

Cottage Grove Sentinel

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CROP DISTRIBUTION NOT CROP DESTRUCTION.

It is a fact that we do not produce enough from the land to satisfy our wants. If all the babies in this country could have all the milk they need it would require all our dairy herds multiplied several times. To kill hogs needed for human food and to plow under land which should be used to satisfy human wants is certainly going at the thing in the wrong way.

One of the clearest statements along this line is that of Senator William E. Borah in an article in the January, 1938, Rural Progress Magazine, a part of which we quote:

"Congress is not dealing with farm legislation to meet an emergency, but is seeking to establish a permanent policy for agriculture. Things which may be justified to meet an emergency may be extremely unwise as a permanent policy. It does not seem to me that compulsory reduction of crops, in other words compulsory destruction of foodstuffs, has any place in a sound permanent agricultural policy. In this country we have millions, literally millions, in great need of those things which it is proposed by some that we destroy. We ought to thank our farmers every day of our lives for the energy and industry and intelligence which gives this country a surplus and devote ourselves to finding a wise method of distributing that surplus rather than destroying it."

"This surplus of foodstuffs belongs in the stomachs of American children, millions of whom are undernourished and poorly clad, and in the homes and cupboards of millions of families. It is wicked to penalize the farmer, to put him in a strait-jacket, for producing that which the American people sorely need but which we have not yet found a way to distribute. If the American people as a whole could have the necessities of life, there would not be any overproduction upon the farm. Our task of legislation is not destruction but distribution."

"If it is found necessary to draw upon the public treasury in order to deal with the farm problem, I would rather support a measure to buy up and store the surplus and see that it gets to those in need of it, rather than to buy destruction. It has been demonstrated that if the American people as a whole could enjoy a decent standard of living, they would need at least ten million more food producing acres to meet the demand."

"We are told that we are now following the plan, in a measure, of that inspired Hebrew leader who, thousands of years ago in Egypt, undertook to deal with surpluses. But there was no curtailment of production, no reduction of production in Joseph's scheme. Joseph had many strange dreams but he never dreamed of destroying foodstuffs. The central idea of Joseph's plan was production and distribution at the right time and under the proper circumstances."

"We have a surplus in this country not because of producing more than we need but because a vast proportion of our people have not the means to buy what they ought to have. You can go into millions of American homes, not relief homes, either, and you will find the housewife cutting out the meat supply more and more days in the week, skipping here and there on food, keeping more children out of school because they are undernourished. While that condition prevails in this country, I feel we ought to find some way to deal with the matter rather than by compulsory reduction of foodstuffs."

"Let us consider this question from another viewpoint. The able Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, spoke a while ago at Memphis on the Cotton control question. Mr. Wallace is too candid to discuss effectively a reduction scheme. It appears that since we began cotton reduction and control, foreign nations have increased their cotton supply by more than ten million bales. When we advertise to the world that we are going to reduce our acreage in any world commodity it excites other nations to increase their acreage, which other nations are now doing. The cotton producer is in almost as serious a condition now as he ever experienced. What has happened to the cotton grow-

er will inevitably happen to those who produce wheat or corn under the same policy. Our good neighbor, Canada, will put in two additional acres of wheat for every acre we reduce. Our good neighbor on the south, Argentina, will do likewise with reference to corn; and with our trade agreements opening our markets to this increased production abroad, where will the American farmer finally land?"

"Another thing which our candid Secretary of Agriculture states, in effect, is that as America's share of the world's cotton crop continues to decrease, we must make from time to time, reduction of acreage in order to maintain prices. In other words, the philosophy of reduction necessitates continued reduction. Between the upper and the nether millstones of increased production abroad and decreased production at home, the American farmer will not only lose the foreign market but will have to fight for his life in the home market."

MAN'S RIGHT TO WORK.

In his Jackson day speech President Roosevelt said that he had voted for Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican, for President and was proud of it.

