Cottage Grove Sentinel
Established 1889.
Leonard S. Goddard .... Editor
Published Every Thursday by Cottage Grove Publishing Company
Leonard S. Goddard, ... President
A. W. Shofstall .... Secretary
C. I. Rynearson, Advertising Mgr.
Business Office at 25 North Sixth

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Cash in advance)

One year	$1.50
Six Months	.80
Three months	.50
One month	.25

Foreign rate—50c year additional

1938 Member Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association

National Editorial Association
Oregon Newspaper Conference

HIGHER TAXES COMING.

Industrial News Review points out that 13 months from now, according to slide rule calculations of a government economist, the national debt of the federal government will be in excess of 43 billion dollars — double what it was five years ago. For the fiscal year 1939, beginning July 1, next, congress has authorized the expenditure of 12.5 billions, 6 billion of which will be "deficit financed."

Breaking this vast sum down, it is found that during fiscal year 1939, the federal government will spend $1,027,397,250 a month; $34,246,575 every day; $1,426,940 each hour; $23,782 every minute; or $395 every second.

According to a government economist, who it is said got his figures from a treasury report, only 43 people out of the 130,000,000 in the United States had incomes of a million dollars or more in 1937. Their aggregate income was 73,000,000 dollars, so if every penny was squeezed from them it would barely meet the government expenditures for 48 hours.

So soaking the rich is not going to keep Mr. Average Citizen from paying the most of that debt in increased taxes.

The wonders of the New Deal pump priming are great to behold! It will probably stimulate some businesses, but Tom, Dick and Harry will be paying for that stimulation in the long run and Tom, Dick and Harry will receive a very small amount of that stimulation per capita!

CONSUMER VICTORY.

Consumers won a victory when a three-judge Federal Court recently declared a Minnesota's so-called unfair trade practice act unconstitutional. The decision was hailed by consumers as a clear-cut victory because it prevented a threatened increase in food prices.

The law would have compelled a merchant owning a cash-and-carry store and a self-service store to charge the same prices in all of his stores. In other words he would have been unable to pass on to his customers the savings resulting from lower operating costs in some stores.

The court held "such price differentials have been regarded as beneficial to the public and not harmful to any one."

LOOKING FORWARD

By Franklyn Waltman

We all know that "Dear Alben" Barkley, the Democratic leader of the Senate, is in a state of jitters over his prospects for renomination in Kentucky. But Senator Barkley should not talk nonsense —not even under provocation of "Happy" Chandler's jibes. Such nonsense as Senator Barkley uttered in opening his campaign may mislead many people who have not the facilities to check up on the accuracy of what he said.

As quoted by the Associated Press, Senator Barkley said President Hoover in four years "increased the debt from $16,000,000,000 to $23,000,000,000." President Roosevelt, he said, has "increased the debt from 23 to 38 billion dollars, but $10,000,000,000 will be repaid and is being repaid." Thus, he put the net increase of the national debt under Roosevelt at $5,000,000,000.

Either Senator Barkley is ignorant of the details of the Federal budget or he is lending himself to the constant New Deal campaign of seeking to keep the country confused about the affairs of the Treasury—a campaign which has been successfully, if deceitfully, carried on during the last five years. One is inclined to suspect that New Deal mis-statements in fiscal matters are more than a congenital failing.

So, first, let us get our figures correct. The national debt in 1929 when Hoover entered office was approximately $17,000,000,000. It was 21 billion when he went out of office in March 1933. Thus the debt under Hoover increased $4,400,000,000, which is $2,600,000,000 less than the figures given by Senator Barkley indicate.

The debt in March 1933—when Roosevelt assumed office — was $21,400,000,000. It is now approximately $37,300,000,000. Thus the debt so far under Roosevelt increased in round figures $16,000,000,000. But that is not the whole picture. Under the New Deal the Treasury has guaranteed the interest and principal of approximately $4,700,000,000 of securities issued by New Deal agencies. These are called contingent liabilities of the Treasury. They are as much a part of the national debt as are Treasury securities. So actually the national debt under Roosevelt has been increased by more than 20 billion dollars.

The heart of Senator Barkley's contention, however, was that of the money expended by the New Deal, the Treasury will be repaid $10,000,000,000. But the Treasury does not claim that. Senator Barkley in his usual fumbling way has taken a figure which the Treasury claims is the total of recoverable assets for all New Deal credit agencies and has undertaken to off-set it against the debt increase, thus getting the ridiculous figure of $5,000,000,000 as the net increase.

