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THINGS NEEDED TO BE DONE

We did not head this article "some post-war projects that need to be done" because more than likely the term "post-war projects" will be pretty well used and possibly abused before most of us get around to doing them. Cottage Grove can stand many improvements, about as many as any place we know and there is no harm in doing a little future planning. We could not very well start now since neither the material or labor is to be had.

Here are some of the things that have been mentioned: Sooner or later we shall have a sewerage disposal plant. Either the state or federal government will see to that. And among other things the beautification of the banks of the Coast Fork river through the city limits. An athletic stadium at the high school grounds with possibly a heated swimming pool combined with the stadium and if not a swimming pool with proper facilities at the city park. A swimming pool and recreational grounds have been talked of at the Cottage Grove dam, but distance at the sanitation of the water supply at that point is a factor against the swimming pool. However the Rod and Gun club has plans for making a recreational project on the east side of the Cottage Grove lake and these will be discussed at length at a later date.

The need of an office building has also been mentioned along with the need of additional housing facilities and if you doubt housing facilities are needed, just try and rent a modern house here.

Topping the list possibly are plans to remember the boys and girls of the present war, first with the names of men and women to be erected temporarily at a prominent spot and later to be transferred to a metal plaque.

Another thing that has been frequently mentioned, but like Mark Twain's remark about the weather, "everybody talks about it but nobody does anything" and it's a fact that up to now little or nothing has been done to remove the fire traps from the town's main drag.

At some future date, not too far distant we hope, the clubs and civic organizations will sponsor one or more projects. When they do the least any individual can do is to lend a sympathetic cooperation.

BIG CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

As soon as the bans on various construction materials and manpower are lifted, some thirty billions of dollars worth of construction will get under way, according to a study just completed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Included will be about a million private homes. While these do not represent the bulk of the projected building work to be done after the war, they are of greater interest not only to builders, but to bankers, furniture and equipment dealers and retailers generally in individual communities.

In the average U. S. community, according to the association's computations, an average of \$516 will be spent for construction for each person in the population, and of this amount, an average of \$22 per person in present population will be spent on home construction.

With these figures, business groups may readily compute the likely post-war construction prospects for their own communities, and armed with that data, they will be in a position to plan for the resumption of normal peacetime pursuits—making due allowance for their own ideas of the extent to which their own community prospects may vary from the national average because of special circumstances, which often are known only locally.

WORTH REMEMBERING

Through official propaganda in the shape of speeches by public officials, printed statements from government bureaus and departments, and by government sponsored films, American citizens have been led to believe that the government's socialized electric power plants have given this nation something indispensable to our war effort.

For the past ten years, the federal power program has to the extent it was developed, retarded the normal expansion of many privately financed electric plants such as were built in this country for the preceding fifty years.

But here is a factual pin with which to prick the balloon of those who lead the people to believe that government-owned power plants saved the day for war industries.

How is it that nowhere in the country has a war industry been hampered for lack of power, even though there was no government power plant within hundreds of miles of it? How is it that the most active industrial sections in the United States, not served by government plants, have been able to secure all the power they needed? And how is it that there has been no rationing of electric power, even to private citizens anywhere in the country?

As a matter of fact, our war effort would be absolutely paralyzed without the nation's highly taxed private electric industry.

A FRIEND OF MAN

Well it's queer, said he; but you seldom find
A lover of trees in a prison cell
Or doing a wrong of any kind;
It's in stuffy rooms the criminals dwell,
I've watched the world and the ways of men,
And those who are bronzed by the summer sun
And know the secrets of field and glen
Aren't apt to be near when wrong is done.
For crime is bred in the crowded streets,
But the man who bothers with plant and tree
And is friend to the humblest flower he meets,
Is likely a friend of man to be.

—Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin

One way to cover a mediocre past is to build a splendid future over it.

Some of the girls have discovered that you get out of a sweater only what you put in it.

White lies are out for the duration, says the canteen hostess; the ones she hears are in technicolor.

Washington Letter

(By Harris Ellsworth)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1943—Apparently the fuss that has been so effectively stirred up by the members of Congress from the states of Oregon and Washington regarding the development of a domestic source of aluminum from clay is having a healthy effect. I have heard unofficially that the alumina-from-clay plants may be approved in the near future. The facts are so compelling in favor of this development, however, that it seems almost a certainty that this report, unofficial as it is, must be correct.

