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W. C. MARTIN

Editor, Publisher

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LOTS OF PORK BUT NO BACON

One of the peculiar situations the farmer finds himself in today and one which we have not heard a satisfactory explanation for is the fact that bacon is at a premium; rarely do you find it at a market and at the same time the weaner pigs the farmers have to sell are going begging; at least in most places are not selling for half the price of a few months ago. Explanations offered for the situation are the off season for the sale of pigs, the shortage of help and the shortage of feed. These do not explain the present plight of the consumer with pastures, pens and ranges full of cattle and hogs waiting to be slaughtered. Maybe the OPA has one, if so an explanation is in order.

NOT A BRIGHT PICTURE

The report brought back by the congressional delegation, who visited the battle fronts of Europe, Asia and the South Pacific are not very encouraging as to the early termination of the war and the prospects of the United States keeping the good will of the world if and when the war ends. Looks like history may repeat itself and Uncle Sam may become the world's shylock through our lend-lease generosity. In World war I, it was our generous credit that finally got us into position of being cordially hated by many countries. Now lend-lease threatens to accomplish the same end.

Prospects of an early ending of the present conflict seems to have been dimmed somewhat by the renewed Nazi submarine activity and to the fact that they have developed a surprising anti-aircraft defense, coupled with the fact that Japan is said to be still making planes at the rate of 500 per month and to the fact that we have just begun to oust the Japs from the footholds they took two years in stealing.

SENTINEL NOW GOING INTO EVERY PORT

Worthy of mention perhaps is the fact that the Sentinel now has its widest circulation as well as its biggest paid circulation and is now being sent abroad to the men and women in the armed service, reaching into the far corners of the earth. Encouraging also are the reports and comments of our readers in defense centers as well as foreign soil. One reader who moved away several months ago told us this week he never really appreciated the home paper until he left here and now it seemed to be getting better.

Incidentally our paid circulation now is twice as great as when the present publisher took over a little over five years ago. And we hope the prospective 52 percent cut in news print does not affect us too much.

ACTION SORELY NEEDED TO PRESERVE DAIRIES

Although OPA has granted a few slight increases in milk prices to producers where the distributors were willing to absorb such increases, no action has been taken toward preserving that part of the dairy industry which has not yet been forced into liquidation. Director E. L. Peterson of the state department of agriculture pointed out in a recent statement. He urged that congress remove price restricted policies as they are now operative, or at least relax them. At the same time he pointed out that Oregon agriculture is unalterably opposed to the use of subsidies.

On the subject of milk, he declared that unless a relaxing in prices by OPA occurs, only further liquidation may be expected for the dairy industry. He deplored the present situation because "there is no way possible to bring back dairy production within four or five years' time once liquidation has taken place, due to the fact that animals must be raised from calves to replace those sold for slaughter."

He charges that those responsible for the food program, even though they say that dairy products are a prime essential and must be provided, are permitting the OPA, through its control of prices and its unbending attitude, to defeat their purpose.

Turning to subsidies, Peterson cites the Austrian winter field pea situation as an example of what happens in the use of subsidies. "The Triple A supported the price of these peas at 5 cents per pound," he pointed out, "until it now appears the Triple A holds 43 million pounds of last year's crop and is taking the 100 million-pound crop of 1943. Recently came the statement that there would be no support price for Austrian winter field peas in 1944."

The result of the Triple A activity on these peas was to give impetus to the building of a large pea growing enterprise in Oregon on an artificial basis, which at least to some extent will collapse of its own weight when price supports are withdrawn.

"I feel this is a good example of how subsidies operate. The congress must make up its mind now whether or not the federal treasury is going to undertake the task of paying the grocery bills of 130 million people, as well as an undetermined number of countries."

MAKING MONEY

We're making more money faster than we ever have before—and it amounts to \$1,100 a year for each man, woman and child in the country. What's more, we're saving it at the rate of \$284 each. That means that a family of five with an income of \$5,500 a year which saves \$1,420 a year represents the average for the country. The base figures for this conclusion appeared in a recent Department of Commerce report which found national income running at the rate of 143 billion dollars a year and individual savings at an annual rate of 37 billion dollars.

What this means to community business: The potential customers of the local stores and service agencies have more money, but they're also saving money. That's just what both the government, fighting inflation, wants them to do; and it's what the local business man right now wants them to do, too, because if we were all spending all of our income, there would be such great scarcities that rationing programs would have to be instituted on a lot of new commodities.

