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A FAMILY PROBLEM

As March 15th draws nearer, the average family will realize that next to winning the war, the most pressing public problem is taxation.

Published newspaper reports show that the national income for 1943 is estimated at about \$142,000,000,000, as compared with \$70,900,000,000 in 1939. War taxes to absorb abnormal earnings from war production, are justified. But when peace comes, our nation should be prepared to immediately adopt a revised tax schedule, or progress will be stifled.

To meet this situation, a constitutional amendment limiting the power of Congress to impose taxes on incomes, inheritances and gifts to a maximum rate of 25%, has been proposed, except in case of war emergency. If the legislatures of two-thirds of the states adopt a resolution requesting congress to call a convention for proposing an amendment to the Constitution, Congress must comply. Fifteen states have passed such a resolution.

Here is a definite program looking to the formulation of a practical peacetime tax structure. We should not wait until the momentum of industry has been slowed down before providing an incentive to keep it rolling.

MARK HOPKINS' LOG

It was Mark Hopkins, president of Williams College a hundred years ago, who made the famous remark that "the ideal college consists of a log of wood with an instructor at one end and a student at the other." Usually cited to stress individualized instruction, the definition presents another idea of equal importance in the log—the link, the common ground between teacher and pupil. And our wartime experience suggests that many pre-war educators had lost their logs.

They had got so far out of contact with their students that they could not guide them to the sort of training they needed.

Ralph E. Weeks, president of the International Correspondence Schools, says in a recent statement, "A clue to improved postwar training may be found by reviewing what happened in 1940. . . . With surprise, those in charge of training our young men to produce and operate the material of mechanized task forces discovered that our workers and soldiers alike lacked the necessary educational background to absorb technical training. In industry and the armed services the story was the same—inadequate basic education."

Mr. Weeks is in a position to know what he is talking about because thousands of men have been turning to his organization and to night schools, extension courses and other adult education projects for the study they found needed when war came upon them.

It is a curious paradox that correspondence courses should apparently have established a sympathetic contact between instructor and pupil in many cases where the public schools did not. The explanation lies only partly in the fact that the correspondence school pupil studies exactly what he wants and nothing else. Another factor is the method of instruction, which has been devised to help the student with his job. The importance of that approach to technical training is receiving general recognition now, but it has been the correspondence school principle from the beginning.

Mr. Weeks says, "Those responsible for training of themselves or others must combine more doing with postwar teaching in our schools and shops. Educators have too long told youth that this and that was so. We must provide opportunity to combine learning with practice and thus prepare for the next more involved job. Under our former concept of technical training a student might be able to chart the cycle of an internal-combustion engine but be unable to change the spark plugs on his father's car."

One writer, reporting the convention of the American Vocational Association, predicts with certainty a postwar "renaissance of learning" with emphasis on adult study—men and women seeking to make up what the war has taught them they missed in school. The educational page of the newspapers carry many items indicating that school and college officials have at last heard clearly the demand for methods that will relate instruction to the vocational needs of their pupils.

So the war has helped teach the teachers how to talk the students' language. And for those who cannot go back to school, the mail man will continue to serve the purpose of Mark Hopkins' log.

PROVIDENCE HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES

Some seem to be laboring under the impression that providence will take care of us during the rehabilitation period following the termination of the present conflict and that the Creator will make our plans for us much in the same manner as He sends rains and at one time sent Elijah manna from heaven. This attitude might be termed stretching our faith or letting nature take its course. In either case we are likely to suffer and stand a chance of losing a lot of the things we think we are fighting for. Henry Ford last week expressed the common sense view of what the future may hold in store for us when he said the matter was entirely up to us in how we view the future and in what we do.

We think the do nothing and let nature take its course attitude is one of the worst things that could happen to us, if we expect to have anything in the way of an opportunity to offer those returning from the armed forces. For instance we are thinking of those from south Lane county who are having something to do with air transportation. We would roughly estimate that out of the 450 odd young men and women who have left here to serve in the armed forces, at least fifty or more have a connection with airplane transportation, either as pilots, co-pilots, navigators, bombardiers, ground crew, etc., a job that will make them air travel conscious. These young people together with others who may like air transportation plus the members of the Cottage Grove flying club, either here or who expect to be here following the war will make quite a number of people who are what we might term air travel conscious. Any of these returning young people might ask us a series of questions which we would not be able to answer. They might ask us for instance if any provisions had been made looking to the acquisition of a landing field, or if we had any ideas as to the requirements which might be needed.