It is unfortunate but true that decisions both for and against the production of alumina-from-clay have been kicked around Washington for more than six months. When the various war agency committees and the light metals division of WPB had finally been cleared, the question was up for final decision by the WPB itself. In June, the three proposed plants were approved. Then, during the summer came word that the proposed plant for the northwest was denied because of the manpower situation.

Back in Washington after the recess, members of Congress were informed that the manpower trouble was not the real reason for stopping the alumina-from-clay development. It was then stated that all three plants were denied because they were not needed. Mr. Wilson (acting WPB head) told us in the heat of the discussion last week that the plans had not only been denied once, but three times, by his production executive committee. The members of the committee were present when he said it, by the way. Now they have apparently seen the light. I hope so.

The House voted Thursday to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act and permit entrance of Chinese on a quota basis. Actually this is simply a friendly gesture to a valiant ally in our desperate war. It will not let down the bars to immigration nor will it flood the country with Chinese as some opponents of repeal would have us believe. No more than 105 Chinese will be admitted annually—and obviously none at all can cross the Pacific while the war is on.

The Chinese Exclusion Act issue had considerable political dynamite in it. Apparently the leaders of both sides of the House did not want a record vote on the question. Everyone agreed that the bill would surely pass, but there was no way to be certain how the record vote would look as to party division. Neither party wanted to appear as the party opposed to the repeal—an election year being just around the corner.

Consequently, by the simple parliamentary expedient of having a quorum call (roll call of the House to see if a quorum is present, which is done when a member makes the point that no quorum is present) an automatic roll call on passage of the bill was avoided. When the bill was up for final passage, the Speaker called a voice vote and declared the bill passed before any demand for a record vote—a vote by "yeas" and "nays"—could be made.

Three times this week I attended meetings that were billed as "strictly off the record." Being fairly large meetings, I doubt very much, however, that the proceedings of any of them were actually kept secret. As a matter of fact, I did not hear or see anything at any one of the three sessions—barring perhaps some specific statistics—that could do any damage in print.

The first of the off-record sessions was a meeting of Republican members of the house. I believe some 200 members were present to hear Senator Brewster of Maine tell about his trip around the world and to the various battle fronts this summer with the party of senators. The reports of the five senators have been covered at some length in various press reports. Brewster spoke frankly but in so far as giving any additional "inside dope" was concerned, I failed to hear much along that line.

The second "off the record" meeting was our 78-club session Tuesday night. The new republican members—new members of the 78th Congress—get together for dinner every Tuesday evening at the Continental Hotel, one of the hotels in the vicinity of Union Station, and quite close to the Capitol. We usually have a guest speaker and have had many men of prominence before us, including Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Admiral Yarnall, Harold Stassen, Bob Patterson, etc. Our committee on programs long ago decided to have every potential republican presidential candidate appear so that we could look them over—so to speak. We expect to hear Mr. Bricker of Ohio, Mr. Dewey of New York and any others prominently mentioned. This week Mr. Willkie spoke. The news that Wendell Willkie was scheduled to speak to the new

YOUR MONEY OR HIS LIFE!



Los Angeles Examiner

U. S. Treasury Department

Slugs Are Problem With Fall Rains

Slugs have become active as a result of recent rains. Baiting may be advisable soon, where slugs are present in damaging numbers in fall-seeded crops, states O. S. Fletcher, county agent.

Slugs now becoming active may cause serious damage to leguminous and other crops. At this time of the year, when the plant seedlings are coming through the ground, leguminous crops particularly provide an appetizing food for the slugs. The slugs even eat the seeds of clovers sown in the fall before they have a chance to sprout.

Test baiting to determine whether slugs are present, and the portion of the field infested, is recommended wherever slugs are a problem. The bait is put out in several parts of the field in small piles, each pile being marked with a stake. The baits should be examined after 24 hours, and if slugs are present, the whole field, or the infested areas, should be baited.

Slugs often work out from fence rows, pasture lands, or fields which were planted to legumes and were infested the previous year.

Experiments have shown a metaldehyde calcium arsenate bran bait to be the most effective treatment. This bait consists of 1 1/2 lbs. metaldehyde, 5 lbs. calcium arsenate, thoroughly mixed with 100 lbs. of bran or a similar carrier. This bait, either in the pellet or loose form, has proved effective. Pellets usually are easier to apply uniformly over the field, and may have the added advantage of remaining effective for a longer period.

