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LOTS OF WATER, FEW FISH

There is more water and fewer fish in this vicinity than any other place we have ever seen. Not that we wish to be critical of the lack of fish, but we would like to know more about why the fish are absent. We have heard several explanations, chief among which are that there is too much fishing, both in season and out, but in comparison with the plantings in other sections, the plantings made in this vicinity are considerably smaller, perhaps because the business of supplying the streams with fish is left up to the state hatcheries, whereas in other sections of the country federal hatcheries seem to be plentiful.

In other words we could use more federal fish hatcheries in Oregon. It has even been suggested that Cottage Grove should build a municipally owned hatchery and release fish in the local streams say about ever sixty days. Proponents of this idea, which might be a good one, say that it would be an added inducement for more tourists to stop and spend a few days.

We don't care where the fish come from whether it is a municipal hatchery, state or federal hatchery, what we need is more fish. Since it appears to be quite a job keeping any trout in the local streams, maybe sportsmen will have better luck when the dams are built in stocking the lakes thus created with bass. Of course the fluctuating shore line will be the principal drawback to lots of fish, but the conspicuous absence of fish could not be much worse than under the present arrangement.

DIVIDENDS

The new law requiring cars to dim head lights at night when passing another car does not seem to be observed any better than before there was any legal requirements. Light dimming is a matter of courtesy as well as safety and is practiced in most states even without a law.

Perhaps to establish a general practice, more time is required and there should be an educational campaign promoted to induce motorists to dim at the proper time.

A number of wrecks can be traced directly to bright and dazzling lights, especially when highways are wet. Night driving is hazardous enough without the additional hazard of the bright lights and certainly dimming is a safety measure that will pay big dividends.

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

In this day and age, we're used to workers of all kinds making demands for shorter hours and more pay for less work. But, believe it or not, there is one "servant" which reverses this familiar process—and which, instead, asks for longer hours and smaller pay. That servant is electric power.

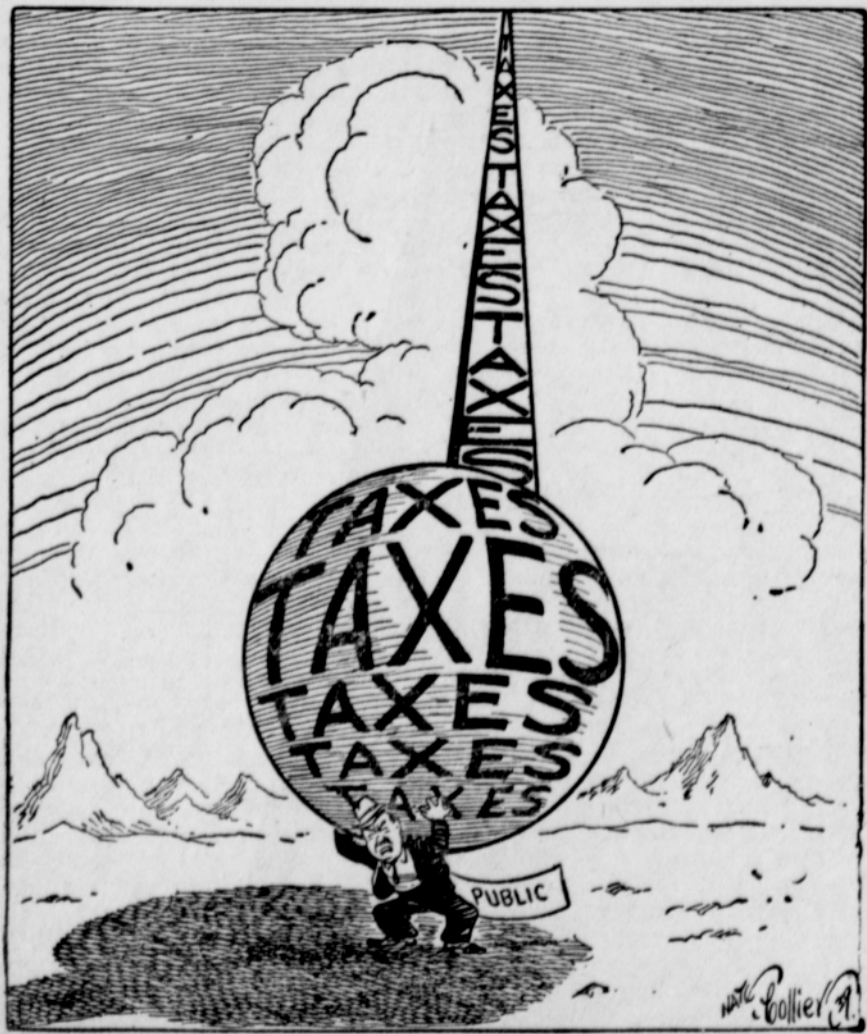
In the last quarter century the cost of practically everything we use has gone steadily up. Your dollar, for instance, now buys 30 per cent less clothing than it did in 1913. It buys 20 per cent less food. It buys 15 per cent less shelter.