About thirty-five years ago, there was a serious coal strike. President Theodore Roosevelt appointed a special commission to settle it. The following quotation from that commission's report is as pertinent now as it was then: "The right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, is part of the personal liberty of a citizen that can never be surrendered."

"All government implies restraint, and it is not less, but more, necessary in self-governed communities than in others, to compel restraint of the passions of men which make for disorder and lawlessness. Our language is the language of a free people, and fails to furnish any form of speech by which the right of a citizen to work when he pleases, for whom he pleases, and on what terms he pleases, can be successfully denied."

"The common sense of our people, as well as the common law, forbids that this right should not be assailed with impunity. Approval of the object of a strike, or persuasion that its purpose is high and noble, cannot sanction an attempt to destroy the right of others to a different opinion in this respect, or to interfere with their conduct in choosing to work upon what terms and at what time and for whom it may please them to do so."

"The right thus to work cannot be made to depend upon the approval or disapproval of the personal character and conduct of those who claim to exercise this right. If this were otherwise, then those who remain at work might, if they were in the majority, have both the right and power to prevent the others, who choose to cease to work, from so doing."

"This all seems too plain for argument. Common sense and common law alike denounce the conduct of those who interfere with this fundamental right of the citizen. The assertion of the right seems trite and commonplace, but that land is blessed where the maxims of liberty are commonplace."

Does President Franklin Delano Roosevelt heartily endorse this particular part of that commission's report?

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

The extension last year for two more years of what is termed the "temporary" nuisance taxes, enacted in 1932, and continued for the purpose of raising half a billion dollars a year, are being collected from everybody who eats or wears clothes or lives in a house. Just like all other taxes.

The enormous national debt which is now near \$100,000,000, or more, with interest due, cannot be paid off in another two years with the income from these nuisance taxes. If things continue as they are going the chances are that the national debt will be increased instead of being reduced.

Every man knows that when he spends, he pays and he should also know that when his government spends, he is also the one who pays.

The late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes put it this way: "Taxes, when thought out in things and results, mean an abstraction of a part of the annual product for government purposes, and cannot mean anything else. Whatever form they take in their imposition, they must be borne by the consumer, that is, mainly by the working-men and fighting-men of the community. It is well that they should have this fact brought home to them, and not too much disguised in the form in which the taxes are imposed."

According to a report last year of the Twentieth Century Fund, taxes in this country are the highest in the nation's history. Taking Federal, State and local tax together, more than one-fifth of the national income is used to pay taxes, it was pointed out.

The report stated further, every one pays taxes directly or indi-

rectly. "If he does not pay directly to the government, he at least helps others to pay through increased rent and prices for food, clothing and other necessities of life."

The citizen of this country who thinks that the nation's tax bill concerns him only slightly because "the corporations pay most of the taxes anyway" is in for a shock if he will look at the figures. It is authoritatively stated that if the total net income of ALL of the corporations in the United States in the last year for which official figures are available had been confiscated for taxes, it would have paid just about one-quarter of the total tax bill.

The woman also pays taxes. A recent study shows that a special tax of 10 per cent on top of all the hidden taxes must be paid for the woman's cosmetics, perfumes, furs and jewelry, if she has them. According to one authority on this subject, American women each year contribute \$80,000,000 in taxes on life insurance, \$83,000,000 in inheritance taxes and \$2,000,000,000 in real estate taxes.

The Schloian is authority for the statement that "every body born in the United States in 1936 inherited a debt of \$420—his share of the total public debt, federal, state and local. By the time Junior or Sister finally works off this debt with interest the payment will have been \$840. This stands as a first mortgage on the property the child might hold now or subsequently accumulate or upon the earnings which he will make when he starts to work."

THE WAR ON SYPHILIS

"Stamp out Syphilis—Enemy of Youth" is the battle-cry of the united health and welfare forces which are sponsoring the Second National Hygiene Day on February 2, announced in this issue of The Sentinel.