The Department of Commerce says most of the savings are "highly liquid," which means that they can be turned rapidly into cash and, therefore, "constitute a latent inflationary threat." The Third War Loan will dream off a sizeable slice of "liquid" savings, putting the money where it is more likely to be held for post-war spending which will probably be needed to bolster the national economy.

Washington Letter

(By Harris Ellsworth)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9.—Now we are told by Charles E. Wilson, acting head of the War Production Board (during the absence of Donald Nelson who is in Egypt and is not expected home for several weeks), that so far as producing alumina from clay is concerned, there may or may not be manpower difficulties in Oregon and Washington but that is not the immediate reason for refusing to permit the construction of an alumina-from-clay plant.

Not long ago, you may recall, the WPB announced refusal of permission to build such a plant—or plants—because of the shortage of manpower. Now, Wilson says, we no longer need the additional aluminum supplies. In fact, and I quote him word for word: "We have aluminum running out of our ears."

Some forms of manufactured aluminum are needed, he says, such as extrusions and forgings and castings—but not raw aluminum—there is plenty of that. So we no longer need to consider developing new processes for extracting the light metal from clay.

There is a small stockpile of bauxite that has been shipped in from across the Caribbean and shipping is easy from there now due to the elimination of the submarine menace. The bauxite deposits in Arkansas are sufficient to last about two years at the present rapid rate of mining. Wilson estimates, therefore, that we have ample raw aluminum for three years. He had already voiced the opinion that it would take about three years to get the three proposed alumina-from-clay plants into commercial production on a satisfactory scale.

This information was developed in a meeting of some Oregon and Washington members of congress with Mr. Wilson. Near the end of the conference, since I could not make certain things he had said add up, I asked some questions.

Here they are—almost exactly word for word (we did not have a stenographic report of the meeting):

Question: We only have three years of alumina supply in sight in this country?
Answer: Yes.

Q. And it will take three years to get the clay process into production on a quantity basis?

A. Yes.

Q. Does that mean that you and the War Production Board calculate that the war will end some little time before our three year supply of alumina is exhausted?

A. Oh,—No!

In view of the well known fact that we can obtain aluminum from only two sources—by boat from South America or by taking it from our own clay deposits—after the Arkansas deposits of bauxite are exhausted, I am still wondering just what sort of magic Mr. Wilson and the War Production Board would use to make airplanes to fight with if the war should happen to go against us and the Caribbean closed to shipping again. Sounds to me as if they would take a longer gamble on this vital metal than most folks would.

We should, we must, develop our own source of aluminum. We will be helpless in the modern world unless we do. We should do it now. If it is necessary to do it in spite of the WPB, it somehow must be done.

The committee (unofficial) of Members of Congress from Oregon, Washington and California that was organized last week to investigate and protest the recent WPB directive stopping the allocation of war contracts on the Pacific Coast due to the manpower shortage is doing some effective work—and getting some amazing information.

Last week we interviewed some executives from "down town" and here is about what they told us:

Everything is going fine. Special committees from the Manpower Commission working in conjunction with WPB, and having local regional authority will review and pass upon future contracts (including renewal and new) and will approve them if local investigation reveals sufficient manpower available. Thus, they point out, no really deserving plant will be put out of business.

This committee is meeting again today and I am hoping we shall be able to dig up some further information that may be a bit more encouraging.

Yesterday I heard Senator Brewster of Maine report on what he observed on his recent trip around the world with the party of Senators. The five senators are reporting their findings to the Senate yesterday and today—in a secret session. The revelations are amazing—and are not encouraging. The press reports are merely the thin outline. The facts that fill in this skeleton report are convincing. Put into very few words, the report of Brewster is simply that, while our Army and

CHURCHES

FIRST BAPTIST

Rev. George E. Hardy
Sunday church school 9:45. Mrs. H. H. Weeldreyer, Supt. 11:00 morning worship. "Life Is A Task." 6:30 Baptist Youth Fellowship. Mrs. W. C. Martin, sponsor. 7:30 "Happy evening service, 'A Hot Foot.' Wednesday, 8:00 p. m. choir rehearsal. Mrs. Helen Judy Hardy, director. Thursday, 8:00 p. m. midweek service, prayer and Bible study in the book of Hebrews.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Bible school, 9:45. worship and communion, 11:00. Sub. "Christ Challenge to Man." Evening service young people, 6:30. Preaching 7:30. Fifteen minute silent worship in auditorium at 7:15. Prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30. Roy Hands, S. S. Supt. L. P. Nebelung, minister.