But there is one very vital adjunct of living of which it buys a great deal more, and this is electricity. According to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, today's electric dollar, measured in the energy it will purchase on a national average, it worth close to twice what it was worth in 1913.

This has obviously saved us all a lot of money—and don't forget that the saving was made by a heavily-taxed, strictly regulated, self-supporting private business, and not by a tax-subsidized, unregulated, deficit-breeding public business. Equally important as the saving in cash involved, is the fact that cheaper power has been a tremendous factor in improving our living and working standards, doing away with drudgery in home and factory, and so increasing the output of the worker that his wages have risen. Where the average household used about 260 kilowatt-hours of electricity in 1913, it uses almost four times as much, 950 kilowatt-hours, today. That's real progress—the kind of progress that is felt in every home, and can't be adequately measured in dollars and cents.

If you don't believe a little paint helps the looks of buildings, drive around and see the newly painted houses. In some instances paint very near doubles the attractiveness of buildings.

THE WORLD OF TOMORROW (?)



GOLDEN PHANTOMS

Fascinating Tales of Lost Mines
 BY EDITH L. WATSON
 © W. W. U.
SWIFT SILVER MINE

THERE seem to be three distinct eras in America during which mining was most important. The first was during the Spanish occupation, the second after the Civil war, and the last the present time. But the Swift silver mine belongs to none of them; it produced its silver shortly before the Revolution.

Swift was the captain of a sailing vessel of those times. He met a man who had been adopted into an Indian tribe, and this man revealed that the Indians had discovered a fabulously rich deposit of silver in Kentucky.

The mine was in a cave, well hidden from the casual searcher. It was all that had been promised, and Swift set to work mining and smelting the ore, running it into molds and stamping it with a dollar die which he had brought with him. When they had made as much of this money as they could carry, they concealed the place as the Indians had done and started eastward—none too soon, for the tribesmen discovered that their mine had been plundered and started on their trail. In fact, pursuit grew so hot that the white men were forced to bury a large proportion of their spoils.

Then came the Revolutionary war, and Swift was busy with many matters. We next meet up with him when he came into Kentucky with Boone, and told the story of the Indian mine at Boonesborough.

He said that he could find the place again, although his sight was failing, and a company was formed to go with him. He led them truly, and at last toward evening one day he recognized the location. The night was spent in dreams of great fortune, and at daybreak every one was eager to uncover the hidden shaft—but alas! during the night Swift's eyesight had left him completely, and he could not see even the sun as it poured its rays against his face.

He tried to tell the men where to go, but it was useless. They were forced at last to abandon their search and return home empty handed.

That mine has been hunted ever since those days, but it remains hidden.

1939 Motor Cruise: Olympic Loop



"... there are many miles of forest roads and some 2000 miles of hiking and riding trails."

This newspaper is co-operating with the Oregon State Motor association and The Oregonian in presenting a series of motorlogs designed to stimulate travel in Oregon and the Pacific northwest. This article was condensed from a full-page article appearing in The Oregonian July 9.

For Oregonians the Olympic loop trip makes an ideal three-day motor jaunt. It provides a variety of scenery, mountains, streams, lakes, woods and bays that is not to be duplicated in any other trip covering the same mileage.