It shocks one to learn that "half of the 500,000 new syphilis infections brought to the attention of physicians each year are found in young people between 10 and 30 years of age" and that "one in five of such infections are found in boys and girls under twenty."

During the past year the Y. M. C. A.'s, 4-H clubs, college and university students, the American Youth Congress and many more have gone on record as favoring the campaign against syphilis and have taken concrete strides toward the realization of a syphilis-free country.

Probably the most amazing parade in the history of Chicago took place August 13, 1937, when 1,500 young men and women marched through the Loop to the City Hall, carrying banners which denounced the syphilis scourge. That the youth of our land is doing something is the most heartening fact in the fight against one of the greatest menaces against their health and well being.

It is well to remember that, in this disease probably more than in many others, an "ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure."

STATE CAPITOL NEWS LETTER

Many Senatorial Candidates.
 Salem, Ore.—Announcement by Frederick Steiwer, Oregon's junior senator, that he would not seek reelection has set a number of political "bugs" buzzing around this particular political light, most of whom, by the very nature of things, are foredoomed to pay for their curiosity with a pair of scorched wings.

In the Democratic camp three men are already avowed candidates for Mr. Steiwer's seat, Carl Donagh of Portland and Circuit Judge Edward B. Ashhurst of Klamath Falls have publicly declared their intention of seeking the nomination in May and petitions are in circulation to place the name of Elton Watkins, Portland, in the running. Willis Mahoney of Klamath Falls who so far has failed to commit himself is expected to enter the race for the senatorship with a public declaration shortly.

So far no republican has come forth with a definite announcement but there appears to be an abundance of suitable material and willing patriots if one is to judge by the ever increasing list of those who are being prominently mentioned for this post. Only within the past week two more names, J. E. Bennett and Walter Toole, both of Portland, have been added to the list which bids fair to develop into a roster of the G.O.P. faithful. Secretary of State Snell and State Treasurer Holman both of whom have been mentioned as possible gubernatorial candidates are just as frequently mentioned in connection with the senatorship. J. M. Devers, attorney for the state highway commission, is definitely in a receptive mood, awaiting only the proper encouragement before making any announcement. Other republican party leaders who are regarded as possibilities for this post include Willard Marks of Albany, president of the state board of higher

education; State Senator Homer D. Angell of Portland; George Neuner of Portland, former United States district attorney; State Senator Dean Walker of Polk county, and Lowell C. Pagent, former state president of the Oregon Republican club.

Portland May Get New State Building.

The State Board of Control may decide to erect a new building in Portland for use of state departments located in that city instead of buying an old building and remodeling it to meet state needs if it follows the advice of its advisory committee. This committee, after an investigation of the many buildings being offered the state, reported that it would be better to construct a new building if this could be done for the cost of an old building and estimated the cost of a building large enough to meet the state's needs in Portland at \$550,000. This amount is \$140,000 below the price placed on the remodeled Elks Temple but \$15,000 in excess of the price asked for the Board of Trade building remodeled to meet the state's needs. The \$550,000 estimated cost of a new building, however, does not include a site, cost of which will have to be added if the state decides to build.

Fort Harney Site Marker.

The state highway department will place a marker on the Central Oregon highway, 14 miles east of Burns, to designate the site of old Fort Harney, established in 1867 and abandoned in 1889. The fort was named in honor of General William D. Harney who was appointed commander of the Oregon military department in 1858.

Traffic Law Violators Warned.

Arrests by state police for traffic law violations during December totaled 533 while warning slips were issued to 6376 other motorists during the month, according to the report of Chas. P. Pray, superintendent of police.

Upper Columbia Navigation Restored.

Governor Martin, Secretary of State Snell and Dan Fry, state purchasing agent, helped The Dalles folks celebrate the restoration of navigation to the upper Columbia river last week. Snell and Fry went on to Pendleton to inspect the newly completed nurses home at the eastern Oregon state hospital.

Gardsmen Receive \$225,000.

