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SUCH IS WAR

Older people remember what the last war was like. Younger ones are finding out that war means hardships, sacrifices and hard work and the further we go into it, the more difficult it may become. There has been a lot of bungling on the battle fields and on the home front and this war like others will produce its quota of millionaires just as other wars have done. Efforts have been made first to be neutral and later to take the profit out of war, but we will continue to make the same mistakes and costly errors that have been made in other wars, this despite the efforts put forth by some organizations, notably the American Legion to take the profit out of war. Most everybody agrees that the theory is good, but like Mark Twain's saying about the weather that "Everybody talks about it, but nobody does anything" describes the situation up to date and this is no reflection on the good intentions of the legion either, but means simply that the people while admitting that it is a good thing, are not ready for it; at least not to the extent of getting in and lending a helping hand.

Last week newspapers and magazines carried pictures of the three sales engineers who admit they made a profit of \$600,000 in a few months assisting firms in getting government contracts. And another instance if true illustrates the point—a local service station man in conversation with a Sentinel representative was pretty well burned up over the scrap rubber campaign. "Here," he says, "we've worked hard and donated our services assisting in gathering scrap rubber. Now the government goes and gives the contract to a couple or three Jewish firms, who will make millions out of it."

Not all the stories are true of the money wasted on construction of army cantonments and other building incidental to arming our forces, but where there is so much smoke there is bound to be a little fire and the stories at least illustrate that the cost plus basis has not solved the temptation to "get it while the getting is good."

The unfortunate thing is that the welfare of the nation is all tied in with the racketeers, the profiteers and those who are struggling to exist as well as those who are in the armed forces risking their lives with little remuneration. The sensible view of the situation is to keep working at the job, regardless of how much graft or corruption that is going on for after all the welfare of us all is at stake. We can't afford to lose this war, but we ought to let congress know how we feel.

THOUGHTFUL LEADERS DISTURBED

Some of the most thoughtful Washington observers have been much troubled lately by the power and aggressiveness displayed by certain pressure groups which are hard at work grinding their axes in the capital. Theoretically, the nation is now unified, with all citizens determined to do their utmost to help win the war. In actuality, a good many citizens seem more concerned with how they can use the war to serve their own ends, and how they can avoid as much personal sacrifice and inconvenience as possible.

The blackest picture of all, in the view of many writers, is found on Capitol Hill itself. Next November, all of the members of the House and a third of the members of the Senate will be up for reelection. There are of course, congressmen who are not swayed by political considerations—who are doing their best, and who refuse to play old-fashioned politics-as-usual in attempts to make certain of holding their jobs. Unfortunately for the nation, there are a good many congressmen, in both parties, who seem to be thinking almost exclusively in terms of votes. They don't want to step on the toes of their constituents. They don't want to awaken them to the unpleasant realities that total war involves. They don't want to vote for bills which will make their constituents have to go without things. They are, in short, seeking to please all groups and all interests—and that means that they are doing their best to either dodge difficult issues, or to straddle the fence.

Some of the election campaigns now taking place are, in view of men who grasp the world situation, almost literally sickening. Political job-seekers are flagrantly pandering to special interests—to labor, agriculture, pension seekers, etc. They treat the war as a sort of side show—in the face of the obvious fact that we and our Allies have as yet not taken back a single inch of conquered territory, and the Axis is making tremendous progress on the most vital battlefronts. Every authority is convinced that if we lose this war, we will be subjected to virtual slavery. We'll get precisely the same treatment the people of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other beaten countries have been given. That is the issue which some of the most active seekers after high office are busy dodging now.

It can be argued that such things as this will inevitably happen in a democratic country—in a country where anyone can advance himself as a candidate for almost any office he chooses. It can also be argued that these "democratic weaknesses" could conceivably lead to our defeat in war. About the only cure for this kind of politics is public opinion. Next November, the people will elect a Congress which, in all probability, will run the country until the war is over. This will be one of the most fateful elections in all our history.

WHILE CIGARETTES BURN

The cigarette is responsible for fully 25 per cent of the nation's forest fires. Following is the result of experiments showing what happens—WHILE CIGARETTES BURN.

Studies made by the Bureau of Standards concerning the cigarette fire problem show striking facts which will be of interest to every fire warden. The bureau's statistics show that in 1937 a total of 54,000 cigarettes were lighted every second and that these cigarettes were thrown away at an average length of one and one quarter inches and then burn 8.5 to 12 minutes. Six out of nine burn full length.

