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W. C. MARTIN

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EXIT THE SMALL MINER

The small miner is on his way out to join the dodo bird and the horse and buggy age and it's doubtful if he can make a comeback. Commenting on the situation the current issue of the Ore Bin says priorities first cramped his style, next it was gasoline and rubber rationing and then the final blow was the lid clamped down on the gold mining.

It looks like the days when a man might make a strike and get rich over night are gone. To the small miner goes the credit of making a substantial contribution to our system of economy. Most important it looks like the old-fashioned idea of free enterprise and individual initiative and profit motive has faded at least for the present and then it looks from here as the small miner may have lots of company as lots of other little businesses have faded also. As to whether a comeback will ever be made depends on conditions and us; mostly us.

WOOD WASTES

There is a good deal of interest and rightly so regarding the utilization of our wood waste materials. There are those of course who are not interested and are not concerned. We hope the lumber industry's future isn't quite as dark as the oil industry at the present moment, which is facing a possible oil famine, as far as domestic oil is concerned after enjoying some thirty or forty years of prosperity and waste. How much lumber the present war will consume before it ends is merely a guess, but it may be an uncomfortable amount so far as concerns our national economy. In the meantime there is a tremendous waste in our lumbering; a waste that is causing concern to many.

As one lumber said not long ago the skunk Hitler has pointed the way for utilization of these wastes. In fact the Germans have made wood the chief source of war energy in the production of the various synthetics, resin, ligning, alcohol and yeast.

The wood wastes we now burn need to be put to work.

YOUR PROBLEM

A well-founded fear is growing concerning the future of small business. Total war has tended to centralize industry. Somehow the trend must be corrected. But in correcting it, the belief should not be allowed to develop that there is something wrong in size alone. This is a big country. It will always need the productive effort of big industry just as it will need the productive effort of little industry. Moreover the problems of both big and little industry will to a large extent always be inseparable. For example, the small business man cannot remain indifferent to the present danger of permanent socialization of industries.

If, when this war is over, the field of public ownership is extended to include basic industries employing large numbers of workers—and voters—the way will have been opened for the destruction of representative government. Any government that controls the jobs and resources of a people will not be content to play long the role of servant. Our basic industries at present are owned and operated by millions of private citizens under stringent public regulation. This is as it should be. The individuals who pioneer and take risks in the development of an oil well, a mine, a railroad or any other enterprise, should be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their efforts, just the same as the newsboy who spends months building up a clientele on a certain corner deserves his just reward.

When it comes to questions of property rights and rewards for achievement, all must receive the same treatment. It can be no other way. If these things are restricted or taken away from one group, as has again happened in the case of the coal mine owners, it is only a question of time before they are taken from others, even the newsboy.

"When government puts your money into business, then government takes control. Remember that government has no capital of its own. When it puts money into a partnership, it takes that money in taxes from the sweat of labor."—Edward Martin, Governor of Penna.

A gossip is defined as a person with a keen sense of rumor.

Smiles may not contribute to success, but they won't retard it.

THE CORRECT SHOE

With rationing spreading throughout our daily necessities, it is important for us to know what and how to buy. One of the most important articles of clothing to be considered is shoes, an item which is purchased without cognizance of things to look for and its relation to the health of the individual. And remember we must walk now.

Characteristics of a good shoe as stressed by university teachers, besides the broad heel, include a straight inner line. That is, the toe of the shoe should not go in to make a sharp point and there should be plenty of room for all the toes with no crowding. The shoes should fit snugly around the arch just as if a hand were grasping it tightly. The arch should be well supported, especially if one wears oxfords, which so often tend to fit loosely.

The shank may be flexible or stiff, depending on the individual foot. Some feet with strong arches need flexible shanks, while weak feet need the protection of the stiff shank. In addition, shoes must be properly fitted. A too-long shoe may cause as serious trouble as the too-short shoe. The toes must have room and the heel must fit—a combination last is the best. Then, too, the leather should be more or less porous, a feature not found in calf or patent. These leathers are often hot and uncomfortable.

Proper fitting of shoes includes a consideration of proper balance. With improperly fitted shoes and a too-high heel, the body is thrust into the unbecoming fatigue posture in which the abdomen protrudes, the chest sags and the chin leads.

The number of ills which may be reasonably traced to crippling shoes and bad foot habits are many. It is hoped that they will decrease with the return of the nation to comfortable shoes, even as good posture and better dispositions will surely result.

—Everybody's Health.
Dr. H. A. Hagen.

Insects Lie in Wait for Dried Food in House

Oregon homemakers have more dried foods around the house this year than ever before, a fact apparently not unknown to the moths, beetles and weevils that lie in wait for just such opportunities, says Miss Lois Lutz, extension specialist in home management at Oregon State college. There is really no need to feed these pests, says Miss Lutz, who describes them and their habits and tells how to avoid damage from the most common ones.

The Indian Meal moth in its larval stage is one common moth pest. It feeds readily on cereals and dried fruits. Several kinds of small reddish brown beetles and their larvae feed on cereals and dried fruits. In warm pantries and cupboards they reproduce continuously, as do all pantry pests. Bean weevil larvae feeding inside the bean eat little, round holes to the surface. The rice weevil and granary weevil feed much the same way on whole kernels of grain, but will also feed on breakfast cereals.

To protect your dried foods from these pests, Miss Lutz recommends that you clean cereals, crumbs and fragments of fruit from cracks in pantry or cupboard shelves. Scrub the area each month with a stiff brush and strong soapy water.