Actually all the Treasury claims as the net value to it of recoverable assets is slightly more than $4,500,000,000. Thus looked at in the most favorable light, through the eyes of the Treasury, the net increase in the debt so far under Roosevelt is at least $11,500,000,000—and not $5,000,000,000 as Senator Barkley says. But what is $6,500,000,000, one way or the other, to a New Dealer!

Of course it is very doubtful that the Treasury will ever salvage $4,000,000,000, or anything like it, out of the loans the New Deal has made. For instance, included in those so-called assets is some $447,000,000 owed by the railroads, many of them already in receivership with others headed there. If this Administration lets the railroads "go through the wringer," as it now proposes to do, does anyone in his right mind suppose that all of this $447,000,000 will ever be recovered?

Still another aspect of the matter is that the New Deal has dissipated its so-called recoverable assets as fast as they have been realized. As loans have been repaid, the Treasury uses this money—not for debt retirement—but for current expenses, including boondoggling projects. Actually many millions of dollars loaned by the R. F. C. during the Hoover days have been repaid and spent by the New Deal. Thus a part of the increase in the debt under Hoover actually has been spent beyond recovery by the New Deal. Yet by tricky bookkeeping it is charged to him.

The President at Alanta, Ga., in December, 1935, spoke about the "nearly 4½ billion dollars of recoverable assets which the Government is going to get back over a period of years, and as we get it back we are going to retire the national debt with it."

Of course the New Deal has not used such funds—or, for that matter, any funds—for retiring any part of the national debt. Senator Barkley only echoes his master's voice but, in his zeal to be a "yes man" to the White House, he more than doubles the figure named by the President.

"Dear Alben" in his speech said he was out of sympathy with those people who constantly harp on the increasing debt. We are not surprised. He never has shown any sympathy for the men and women who have contributed toward paying for New Deal extravagances through taxes on the necessities of life. Senator Barkley apparently thinks anyone who talks about debts or taxes is a reactionary, an old fogey. New Dealers are above such things!

STATE CAPITOL NEWS LETTER

Open House at New Capitol.

Salem, Ore. — The taxpayers who footed the bill for the new capitol building got their first chance to inspect Oregon's new $2,500,000 building Saturday afternoon.

More than 5000 persons took advantage of the opportunity offered by the "open house" program to spend an hour or more exploring the building.

A parade participated in by the Salem Cherrians, Newberg Berrians and Portland Rosarians and a dozen bands and drum and bugle corps preceded the program at the capitol at which Governor Martin declared that completion of the state house "demonstrates anew Oregon's ability to turn adversity into triumph."

Frank Branch Riley, noted lecturer, described the building as "one of the most beautiful structures in America." Four states and one territory had contributed material for its construction, he pointed out. The marble for the exterior came from Vermont; the interior is decorated with marble from Montana and granite from California, Arkansas and Alaska.

Dr. Bruce Baxter, president of Willamette university, who presided as chairman, declared that "this day will remain a most significant one in the history of Oregon."

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Governor and Mrs. Martin to Tour World.

Any lingering doubt as to Governor Martin's political intentions were definitely resolved this week by his declaration that he would "be glad when he could get away" from public service. The governor told newspapermen this week that he proposed to "take it easy" for the remainder of his term as governor, carrying on the duties of his office but taking on no additional responsibilities such as outside speaking engagements. State House gossip has it that the governor and Mrs. Martin will embark on a tour of the world shortly after he retires from office next January.

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O'Leen Out of Politics.

O. Henry O'Leen, state representative from Columbia county for the past six years, will sidestep politics for the time being, he declared on a visit to Salem this week. Rumor had it that O'Leen, defeated for the democratic nomination for governor, might seek a return to the legislature as an independent candidate.

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Twenty-nine Out of Every 1000 On Relief in Oregon.

Twenty-nine out of every 1000 residents of Oregon were on the relief rolls during May, Elmer Goudy, executive secretary of the state relief committee reported to Governor Martin. Thirty-sven per cent of these were on direct relief and 57 per cent were old age pensioners. The remainder were dependent children and blind pensioners. Malheur county has the highest percentage of direct relief cases with 58 out of every 1000 inhabitants on the relief rolls. Sherman county with only seven reliefers per 1000 inhabitants foots the list.

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Beef Prices Slump.

The high cost of living slipped substantially in the three month period between March and June, according to records of the state purchasing department. Cow beef, of which state institutions use about 90,000 pounds every three months and which was quoted at $10.65 per 100 pounds in March was offered at$8.95 when bids for the new supply were opened this week. Steer beef prices were down from $12.83 to $11.97.

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State Townsend Plan to Be on November Ballot.

