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WE'LL HAVE TO LIVE DOWN THE ODOR

Those who read Congressman Ellsworth's letter appearing in this issue of The Sentinel will get a little insight into what's happened to our prospects of developing alumina from clay. After considerable stalling it apparently develops that the Alumina Company of America isn't going to permit the development of our clay deposits, here and nowhere else in the United States. The question of the feasibility of the process does not seem to enter into the picture.

The whole situation boils down to the point where the Alcoa wants to control the aluminum output whether it's in the interest of national welfare or not and will continue to pull for the foreign bauxite deposits. Apparently the selfish interests of the Alcoa must be served and be damned with national welfare or economy. If the war lasts long enough and we exhaust our raw aluminum stock pile, we'll just have our pants down.

HELP WANTED, BUT NO HELP AVAILABLE

The "Help Wanted" column of the average newspaper these days is probably the biggest in the history of the newspaper, particularly in the larger centers, where you can read plea after plea of firms and individuals wanting help, but with the manpower situation growing more critical, help of any sort is getting harder to get. In this connection the Oregon Business and Tax Research Inc., asks the six four dollar question, "Why do county budgets continue to carry large amounts for relief and aid to the aged when there are jobs for every one?" It isn't that the extra tax is difficult to pay at the present time, but the average taxpayer is beginning to wonder what the tax load will be when the employment situation gets back to normal, say 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 unemployed. (Now they tell us we have scraped the bottom of the barrel with less than 1,500,000 people unemployed. In 1929, the peak year of our prosperity, there were 3,500,000 unemployed in the nation).

The current bulletin from the Oregon Business and Tax Research says in part:

"The thirty-six counties in Oregon budgeted \$720,312 from property tax revenue for their share of general relief costs in the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. Of this amount 410,687 was expended for general relief, medical and hospital care through the Public Welfare Commission, leaving an unexpended balance in the general relief funds of the various counties of \$309,625. General relief and the budgeting expression, 'general assistance,' are the same thing.

"The total amount budgeted by the counties for their share of the 1942-43 old age assistance program in Oregon was \$1,379,891. Of this amount the counties spent \$1,237,517, which left a \$142,374 unexpended balance in the old age assistance funds of the counties. Thus property owners in Oregon during 1942-43 paid more than a half million dollars in taxes that were not spent for the purposes for which they were budgeted. Some counties budgeted more than twice as much as the actual expenditures for general relief. Klamath County, for instance, budgeted \$20,000 for 1942-43 and spent only \$9,047, according to official records made available by the Public Welfare Commission. Clatsop county budgeted \$17,000 and spent \$9,171. Coos, Jackson, Lane, Polk and Union also have a wide variation between budgeted and actual amounts expended. Multnomah county really hits the jack pot with a 1942-43 budget of \$188,602 for general relief and expenditures for the year of \$10,873. There were about 1700 persons left on the general relief roll in Multnomah county during September, 1943, which accounted for the sharp dip in relief costs in that county during the last fiscal year."

TURN LOOSE THE WILDCATS

The people of the United States are being constantly told by Washington officials that they must get along with less and less gasoline, fuel oil, etc. For months experts in the oil industry have shown official Washington that our known oil reserves are being used much more rapidly than new reserves are being discovered, because official Washington, in the face of rising costs of production, refuses to grant crude oil price increases sufficient to encourage wildcatting for new oil supplies to replace dwindling reserves.

Commenting on the seriousness of the situation, the National Petroleum News says: "The need for oil is so critical that there should be a crusading campaign to discover and produce fresh supplies. The Administration is calling upon the people to crusade for rubber, to save their fats, to bring in scrap iron, to provide blood for transfusions. All these are futile if there isn't enough oil to carry on the war. A supply barely sufficient for military needs is of no value if essential civilian needs are not taken care of, and there is a serious question whether we are not already cutting too far into essential civilian needs. It isn't a question of how much it costs to produce oil, it is a question of how to get a maximum number of wildcats to risk the greatest amount of money in even the most fool places in the country to find oil."