PRESBYTERIAN

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Mrs. L. W. Coiner, superintendent. At 11:00 a. m. Rev. James Aiken Smith of Salem will fill the pulpit. Intermediate Christian Endeavor, 5:00 p. m. Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:00 p. m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

West Main Street
Sabbath school, 9:30 o'clock. Preaching service 11:00 o'clock. Every Saturday. Visitors welcome

FREE METHODIST

South 6th and Harrison
Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Preaching service 11:00 a. m. Evening service 7:45 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday 7:45 p. m.

ASSEMBLY OF GOD

Hilton T. Park, Pastor.
Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m. Young people's service at 6:30 p. m. Evening evangelistic service, 7:45 p. m. Tuesday night, prayer service, 7:45 p. m. Thursday night, preaching service, 7:45 p. m.

BLUE MOUNTAIN

Mrs. Betty Williams, pastor.
Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Morning service 11:00 a. m. Young peoples service 6:45 p. m. Charles G. Eastburn, leader. Evangelistic service 7:45 p. m. Bible study and prayer service Wednesdays 7:45 p. m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Rev. J. L. Maxwell, Pastor.
Mass each Sunday at 10:30.

METHODIST

Sunday church school, 9:45. S. L. Mackin, Supt. 11:00 morning worship. 6:00 Intermediate League 6:45 Youth Fellowship. 7:30 evening service.

Monday night 7:30 meeting of Brotherhood. Wednesday all day meeting of Ladies Bible class at the home of Mrs. Knaffle Haynes. Thursday night 7:30 prayer meeting.

CHURCH OF GOD

1060 East Adams Ave.
Sunday school 10:00 a. m. Morning worship 11:00 a. m. Young peoples meeting 7:00 p. m. Devotional service 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday 8:00 p. m.

Beginning Sunday, October 31, we will have Evangelistic services each evening for a period of at least two weeks with Rev. J. D.

Navy are doing a splendid job winning the war, we are bungling the civilian follow-up and the British are doing a good job—incidentally taking credit to themselves for much of the relief work that we are doing.

Kermutt of Klamath Falls as the speaker.

We invite you to meet with us to worship God.
Roy E. Hutchison, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Sunday school at 9:45; forenoon service, 11, subject, "Doctrine of Atonement." Evening service second Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p. m. The Bible, Christian Science literature and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy may be borrowed or purchased before or after the Wednesday service.

Picked Up On Main

Bill Thum's Rooster

The principal topic of Bill Thum's conversation up till Tuesday was about his prize rooster and how fast the rooster was growing. Bill got the rooster with the idea that he would sort of chaperone his prize hens and whip them into more egg laying. The rooster certainly had a warm spot in Bill's heart until Bill got to figuring on the amount of high priced feed the fowl consumed to keep going and decided right then the male bird was a liability in his pen. Bill had rooster for dinner yesterday.

City Slickers

Traffic signals and city life don't bother the city slickers. Take Glenn Flatters for instance. Glenn, who is alleged to have political ambitions and craves to be Cottage Grove's little dictator in the form of mayor knows his way about the city hall, but when called on to find his way out of the brush in what you might call Cottage Grove's back yard, he gets lost. Friends are alleged to have had to rescue him from the Cougar Bend country when he went hunting the first of the week.

A real old mountain boy, however is Hap (Daniel Boone) Wolfard. When that boy dons his deer skin cap and takes to the woods in eastern Oregon, the folks back home just naturally keep the grease warm. They know he'll bring in the venison.

THE COLD BATH

By Dr. H. A. Hagen

Cold baths are ideally suited for stimulating lacking or disturbed metabolism. They have served well in obesity, diabetes, and especially in gouty-rheumatic conditions. Their effect is increased markedly if they are preceded by warm applications for preparing the way to dissolve and eliminate toxic substances. If the circulation is not properly functioning, if there are blood congestions in any part of the body, the liver, the lungs or the head, the draining action of the cold bath can be made good use of quite successfully. For nervous patients the varied partial baths are good sleep inducing sedatives. The use of cold baths in fevers such as infectious diseases connected with high temperatures, for instance in scarlet fever, or typhus, requires some caution and it is indicated to use instead of cold baths somewhat tepid ones, with the mercury between 64 and 77 degrees Fahrenheit.