Oregon national guardsmen were paid a total of \$225,000 for their services during 1937, it was reported by Major General George A. White. Most of this pay was for attendance at weekly drill and the annual maneuver. The money was paid by Uncle Sam.

40,000 Jobless Getting Checks.

First of the unemployment compensation checks were being mailed out this week, according to D. A. Mulmore, administrator for the unemployment compensation commission. More than 40,000 jobless workers have filed claims for compensation since the first of the year.

Floods and Slides Damage Highways.

Floods and slides during late December resulted in \$80,000 damage to Oregon highways, according to R. H. Baldock, state highway engineer.

THE CHURCHES

Free Methodist Church, Geo. G. Edwards, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45; forenoon service, 11, sermon subject, "The Need of a Revival;" evening service, 7:30, sermon subject, "Will God Hear His People." The revival begins Monday night with a 15-minute talk on India before preaching each evening. Rev. W. V. McGee preaches Tuesday night. Rev. Thayer Wednesday and Rev. James A. Smith Thursday.

Do You Want to Save Money?

See US before you build that new house or repair the old one.

Cabinets, wardrobes, cupboards, mouldings, finish lumber, sash, windows, doors, frames, glass, tanks, cupboard doors, mirrors, sash weights, etc.

If it is made of wood, we can make it.

Cottage Grove Mfg. Co.

P. O. Box 65, Cottage Grove

Masby Creek

Art Krouse was taken to a Eugene hospital for an emergency operation last week.

Bertha Castle is going to work for Mrs. Finnerty of Cottage Grove.

The Douglas Castle family have moved their household goods over to Lorane to be nearer his work there. Mrs. Bert Myers is caring for the children until they are settled in their new home.

Chet Doggett has been sick the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Patten of Lorane, the Conn family of Cottage Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Doc Pitcher and Mr. and Mrs. Chet Doggett were dinner guests Sunday at the Howard Conn home.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Isacson of Prineville were week-end visitors in this neighborhood.

Howard Taylor has a severe case of chickenpox.

Glady Lancaster of Delight Valley spent the week end with her daughter, Mrs. Melvin McGuire.

Mr. and Mrs. Pepilt and family and Joe Dunely of Sutherlin were Sunday guests at the Cliff Lebow home.

Buss Pitcher came home from the hospital and is reported feeling better than he has for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Mac Tonole of Eugene spent last week at the James Lebow home.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Jenkins of Bear Creek were visitors Sunday at the Bert Myers home.

A crew of neighborhood men have been doing some repairing on No. 16 telephone line.

R For Your Car

As practicing M.D.'s (Doctors of Motorology, if you please!) may we write you a prescription that will help maintain your car in healthy running condition!

Give Water to radiator and battery regularly.

Keep air in tires up to specified pressure.

Be sure windshield is clean. We perform these little professional services cheerfully and without charge. Drop in often. You're welcome!

P. S. Experienced motorists know the best of all preventative "medicine" for any car is regular SHELLUBRICATION plus a diet of SUPER-SHELL GASOLINE and GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL.

Motor Inn Service

Fifth and Madison
 Cottage Grove

Drain Service Sta.

At Highway Junction

Lloyd F. Barber, Prop.

[QUESTIONS THAT ARE ASKED ABOUT BANKING]

"Do Bank Examiners examine your Bank?"

YES, bank examiners visit our bank periodically and go over our records.

These government officials are representatives of the State or Federal banking authorities. Every incorporated bank in the United States chartered to conduct a banking business is examined. They are visited without advance warning and the examiners have immediate access to all of the bank's cash, securities, books and records. They report at considerable length on the bank's assets, liabilities, methods, policies, loans, investments and other factors which determine its soundness. On the basis of the reports of these examiners banking authorities are able to make any suggestions or recommendations they feel are necessary or desirable.

Bank examinations are an added safeguard for depositors' money—in addition to the competent management and sound banking practices of the bank.



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 OF COTTAGE GROVE