantage of the free reading courses prepared by the state library during the past two years, according to reports by the state librarian. Many of these men have taken two or more courses. One prisoner, a farmer with only an eighth grade education, has had courses on six subjects including psychology, economics, archaeology, trapping wild animals, tool steel and tempering and Inca and pre-Inca history. Most of the prisoners

**Pre-Fair Activities**



applying for these courses have had only a grammar school education. A few have had the advantage of a high school education and a very few indicate that they have gone to college. Among the more popular subjects with the boys at Warden Lewis' "big house" are electricity, Diesel engines, radio, English and grammar courses. A number of the prisoners display an interest in navigation while several have asked for courses on sculpturing and wood carving.

Oregon's industrial payrolls are up 75 percent over two years ago and the composite daily wage paid shows an increase of 30 percent over wages paid in 1932-33 according to figures compiled by the Industrial Accident Commission. Ninety-five percent of the industries in the state are now under the protection of the Workmen's Compensation act, the commission reports.

More than 43,000 requests for in-

formation on the scenic and recreational attractions of Oregon have been received by the Travel department of the state highway commission. Scores of inquiries have been received during the past few weeks for information regarding fishing in Oregon streams. Most of these requests have come by airmail with stamps enclosed for airmail reply, explaining that they were coming at once and wanting to know where the fish could be found.

Thirty-three drunken automobile drivers who fell afoul the state police during July contributed \$3062.15 in fines to the public purse and in addition were the recipients of jail sentences aggregating 1945 days, more than one-third of which was suspended however. Arrests by state police for violations of traffic laws during June totalled 675 while 7918 warning slips were issued to motorists detected in minor violations of the rules of the road.

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