And that is horse sense for the regulators to consider. What good are regulators and price-fixers if their policies leave us with nothing to regulate or nothing to buy?

DECREES DON'T PRODUCE COWS

For sometime past the American people have been reading that they can expect butter and milk rationing. They are therefore partially prepared for such drastic steps. The civilian butter reserve is at the vanishing point, which means that our milk supply is below needed amounts.

Farm labor costs, dairy feed, seed and everything the dairy farmer uses, have shown either normal or abnormal rises. No matter how fine our economic planners spin their theories, all of them combined cannot produce a milk cow in less than three years, by law, executive decree, or otherwise.

There is just one way to get more milk, and that is to allow the farmer who produces it a fair and reasonable profit based on the cost of production and the labor involved. Until that is done, the milk, butter and cheese supply will grow shorter and there is no use in kidding the American people about the issue.

The New Eugenics—"Don't sell all your steers; keep fifty for breeding purposes." Foregoing alleged to be from an OPA letter to a cattle man.—Pendleton E.O.

Washington Letter

(By Harris Ellsworth)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16—Another session this week, this time with members of the Production Executive Committee of the War Production Board along with A. H. Bunker, head of the light metals division of WPB. Wilson (Acting WPB Chairman) presided and did most of the talking, with Mr. Bunker to furnish statistics and technical knowledge as called for. The members of the PEC—including a couple of Army Generals and some Admirals—said nothing.

Once more we were told that the three alumina-from-clay plants previously approved for construction—one in Wyoming, one in South Carolina, and one in the Northwest—would not be approved now.

There is a little bauxite left in Arkansas—enough to last about two years. We have a small stockpile—about one year's supply. After that—unless we can keep the sea lanes open, we will have no alumina at all!

In the face of these facts (which were fully admitted at both meetings), WPB to date refuses to consider developing a means of producing alumina in our own country. The thing smells to high heaven.

After the subject had been pretty well threshed over in the meeting, and we were about ready to leave (in disgust), Representative Coffee (D., Wash.) asked Mr. Bunker, (who, by the way, in private life is a top executive for Alcoa), who owns the bauxite deposits in South America. The reply was that the bauxite is principally owned by the Alumina Company of America, but the British Aluminum Company has some holdings there also!

Coffee then said: "Thanks, gentlemen, I think that gives us the answer to our question." And the meeting broke up.

Why did Wilson and WPB previously approve the alumina-from-clay plants and then some 60 days later reverse their decision? That question has been a hard one to get answered. It was not yet been officially answered—probably never will be. Two rumors appeared this week which, if they are true, give an unofficial but rather nasty answer:

Rumor No. 1—Aluminum interests have only very recently completed negotiations for the purchase of some West Coast shipping facilities—assumption is such a deal insures post-war importation of bauxite from the very rich Dutch East Indies deposits.

Rumor No. 2—Aluminum interests did not complete negotiations for control of one of the three proposed alumina-from-clay plants thus giving them little or no interest in the proposed further development of alumina from clay in the United States.

These reports are passed along for whatever they may be worth. We are entitled to a much better and more reasonable answer than has thus far been given officially—after the fact stands reaffirmed and undisputed by anyone that, if we have planes made of aluminum to use in fighting this war after three years—or to use in defending the country in the future—the raw material must be shipped in from South America (or from the East Indies, when and if we get control of them again) . . . unless WPB again changes its mind, back to its first decision, and permits the further development of Alumina-from-clay within the boundaries of the United States.

It will be recalled that the first objection to the alumina-from-clay plant in the Northwest was because of a shortage of manpower. That objection has not recently been advanced as the main objection.