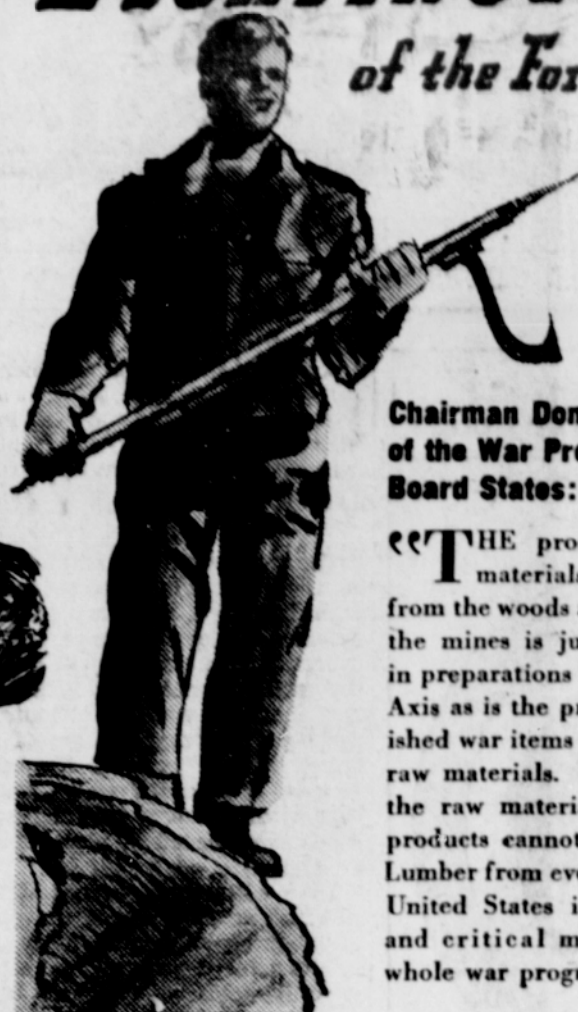
On a dried grass pad with a wind of three miles per hour, 85.3 per cent of the cigarettes ignited the grass. Average time of ignition, five minutes. On Douglas fir duff in Washington, 20 tests set 19 fires. On rotted Douglas fir wood, 10 tests set five fires, but the relative humidity was above 25 per cent which is the critical point.

The studies by the bureau further showed that cigar butts go out in 2.3 to 5.17 minutes. They do best in a high wind. In a 9 to 12 mile wind, 39.3 percent set fires, in an average time of 2.41 minutes.

With 54,000 cigarettes thrown away every second, and 19 out of 20 of them ready for the beginning of another forest fire if they land in the woods the forester does have something to be concerned about.—The Forest Log.

FIGHTING MAN

of the Forest Front



Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board States:

"THE production of war materials such as lumber from the woods and copper from the mines is just as important in preparations for defeat of the Axis as is the production of finished war items made from such raw materials. Indeed, without the raw materials the finished products cannot be made. . . . Lumber from every region in the United States is an important and critical material in our whole war program."

A Week of the War

President Roosevelt told his press conference he is considering asking congress for more effective controls to keep down the cost of living, including wage control. The national situation as regards the cost of living must be kept in line, he said. The one criterion that must be kept in mind is what it costs the average family to live.

The War Labor board announced a formula for a national wage stabilization policy designed to maintain workers purchasing power at January 1941 levels. The board said "a general rule: workers are entitled to 15 per cent more wages than they had on January 1, 1941, to meet the increases in living costs from that date to May 1, 1942. Workers who have received an increase of 15 per cent or more during that period will not be entitled to raises except in cases where their rates are sub-standard and a raise is necessary to wipe out inequalities."

The WLB ordered an increase of 44 cents a day, retroactive to last February, for 157,000 "little steel" workers. The union had asked \$1 a day increase. The board ruling also provided maintenance of union membership and a checkoff of union dues. President Roosevelt, referring to the Board's "little steel" ruling, said the entire national problem of wages is relative. In production of an article like steel an increase of five per cent in the wages would not force up the cost of living nearly as much as a comparable increase, for instance, in a canning factory that produces food, he said.

Labor Supply
War Manpower Chairman McNutt reported approximately 12,500,000 persons were working in direct war employment on July 1, compared with 9,000,000 on April 1. He estimated 5,000,000 more will be added to the industry forces during the last six months of this year. Federal Works Administrator Fleming said total U. S. employment increased between May and June by 1,700,000 persons to 53,300,000.