The bait may be broadcast by hand or by a horn seeder. Four to five pounds to the acre, if evenly distributed and applied during fair weather, is enough and should greatly reduce slug numbers.

Metaldehyde calcium arsenate bran baits are available commercially under several trade names. Because it is difficult to mix the materials evenly, and because metaldehyde is very difficult to obtain, commercial baits are recommended.

Further information on slug control is given in Station Circular of Information 258, The Garden Slug and Its Control, available at the county agent's office.

Add to Leaning Tower

Sixty years after first sinking, another architect added another story to the leaning tower of Pisa but could not halt the continuous leaning. William of Innsbruck added the top two stories, making the columns on one side longer than on the other and retaining the center of gravity within the building. The tower was completed in 1350. The Campanile is 179 feet high. In addition to leaning it has sunk seven feet below its original level.

Enlarge Trucks

At Camp Stonemen, Calif., 18 trucks enlarged with scrap lumber do the work of 30 factory-size vehicles, saving annually 28,793 gallons of gasoline and 13,529 man-hours of truck drivers.

Ammunition Available

Farmers can get additional ammunition for control of predatory animals and game birds.

Victory Gardens

According to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, 20 million Victory gardens were planted in 1943.

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THE INSIDE STORY OF CHIROPRACTIC

CHIROPRACTIC recognizes the mechanism of natural cure and seeks to encourage its most efficient operation. Chiropractic attempts to establish normal innervation, and thus control physical and chemical conditions in the body. The structure of the body receives primary consideration, because disturbed structure may disturb body chemistry.

Because of this structural concept, the chiropractor is necessarily concerned with the problems of posture and trauma. The mechanism most involved in disturbed structure is the nervous system. The chiropractor corrects faulty structure in order to remove the structural cause of disease.

The body must bring about its own cure: "Only nature cures." Adjusting of faulty structure is not fighting or combatting disease. No attempt is made to employ force, coercion, or heroic measures. Symptoms are not suppressed nor functions restrained. Rather Chiropractic cooperates with the various organic activities of the body, and aids and assists those functions which are conducive to the more rapid development and the ultimate termination of disease processes.

No attempt is made to supply artificial anti-bodies, artificial hormones, artificial vitamins, or artificial enzymes to the body. Chiropractors consider it more rational to remove the interference, and re-establish normal innervation, so that the body can fulfill all of these functions itself, as it did before symptoms developed, or as it does in other persons presumably healthy.

Chiropractors meet the problem of disease or illness through the physical and mechanical approach, rather than through the chemical or drug approach. Under modern chiropractic the technique is painless. Frail, sick, aged, and feeble patients, even infants, are cared for without pain, or hazard. Its record in the alleviation of suffering, prevention of disease, and restoration of health has no equal.—From The Science and Logic of Chiropractic, by Dr. J. Robinson Verner, Researcher.

DR. H. A. HAGEN

THE ALL AMERICAN CAKE

Sent in by William L. Burge, S. 2/C, U.S.S. Saratoga. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Burge of Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Ingredients

- 2 cups of Hitler
- 1/2 cup of Mussolini
- 6 cups of Japs
- 1 Teaspoonful rising sun
- 1 Teaspoonful Manila for mixing

Sift Hitler 3 times through barbed wire, chop Mussolini, then crack and shell Japs. Add rising sun and beat like hell. Then add Manila, the more you beat the better. Grease pan Americans, pour mixture into it. Put in oven and slam Corregidor, turn on gas to 695,000 degrees, then go see gone with the wind. On returning home put on gas mask, open all doors and windows to let the odor out. Remove from oven and submerge in Atlantic ocean to cool. Bill reports that he is fine.

GRAVESIDE SERVICES FOR INFANTS

Graveside services were held at the Masonic I.O.O.F. cemetery for Edith Helen Wilken, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilken of Saginaw, who passed away late Saturday evening. Smith Funeral Chapel in charge.

Graveside services were held at the Masonic I.O.O.F. cemetery Monday for Baby Hewes, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hewes of Culp Creek, who passed away Sunday afternoon. Smith Funeral Chapel in charge.

Don't Waste Soap

Thrifty housewives do not waste soap. They experiment to find out just how much soap is required to make lively suds for various purposes, and use that amount. When suds die down, they add only enough to renew the lather to a peak of efficiency.

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