But the manpower problem on the West Coast has not been entirely settled. Last Saturday, just after writing the weekly letter, I sat with a committee of Pacific Coast Congressmen and we heard heads of WPB, WMC, Army, Navy and Maritime Commission explain the Nelson manpower directive of September 18th, and how it had affected purchases and the letting of contracts on the West Coast. The hearing lasted from ten in the morning (Saturday) until six in the evening. The stenographic report of the proceedings for the day is a volume 2 1/2 inches thick (typewritten). It is on my desk now in original form, so that I may correct any errors made in transcribing my questions and comments. But briefly, here is what we learned:

Order of September 18th was definite and final. Stopped contracts and purchases. However, Army, Navy and Maritime Commission had not actually cancelled any contracts or placed new contracts elsewhere—they apparently were waiting clarification or modification of the order.

Out little committee went into action October 5th. On October 8th, the services received a supplemental order modifying and clarifying the September 18th or-

Ex Libris... By William Sharp

SLANG in the 'WAACS'
By ALL-OUT ARLENE
By R. I. PHILLIPS



Real Admiral S. A. Taffinder, newly appointed Commandant of the 13th Naval District. Admiral Taffinder retains his post as Commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, a billet which he has held since March 31, 1942.

This is a family war. Put your War Bond buying through the payroll savings plan on a family plan, which means figure it out yourself.

Our second hearing was held on the 9th.

Whether the activities of the committee had anything to do with the second or clarifying order, which did smooth things out considerably, no one will ever know—but the dates are interesting as a matter of coincidence, if nothing else. At any rate, as matters now stand, purchases will be made as formerly and contracts will be let as formerly—with the provision that regional committees will pass upon such contracts as may be open to question on the subject of manpower.

No action in the House again this week, but the program for next week, just received, indicates resumption of legislative business after what seems to have been an unreasonably long period of inactivity.

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

That new cooking range, whether it be gas, electric or otherwise, is something to look forward to when the War is won. But you can start saving now to buy it. Put a definite amount, every payday, ten percent of your pay check . . . into War Bonds today.



When your Bonds mature you will have the money ready for that new range. You will have made a good investment, getting back \$4 for every \$2. And your purchase of War Bonds is helping that boy, husband or sweetheart on the fighting front. U. S. Treasury Department

Disappearance of Meteor
The disappearance of a meteor may be explained by its passing through our atmosphere and emerging again into space, or it may be that the atmospheric friction has consumed it; that is, it has been worn away to fine particles of dust which may settle without our becoming aware of it.

Turks Look Westward
In 1923 Turkey looked westward for its fashions, its comforts, its conveniences. The familiar fez was outlawed, gave way to cap, derby, fedora, and straw so that the Turk would look and feel more like an American or European. Women showed their faces, took up professional and business careers, appeared in classrooms and laboratories. Polygamy was banned. Women were assured equal rights.

Develop Hydro-electric Power
Approximately 19 of the 25 million United States hydro-electric power potential has been developed.
Salesbooks, receipt books, book-keeping systems. The Sentinel.

While the multitude cheers—we seldom feel the bruises of battle. But after the game—or after any exercise for that matter, rub on

NYALGESIC

for sprains or strains, muscular soreness, the after effects of over-exercising. Nyalgesic is the universal liniment—it warms the tissues, cools the pain. In shaker-top bottle . . . not greasy or sticky . . . remember the name . . . Nyalgesic. Only at our Nyal Drug Store.

BROWN'S DRUG STORE

GILMORE SUPER SERVICE

129 North 9th St. Phone 252

WITH WINTER WEATHER AHEAD NOW IS A GOOD TIME FOR MOTOR CHECK UP.

C. O. Clark, Prop.

Keeping Well

An accurate, written daily record of everything that concerns a sick person should be kept. The information on it serves as a guide in the doctor's conclusions and recommendations. It provides a definite place for his instructions. Through its use, misunderstanding can be prevented when more than one person is helping with the patient's care.

As a means of preventing bedsores, wash any part of the body that is under even fairly constant pressure at least twice daily with soap and water. Massage gently to stimulate circulation.