At least one old age pension bill will be on the November ballot. Completed petitions for the Citizens Retirement bill, sponsored by Elbert Eastman, Portland attorney, were filed with Secretary of State Snell this week. The measure provides for a monthly pension of not to exceed $100 for all persons 65 years of age or over who would cease gainful employment, the pension to be financed by a two percent transactions tax. This is the second initiative measure for which petitions have been completed. Deadline for completing petitions is set for 5 p. m. Thursday of this week.

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Teachers' Retirement Act Up to U. S. Supreme Court.

The fight against the Oregon teachers' retirement act has been carried up to the United States supreme court. The Oregon supreme court in a recent opinion in a suit brought by A. A. Campbell and others againts the Portland school board, held the act to be constitutional. The act which provides for the automatic retirement of teachers upon reaching the age of 65 years now applies only to Portland and Salem but there has been talk of a move to make its application state-wide.

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Liberalization of Liquor Control Law Improbable.

Oregon's liquor control law will never be liberalized in the opinion of Austin Flegel, attorney for the Oregon Liquor Control board. Speaking before the state convention of Food and Beverage dispensers in session here Flegel warned that any attempt to liberalize the control law was bound to react to the detriment of the liquor interests.

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Home Coming at Tuberculosis Hospital.

Approximately 75 former patients of the state tuberculosis hospital at Salem attended the annual home coming at the institution Friday and Saturday. Dr. G. C. Bellinger, superintendent of the hospital, says that one woman visited the institution who had been a patient there more than 20 years ago and a number were present who were discharged as cured more than ten years ago.

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Oregonians Carry Heavy Insurance.

Oregon residents paid out a total of $41,085,928 in insurance premiums during 1937, according to the annual report of Hugh Earle, insurance commissioner. This was an increase of 8.18 per cent over the 1936 premiums. Oregon policyholders, on the other hand, collected a total of $2-,877,-025 in claims during the year, representing 53.2 percent of the premium payments. A total of 534 companies writing all kinds of insurance, were operating in Oregon last year, Earle's report shows.

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State Contrubtion to Schools ....Low.

The state's contribution toward the support of its common schools this year will amount to only $1.20 for each child on the school census roll, according to Lewis Griffith, clerk of the state land board. This money represents interest earnings of the irreducible school fund. Last year's apportionment amounted to $1.32 per capita. Lewis predicts that next year's apportionment will be still smaller.

Trip to Ox-Bow Ranch

By Belle Burkholder.

July third found us in the wilds journying to Ox-Bow ranch in pioneer style. This is near Alma, Ore., on the road to Gunter on Smith river. We were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Allen, owners of the ranch.

We traveled in a huge bus as we expected a company of 25 but all did not go. We left Cottage Grove at 6:30 a. m., took the road to Eugene, via Lorane and turned off at Gillispie Corners on the road to Crow. Before arriving there, we turned toward Gunter, but did not get there as we parked the bus beside that road and waited for the logging truck which was to take our luggage on yet another road to the ranch. The main road was one-way but well rocked and from the summit of the ridge we had a splendid view of the Coast Range ahead and of isolated valleys and creek beds far below.

We loaded our baggage on the truck when it arrived with Alfred Allen, driver, and passengers: Dorothea Zimmerly, Dora Mae Scott, Norman and Vern Thorsen, all of Cottage Grove, and Joe Linden of Carmel, Cal. We who went on the bus were Mr. and Mrs. Tom Allen, Mrs. Emily Allen, Mrs. James Jackson and daughter Margie, Belle Burkholder from the Grove and Mrs. Bessie Buie, Mrs. Perry Robinson and Mazie Conkrite from Los Angeles. But right here we wish to say that the "tenderfeet from California" stood the trip fully as well as we Oregonians, but two of them were native born, and said when driving north they welcomed once more their first sight of Oregon firs.

All went well across the river ford, but trouble began on the other side, a steep sandy hill. The truck balked. Passengers and baggage were unloaded, and the men with block and tackle and wire rope attached to trees lent their man power to the horse power of the engine to attain the top. Below this lay a swamp. Here we again hauled and pulled and finally got through. The ladies of the party picked wild blackberries, thimble berries, blackcap rapsberries and huckleberries from bushes which towered far above their heads. Tall trees hemmed us in and sprawled across the road. Mr. Jackson met us at the river ford, having been employed since Wednesday of the week before sawing through the fallen timber which barred our way. Two years ago a severe windstorm swept through this region and left debris in its wake.