The house passed and sent to the senate a bill authorizing the census bureau to issue birth certificates based on its vital statistics to persons unable to obtain them through normal channels. The 54,000,000 persons in the country whose births are not recorded could obtain a certificate upon making a sworn application to a postmaster (or his subordinate), which would be forwarded to the bureau to be checked. After verification of the application a birth certificate would be issued so the persons could work in war production plants and receive old age pension benefits.

Rationing
The OPA announced that east coast motorists in localities served by subways, elevated or suburban railroads would be denied sup-

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The War Front

The Navy reported damage inflicted on the enemy during the battle of Midway June 3 to June 6 included: approximately 4,800 Japanese killed or drowned as compared to U. S. losses of 92 officers and 215 enlisted men; 20 enemy ships of all classifications sunk or damaged; and an estimated 275 Japanese aircraft destroyed. The U. S. Carrier Yorktown was put out of action and the destroyer Hammann was torpedoed and sunk. Caribbean Defense Commander Andrews said "measures for action against enemy submarines in this area apparently are proving 'very effective' and anti-aircraft warning systems are greatly improved in the Panama Canal Zone. The navy announced the sinking of 20 more United Nations merchant vessels by enemy submarines.

Foreign Relations

President Roosevelt formally proclaimed a state of war with Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, making nationals of those countries residing in the U. S. subject to regulations governing other enemy aliens. The president announced lend-lease war aid extended by the U. S. from March 11, 1941—when the program began—to June 30, 1942, amounted to \$3,205 million of which the June total was \$708 million, highest monthly total in the 16 months of the program. The state department said the U. S. had signed mutual aid agreements with Norway and Czechoslovakia, bringing to nine the number of such agreements. The department also announced the Vichy French government has turned down two offers by President Roosevelt to provide a safe haven for the French Naval units now at Alexandria, Egypt.

Army and Selective Service

The army air forces present accident rate is 68 per cent lower than in 1930 and 10 per cent lower than the average rate for the 10 years between 1930 and 1940, War Secretary Stimson said. Mr. Stimson said every U. S. soldier going into a theater of operations will receive a package of five grams of crystalline sulfanilamide for his wounds in addition to 12 sulfanilamide tablets for internal use. Army Air Forces Commander Arnold announced formation of the troop carrier command charged with transporting by air the fighting men and their weapons and supplies in theaters of operations.

SS headquarters authorized local boards to defer married men until all available single men, including those in war jobs, have been called and to call men with children last. President Roosevelt said it is unlikely a decision will be made any time soon on the drafting of 18 and 19 year old youths for military service. SS Director Hershey said local boards may fill up to 10 per cent of their quotas from men deferred because

of illiteracy but who are otherwise fit for military service.

Navy and Shipping

Three new destroyers were launched at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Kearney, N. J. Navy Secretary Knox said an increasing number of small boats, mainly fishing vessels are being taken over by the Navy, and crews are being trained as fast as possible to augment east coast antisubmarine patrol. Maritime Commission Vice Chairman Vickery said American merchant shipbuilding capacity is now ample to meet the two-year goal of 23,000,000 deadweight tons—approximately 2,300 ships—set by President Roosevelt early this year. He said July shipbuilding figures indicate the nation is 2,000,000 tons ahead of schedule for 1942. Because of the "tight situation" in steel, however, the maritime commission said further plant expansion programs must be curtailed for this reason.

The commission canceled its contracts with the Higgins Corporation of New Orleans calling for 200 liberty ships.

Cross Above Moon Explained

The cross over the moon is a phenomenon resulting from the reflection of moonlight by ice crystals in the atmosphere.

TERMS

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Fri., Sat., July 24-25—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea, Brian Donlevy. Also, "Flying With Music," Marjorie Woodsworth, George Givot.

Sun., Mon., Tues., July 26-27-28—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton, Carol Landis, James Gleason, Phil Silvers. TECHNICOLOR.

Wed., Thurs., July 29-30—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston, Laird Gregor, Alan Ladd. Also "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young, Marsha Hunt, Harvey Stephens.

Diane Theatre

Admission 11c and 35c

Bargain Nights 11c and 15c; Sat. Mat. 11c and 20c

Thurs., Fri., July 23-24—"The Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles, Maria Montes, John Littel. BARGAIN NIGHTS.

Sat., Sun., July 25-26—"Vest of Cimarron," Bob Steele, Rufe Davis, Lois Collier, Tom Tyler. Also "Hello Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. Saturday Matinee 2:30 p. m.

Mon., Tues., Wed., July 27-28-29—CLOSED.

Thurs., Fri., July 30-31—"The Strange Case of Dr. Rx," Lionel Atwill, Anne Gwynne, Patric Knowles. BARGAIN NIGHTS.

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