Bars of the sleeping crib or play pen should be close enough together that the baby cannot get his head caught between them. Side fastenings should have locks that cannot be unfastened accidentally.

For the bed patient as for the well person, good posture is important. In all positions, the back should be kept straight. If the patient is permitted to have his head raised, three pillows should be used in such a way that the chest is held high and the neck and back in a straight line.

Gas Taxes Drop
In calendar year 1942 revenues from gasoline taxes decreased 11 per cent below 1941 and 8 per cent below 1940. January, February and March decreases this year below corresponding months of 1942 amounted to 34.2, 38 and 29.5 per cent, indicating steeply declining revenues. Figures from 45 states show Tennessee and Kansas were the only states with slight increases—about 2 per cent above March, 1941, in each case.

Screens From Cotton Fiber
Cotton fibers, impregnated to make them durable, are now used to manufacture house screens.

Wheat Came From Asia
Wheat, the source of our daily bread, had its origin in Asia.

Kent's Market

Just returned from a vacation in Colorado and Kansas. Enjoyed their hospitality but prefer rain and mud to wind and dust.

Be seen 'n next week.

War Production Board Urges Conservation Of Electricity

A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO:

1. Eliminate all waste in use of electric appliances.
2. Conserve Electricity in every possible way in your use of lights and appliances.

The basic objective of this program is to conserve critical resources by conserving electricity.

1. Conservation of electricity is essential to victory because
 - (a) Saving electricity means saving coal, or oil, or gas which are used to produce it.
 - (b) It means saving in manpower, directly or indirectly, which releases men and women for more essential purposes.
 - (c) It means saving in critical materials such as copper, tungsten, and molybdenum which are used in light bulbs but so badly needed for fighting equipment.
2. Conservation of electricity is a home-front duty for every man, woman and child whether at home or at business, whether at play or at work. Although individual contributions may be small, they can yield tremendous savings in fuels, materials, and manpower when undertaken by each and every person.

To obtain savings in electricity, residential, rural, commercial, and industrial users must all be enlisted in the conservation program. Each can do specific jobs.

Among the ways in which electricity can be saved by residential and rural consumers are the following:

- (1) Conservation in lighting use
 - (a) Turn off all lights not actually needed.
 - (b) Turn off fans, radios, and other electrical appliances when not needed.
 - (c) Keep lamp bulbs, reflectors and fixtures clean.
 - (d) When large bulbs burn out and replacement is necessary, use smaller ones if they will give the required illumination.
- (2) If electricity is used for refrigeration
 - (a) Don't keep refrigerator temperature too low.
 - (b) Never leave refrigerator door open.
 - (c) Let foods cool before placing in refrigerator.
 - (d) Reset refrigerator temperature control to normal after quick freezing.
 - (e) Defrost regularly.
 - (f) Turn off refrigerator prior to departure for any great length of time.
 - (g) Keep refrigerator properly repaired.
- (3) If electricity is used for cooking
 - (a) Do not use the range for heating the kitchen.
 - (b) Use less water for cooking.
 - (c) Use thrift cookers where possible.
 - (d) Keep the range clean and properly adjusted.
 - (e) Turn the heating unit down and cook on stored heat as much as possible.
- (4) If electricity is used for heating water
 - (a) Do not waste hot water. Do not let hot water run when washing dishes, shaving, etc.
 - (b) Repair leaky hot water faucets.
 - (c) Turn off water heater prior to departure for any great length of time.
 - (d) Heat only as much water as is necessary.

Specific savings which can be made by commercial establishments are outlined in the "Report on Voluntary Conservation Program for Electric Utilities" prepared under the sponsorship of the Office of War Utilities, War Production Board. In addition, the following principal conservation measures are suggested:

- (1) Turn off all lights not needed.
- (2) Turn off all fans and other electric appliances when not needed.
- (3) Hotels should place cards in rooms requesting that lights and fans be turned off when not needed.
- (4) Use electrical equipment, particularly cooking and heating devices efficiently.

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

Mountain States Power Co.

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