These and similar questions might be answered in time if we start making plans now. Otherwise we may be left off the air maps, even the feeder lines.

Washington Letter

(By Harris Ellsworth)

(Member of Congress from Ore.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The soldier vote question, so far as the house is concerned, was settled Thursday. This is written on Saturday, and today the senate is in session endeavoring to reach a decision on the same problem.

An interesting parliamentary situation has developed. Early in December, the senate debated the Green-Lucas bill for six days and rejected it, passing in its place, a constitutional bill, making certain recommendations to the states regarding soldier voting procedure and carrying a directive to the army and navy to give air transportation to the ballots and applications. This bill was then taken up in the house of representatives. An effort was made to substitute the house equivalent of the Green-Lucas bill on the floor. The roll-call on the Green-Lucas or Worley bill in the house rejected it by a vote of 224 to 168. The senate bill previously passed was then passed by the house with certain committee amendments and a few amendments from the floor by the overwhelming vote of 328 to 69.

But, about the time the house began to debate the soldier vote bill, Senators Lucas and Green introduced their bill in the senate again, and it is now being debated.

Obviously, both bills cannot become law. Apparently, the only thing that the senate can do is to agree to, or disagree with the house amendments to the bill previously passed, although administration forces appear to believe that the Green-Lucas bill can be tacked on to the end of the previously passed senate bill. It remains to be seen what will happen. The administration is making an all-out fight to have federal ballots without names printed on them distributed to and voted by the people in the armed forces.

Hearings on the agriculture appropriation bill will begin this week. These hearings usually last two or three weeks, and are handled by a subcommittee of the full appropriations committee.

The tax bill is nearly completed, the conference report having been signed Friday, and the official and final report is expected by Monday.

The newspaper advertising bill, which was passed by the senate, and provided for the appropriation of fifteen million dollars for advertising in connection with the sale of war bonds, was tabled by the ways and means committee.

Hearings on flood control are under way now. Testimony this week has been given by the chief of the army engineers, and other representatives from the office of the chief of engineers, on several proposed flood control projects. Since the rivers and harbors bill will contain a large appropriation, and the flood control bill, when completed, will also run into large expenditure figures, it is hoped by both the flood control committee and the rivers and harbors committee that the two bills can be considered separately on the floor. The rivers and harbors bill has already been reported, and it is hoped it may have early consideration so that it will not run into a jam with the flood control bill.

The prospect for adequate funds for snow survey work for next winter seems excellent at this time. A total of \$75,000 is carried in the budget request which comes before the house appropriations committee this week for consideration. This is the largest amount ever set up for this work and provides for the establishment of some new snow survey courses.

Snow surveys form the basis of estimates of probable water supplies. This information is of increased importance during war time to farmers in irrigation districts, public and private hydro-electric power production, municipal and industrial water supplies, and in making flood control forecasts.

This service has been operating for more than 50 years in cooperation with public and private agencies. These local agencies pay out far more than the government does in conducting the survey. The government function is mostly supervising and tabulating.

Mrs. Lawrence Chapman and daughter Ann of Baker are visiting with Mrs. Chapman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. LaSells Stewart. Mrs. Loran Stewart and son LaSells of Eugene visited Sunday and Monday at the LaSells Stewart and Mrs. Faye Stewart homes.

CHURCHES

FIRST BAPTIST

Rev. George E. Hardy, Pastor. Church school 9:45 a. m. Mrs. H. H. Weeldreyer, 11:00 a. m. morning worship, topic, "Trees and Posts." This is the third in the pastor's series from the book of Colossians. The choir will sing, "Call Upon His Name," by Nolte and Mrs. H. J. Hardy will sing, "Consider the Lilies."

6:30 p. m. B. Y. F., Mrs. W. C. Martin, sponsor. 7:30 p. m., happy evening service, topic, "A Woman With Five Husbands." Mrs. Ted Johnson will sing "There's a Rainbow Shining Somewhere," by Ackley.

Wednesday, 8:00 p. m., choir practice. Helen Judy Hardy, director. Thursday, 8:00 p. m. mid-week service, Bible study and prayer.

METHODIST

Frank E. Brown, Minister. Sunday: 9:45 Sunday school, S. L. Mackin, supt. 11:00 morning worship, sermon topic, "If I Sit Where They Sit." 5:00 vesper service. 6:00, Methodist Youth Fellowship. 7:30, Young Adult Fellowship.