The duration of cold baths is very short, that is they are taken until the bather has a feeling of warmth which occurs usually after four to twenty seconds. In all cold baths there is a decided cold reaction in the beginning which in the case of foot and arm baths can be quite violent but which usually, still during the bath, changes into a uniform feeling of comfortable warmth. This feeling of warmth in some cases is inter-

SPINAL ADJUSTMENT A GREAT THERAPEUTIC AGENT

MEDIO ADMITS LARGE POSSIBILITIES

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." The non-existence of a panacea for ills of the human body would seem to justify a plurality of remedial agencies and methods of treatment.

Extended investigation, together with large and increasingly successful use of certain manipulative treatments directed especially to the spinal region, has driven home the positive conviction that we have in these methods a therapeutic agent of far greater adaptability and larger curative possibilities than has ever been surmised by physicians who have not turned a searchlight glance beneath the surface of absurdity.

—From Results from Cultivation of a Neglected Field by
Jay H. Radley, M.D.
DR. H. A. HAGEN

rupted by shooting pains. The latter symptom is a signal to terminate the bath. The sensation of warmth is an indication of the beneficial effect of the bath, and in that case appears after the bath.

Like other cold applications, cold baths require a certain amount of preparation and disposition. The first condition is that the body is completely warmed up. "A person who is warmed through by staying in a heated room or after hard working or walking, is in the proper condition for a cold bath. He that is cold, suffers from cold feet, has fits of shivering, should not take a cold bath until he has first warmed himself by vigorous exercise or walking."

A certain time of the day for the cold bath cannot be given, as this is entirely dependent on living conditions, constitution, etc. But the most expedient way of taking a cold bath is (with the exception of certain partial baths) to take it right after getting out of bed, that is either early in the morning, or late in the evening after one has spent some time in bed to warm up. Individuals with very tender constitutions should not take cold baths in the evening.

CANNING IMPORTANT

To the Editor: Once more at this time of year I would like to remind your readers of the story of the ant and the grasshopper. It is true that many people have been canning this year who didn't can before or at least for several years. But before Christmas or in January at least there will be many calls for food relief right here in this productive valley. That conditions will be much more acute this year than usual is apparent to most people. The fact is known that the pack of local commercial canneries and driers nearby is taken over by the gov-

ernment will reduce canned goods on the store shelf. It is well known that hundreds of bushels of tomatoes and prunes that should have been handled by industrial plants have been refused due to conditions in the plants. Therefore people who usually buy canned goods will have an opportunity to can their own. For those who need them there are still plenty of blackberries and apples to can. As one woman recently from the middlewest said, "If any one starves to death in Oregon it is their own fault."

A READER.

Make Straw Hats in U. S.
Straw-hat making has become a large domestic industry. Baltimore factories have put that city first in U. S. production, though the industry began in Massachusetts in 1804.

BEST CARS

We offer you the best selection of used cars money can buy in the following makes and models:

- 1941 Pontiac sedan, radio and heater.
- 1941 Ford Super DeLuxe sedan.
- 1940 Plymouth DeLuxe sedan, radio and heater.
- 1940 Mercury sedan, heater.
- 1935 Chrysler sedan.
- 1932 Chevrolet sedan.

MARTIN MOTORS

Your Pontiac Dealer
24 North 9th Street

"Electric power has never been too little or too late. . ."
—J. A. KRUG, Director, Office of War Utilities, WPB.

But here's why Uncle Sam asks you to use your electrical equipment wisely!

1. TO SAVE MATERIALS—copper, steel, tungsten, zinc, rubber and other critical materials used to repair or replace electrical equipment.
2. TO SAVE TRANSPORTATION—Hundreds of carloads of railroad space, over the nation, for electrical materials and for fuel.
3. TO SAVE FUEL—Of primary importance where coal or oil is used to run electric generating plants.
4. TO SAVE MANPOWER—All along the line—from manufacturing lamp bulbs to maintaining electric power service.

What Can You Do? Avoid Waste!

Everyone can help conserve these vital materials and resources just by avoiding the wasteful use of communications, fuel, transportation and electricity. It's your job and yours to look ahead and use everything we have wisely. In the end, it's going to mean fewer burned-out lamp bulbs, fewer replacements; your electric range and other equipment will last years longer.

In War Any Waste Is a Crime.
Do Not Waste Electricity Just Because No Ration Tickets are Required!

Mountain States Power Company

"A Self-Supporting, Tax-Paying, Private Enterprise"

Hardware

and

Logging Supplies

Graber - Gettys

Dependable Hardware