The Olympic national park, located in the central part of the Olympic peninsula, Washington, is washed on three sides by the waters of the Pacific ocean, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget sound. Only 12 miles of main highway are within the park, although there are many miles of forest roads and some 2000 miles of hiking and riding trails.

The Oregonian-Oregon State Motor association motorlog party found much of the area traversed extremely rugged and primitive, teeming with all kinds of wild life, fish, deer, bears and elk. Many Indian tribes live on the peninsula, principally near the coast, for they are primarily fishermen and canoe Indians.

One of the features of the trip was a ride in an Indian dugout canoe, powered with a modern outboard motor. Although the Indians are quite up to date in many respects, they still manufacture their own canoes by hewing them from great cedar logs.

The best close-ups of the mountains in Olympic park were obtained from the north side of the peninsula, the motorlog party reported. However, they are visible most of the way around the loop.

The mileage from Portland to Port Angeles, where the loop trip officially begins, is 253 miles. The distance around the peninsula and back to Portland via Astoria totaled 361 miles. The party made side trips to Olympic and Sol Duc Hot Springs, La Push, Pacific Beach and Port Townsend. These trips were not included in the mileage totals.

The main Olympic loop highway is paved throughout its entire length.

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Map of the route followed by The Oregonian-Oregon State Motor association motorlog party.

Many Refugees Left Russia
 About 1,500,000 refugees are estimated to have left Russia during the war and turmoil of the years 1917-1920.

Drinkers Cannot Inherit Land
 A court which deals with farm inheritances has ruled that "drinkers cannot inherit land and are not fit to cultivate it properly."

Inhabitants of Papua Cannibalistic
 The inhabitants of Papua, the Dutch part of New Guinea, are Polynesian in type and are declared to be cannibalistic.

Capital of Louisiana
 New Orleans was the capital of Louisiana at the time the state was admitted to the Union, 1812.

King's Children Took Name
 Children of William IV of England and his mistress, Mrs. Jordan, took the name Fitzclarence.

Has Few Earthquakes
 New England has had only some 17 minor earthquakes in the last 800 years.

Room Bureaus Set Up For New York Fair

NEW YORK (Special)—Two agencies have been set up in New York City to insure World's Fair visitors' getting living accommodations at a most reasonable price.

One is the Mayor's Official World's Fair Housing Bureau, Inc., with headquarters in the Chanin Building, 122 East 42d Street, set up by Mayor LaGuardia to locate rooms for visitors in private homes and dwellings.

The other is the Hotel Room Information Bureau of the Hotel Association of New York City, representing 180 hotels with a total capacity of 80,000 rooms. The bureau is at association headquarters, 221 West 57th Street.

Both agencies function without any charge to the visitor in finding him clean and comfortable accommodations at a price within his means. Rooms in private dwellings range in price from \$1 per night per person upward, with the average per person \$1.50.

Every Western Union and Postal Telegraph office is equipped to handle requests for rooms in conjunction with the Housing Bureau's operation. Every policeman in New York City is familiar with the plan and is equipped to give visitors first hand information on methods of obtaining registered and sponsored rooms.

On making the application for a room the visitor pays a deposit of 50 cents per night per person for which he receives a receipt. The receipt may be presented to the landlord in lieu of cash as part payment for the room.

Greatest Martial Elegy
 The greatest martial elegy that has ever been written, "The Bivouac of the Dead," by Theodore O'Hara, is said to be the one perfect and universal martial elegy. It has been translated into almost every European language and is one of the world's most beloved poems.

"For All Who Wish to Learn"
 "For All Who Wish to Learn" is the motto inscribed on the building occupied by the Opportunity school in Denver, Colo.

COMING!
To South Lane County
More People
More Opportunity
More Business
More Prosperity

In addition to the normal payrolls, three and a half million dollars will be spent in south Lane county within the next five years.

If you are a property owner, wage earner, business man, farmer, or former resident, you want to keep posted on what's going on. And you can do this if you are a subscriber to the

SENTINEL

Phone 159. The cost of subscription is surprisingly low.