At noon we were still engaged in snaking logs from our path. At one juncture Mrs. Emily Allen, who was the only one privileged to ride with Alfred Allen, the driver and her grandson, was perched precariously in the dangerously tilted truck which was prevented from tumbling off the road only by a tree. I asked her if she wasn't afraid to remain there, but she was very unconcerned. Finally even the log chain broke, but we still perservered. Lunch was served in the midst of the log jam. At five that afternoon we were literally stumped by a huge log across our way, which even in its recumbent position was half as high as a man. All hands unloaded the baggage and we carried it the remaining short distance to the ranch house. Here a bountiful meal was served ere we made our beds beneath the stars and beside the bonfire. Mattresses, save one, were constructed of sweet fern which grew higher than our heads. Even the trail was surrounded so that when one traversed it, he had to wade through and the agitation of his presence alone disclosed his locality.

At 7 a. m. the next morning the sleeping company were awakened by a gunshot fired by Tom Allen, who later further distinguished himself by mixing up a huge batch of the best pancakes I ever had the good fortune to eat. After breakfast some went to the river to fish, others to rest and most of the men folks back up the trail to clear away the last remaining obstacle in our pathway so that at last the truck could be parked in the natural clearing where the ranch houses stood.

After the noon meal, everyone went back to the river, doffing shoes and hose, we waded in and chased all the crawfish we could discover beneath the concealing rocks. The craw-dads were dismembered, boiled in a pot over a bonfire, and when done were found to be delicious eating. The procedure is the same as with crabs, but they have sweet meat while crabs retain the salty tang of the sea as do all the denzies of the deep.

At 4:30 we started homeward, all went well with burdened truck piled high with baggage and all the human cargo perched atop of that, save for a few slight causalties caused by the overhanging branches and close brushes between logs. In a short time we came to the swamp again. All got off again, we cleared a roadway farther up the hill through the brush, but not high enough, for down we skid, and deeper we went. The engine labored, the tires smoked, and the truck was digging its own grave in the mucky ooze beneath it. The block and tackle were again resorted to, and with much heaving, at last she climbed the hill only to plunge again with her passengers into the bedrock bottom of the river. Again on the other side, a steep sandy slope barred our way, and after numerous trys, Mrs. Allen conceived the idea of depositing dry sand on the roadway, and when she finally persuaded the male beings who accepted the idea of a mere female under protest, it worked fine and we arrived at the main road and soon were home once more.

As we struggled along the primitive way that long day, I could not help but think of how the pioneers carved their toilsome way through the Oregon wilderness. Today we have gasoline to help us, then they only had oxen, now we went on before on foot as they had trod, but no Indians or wild animals molested us. True we carried guns, and axes and spades, but none of these were used for self defense. True we were from 9:30 in the morning until 5 at night struggling along through the obstacles which resented our passage but the telephone wire followed us, even though it sometimes lay on the ground at our feet. But at no time were we out of touch with civilization though the way was slow and we fought each inch "buried in the sticks." But we breathed God's free air beneath the kind skies of God's country with nothing but Nature herself to bar our passage.

Others from Portland, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dye, Conda and Jimmy Dye, accompanied by Virginia Allen, who had visited them in Portland, had planned to join us on the trip, but car trouble prevented them, so they arrived just as we reached home again. Jess Allen and Mrs. Myrtle Plank spent part of the time in camp the first day and Mr. Allen helped with the road clearing, also.

We recommend a trip into the primitive where Nature alone holds sway and the wild canary takes the place of the radio, and human beings can relax and forget the cares and burdens which civilization imposes upon our jaded shoulders and Nature though rough lays healing touch upon our sleeping brows while stars above us keep watch and we lie encircled and guarded by tall sentinel firs with the soft blaze of the bonfire alone to light us to our leafy beds beneath the maple boughs.

NEWS ITEM:— U.S.S.R. FACTORIES ORDERED TO ADOPT AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL METHODS

W.C.T.U. COLUMN

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet Friday, July 8, at 1 o'clock for a picnic at the city park.

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The government of the United States gives protection to over 400,000 outlets for the sale of alcoholic beverages. 6,165 wholesalers of distilled spirits; 15,300 wholesalers of fermented malt liquors; 222,458 retailers of distilled spirits (including all liquors); 181,770 retailers of fermented malt liquors. 30,000,000 families averaged $91.69 per family for liquors. The government got an average of $14.97 per family in revenue. Who got the difference of $76.72?

A total of $3,500,000 have been paid in unemployment compensation checks in Oregon.

Informal adjustments inaugurated in local employment offices proved satisfactory in 99 per cent of disputes on unemployment compensation claims in May.