Make it a practice to always use up opened containers of cereals or dried fruits before opening another package. Miss Lutz advises. Always transfer the contents of open packages that might attract pests to containers with tight tops. A screw top jar is excellent for this purpose.

Heat-treating dried foods will prevent insect infestation. Heat kills insects and their eggs. Packaged foods may be heat-treated in their original containers either sealed or open. If opened, spread the contents in a shallow pan and place in an oven heated to 150 deg. F. for 20 minutes. To keep the oven from getting too hot, prop the door open a few inches. Unless in tight containers, food to be kept for long periods is best treated once each month.

Loose dried prunes and home dried fruits can be placed in a cheesecloth bag and dipped into boiling water for six seconds. Dry the fruits thoroughly and place in a tight container. Sulfur treated fruits will turn dark from this treatment, hence the advantage of having stored them carefully in the first place.

SEMPER BRITANNIA

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Air Force.

Heads erect you walk the world
with dignity
Your place is well established in
the sun
May future generations pause to
recognize
The value of a good job nobly
done.

When all the songs to the heroes
have been sung
And odes to the great and near
great have been read
I trust that many of these were
meant for you
For hope you kept alive when
hope was all but dead.
—W. R. Brown,
Los Angeles, California.

Salesbooks, receipt books, book-keeping systems. The Sentinel.

Uncle Sam Asks Everybody To Conserve!

by Not Wasting Electricity!
Here's How to Help . . .

1. Continue to use all the electricity you need for proper lighting and eye conservation. But, turn off lights when you no longer need them.
2. Eliminate unnecessary waste in the use of appliances. They will last longer and you will be conserving critical materials.
3. Conserve, whenever possible, in the use of promotional or display lighting, non-display lighting, non-essential interior and show case lighting and decorative or ornamental lighting, etc.

Mountain States Power Company

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Canol Project Started By Standard Oil Co.

Completion of the U. S. army vital oil projects in the Alaskan area will be hastened by several weeks and perhaps months through development of fuels and lubricants designed to work in temperatures as low as 70 degrees below zero it was disclosed today.

These products are expected also to prove of value in post-war development of sub-arctic regions, where conditions heretofore have caused almost complete mechanical shut down during winter months.

The Standard Oil Company of California revealed these new accomplishments in connection with the company's work as consultants and operators of pipe lines and refinery of the army's Canol project.

The company, it was stated, is in these activities at the request of the war department after the army had made plans for the project as a war measure. At that time the army called upon Standard of California to act as consultants and upon completion of the project to operate the pipe lines and refinery. The company agreed to the assignment with the stipulation that it would accept no profit for its services, and since that time has been acting for the war department on a non-profit basis through its operating subsidiary, Standard Oil Company of Alaska.

As described by research and development department of the company, products now available include a material which when added to motor fuel prevents ice clogging of the fuel lines at extreme sub-zero temperatures and a starting fluid applied by which motors will start instantly at 5 degrees below zero.

This starting fluid applied by a spray gun, hereafter will avert

the necessity for heating engines by blow torches.

Motorized equipment in the far north has been subjected to the army construction forces have frozen wastes to build and pipe lines which will help feed an American offensive against Japan.

The Canol Project is a large-scale undertaking by the army and involves a crude oil pipe line from producing fields at Norman Wells on the Mackenzie river to Whitehorse in Yukon Territory, and construction of a refinery at Whitehorse. There is also a network of pipe lines for aviation and motor gasoline from Skagway and Whitehorse.

START CONSUMER SURVEY

Census enumerators expect to visit 7,000 households in a nationwide survey to determine the availability of 115 types of goods. As a result of these studies, the Office of Civilian Requirements will have information from consumers to aid it in carrying out its function of maintaining an adequate supply of necessary civilian goods within wartime limits of manpower, materials, and manufacturing facilities.

THE REV. TED BURNS RETURNS TO REEDSPORT

News from Reedspoor last week was to the effect that the Rev. Ted Burns, former Cottage Grove and Reedspoor minister, had accepted a call from the Reedspoor Presbyterian church and would return there as local pastor. He

has recently been stationed at Huntsville, Arkansas. He left here about 18 months ago.

Need Training

The men it takes to operate the machines on one large battleship in the aggregate represent at least 1,500 years of training and 2,500 years of experience.

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Logging is planned to leave at least 32 acres of seed trees on every section of land. Insert — a winged Douglas fir seed

How the Forest Industries Reseed Logged-Off Lands

TREES can be regrown. Now November winds are opening cones on seed trees left in logging and sowing thousands of acres. Logging operators are guided by the industry's "Manual on Forest Laws and Practice in the Douglas Fir Region." It says: "Good practice requires that adequate provision for restocking be made on all operations, by leaving uncut not less than 5 per cent of each quarter-section well stocked with commercial tree species of seed-bearing size. This may be accomplished by:

See picture — 1. Marginal long corners between logged areas. 2. Strips along

creeks across valleys, along ridges or natural fire-breaks. 3. Staggered settings and reserving of uncut settings for a sufficient period to reseed cutover areas."

Oregon and Washington state forestry inspectors report a high rate of compliance by West Coast lumbermen with these requirements. Reseeding and protection from fire are regrowing the Douglas Fir forests. Governmental surveys show that the areas of second growth are gaining on the areas logged. Today, there are 8 million acres of junior forest on the West Coast! The forest industries are growing trees!

Enemy Fire!

Government and the citizen recognize the forest fire as an ally of the Nazi and the Jap. ALL THREE must be defeated. The West Coast forest industries appeal to all citizens to help KEEP WASHINGTON AND OREGON GREEN by enlisting in the fight against man-caused forest fires.

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LUMBER MARCHES FORWARD