Tuesday, 7:00, Methodist Youth Council. Wednesday, 7:45, choir practice. Thursday, 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 service 7:00 p. m. Devotional service 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday 8:00 p. m.

The wisdom of God passeth man's understanding, but a diligent study of God's ways increaseth man's understanding. We invite you to meet with us to worship the true and only God.

Roy E. Hutchison, Pastor.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Bible school, 9:45. Worship and communion, 11:00, topic, "Launch Out into the Deep." C. E., 6:30. Evening service, 7:30, topic, "The Test of Betrayal." Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30.

Another step forward—The new painting has been completed back of the baptistry. The public is cordially invited to all the services.

Roy S. Hands, S. S. Supt. L. P. Nebelung, Minister.

LUTHERAN

Cottage Grove Lutheran church (Missouri Synod), S. D. A. church building, west Main street. W. Sylvester, Roseburg, pastor. Service Sunday, February 13, at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Lutheran Hour over KORE at 1:00 p. m.

BLUE MOUNTAIN

M. G. Hixson, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Morning service 11:00 a. m. Evening 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.

FREE METHODIST

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Morning worship, 11:00 a. m. Evening service, 7:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:45 p. m. Rev. L. C. Gould pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Rev. J. L. Maxwell, Pastor. Mass each Sunday at 10:30. SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

CHURCH

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

HEBRON CHURCH OF CHRIST

On the banks of the Hebron dam. Sunday school 10 a. m. Worship and sermon 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor in the church, 7 p. m. Wendell Small and Ladd Howard, ministers.

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.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Sunday school at 9:45; forenoon service, 11 subject "Soul", 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.

PRESBYTERIAN Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Mrs. L. W. Coiner, superintendent. Morning worship 11:00 a. m. Pvt. Robert Newman of Camp Adair will again supply the pulpit. Intermediate Endeavor at 5:00 p. m. Senior Endeavor, 6:00 p. m.

Chick Brooding Guide Issued as Bulletin at OSC

Good brooding and rearing will not make good pullets out of poor chicks but it will bring out the best quality of good chicks. On the other hand, poor equipment or management can ruin the best chicks that were ever hatched.

These statements are used in an introductory paragraph to a new extension bulletin "Chick Brooding and Rearing," written by J. A. Harper, instructor in poultry husbandry, and N. L. Bennion, extension poultryman at Oregon State college. The profusely illustrated bulletin is designed as a complete handbook for rearing chicks under Oregon conditions from the time they are hatched until they go into the laying houses as adults.

Following are some more or less unrelated but significant statements taken from this bulletin: One type of artificial yard used extensively in Oregon is the wire porch. . . . no vegetation high enough to allow the chicks to reach it should be permitted to grow under the wire porches as such vegetation is contaminated. An application of oil or weed poison to the ground under the porch is one method of controlling grass and weed growth.

In planning brooder house capacity a good rule is to remember that straight run chicks need a minimum of 50 square feet of floor space for each 100 day-old chicks, assuming that cockerels will be removed as soon as they can be distinguished. Sexed day-old pullets need a minimum of 100 square feet for each 100 pullets. Baby chicks do not require complicated or expensive feeding equipment. It is important, however, to see that enough feeding and drinking space is provided.

Vitamins are important for normal growth and when absent produce certain characteristic disease symptoms. Poultry diets are generally checked for the presence of vitamins A and D, riboflavin, and pantothenic acid.

Coast Mills Are Vastly Oversold

Seattle, Washington. — The weekly average of the West Coast lumber production in December (5 weeks) was 147,765,000 board feet, or 97.3 per cent of 1939-1942 average. Orders averaged 158,867,000 b.f.; shipments, 161,118,000. Weekly averages for November weekly: Production 162,157,000 b.f. (106.8 per cent of the 1939-1942 average); orders, 152,835,000; shipments, 161,601,000.

Fifty-two weeks of 1943, cumulative production, 7,920,421,000 b.f.; 52 weeks, 1942-8,507,537,000; 52 weeks, 1941, 8,614,814,000.

Orders for 52 weeks of 1943 break down as follows: rail, 6,489,612,000 b.f.; domestic cargo, 724,152,000; export, 179,955,000; local, 1,002,558,000.

The industry's unfilled order file stood at 1,012,595,000 b.f. at the end of December; gross stocks at 447,850,000.

Favorable logging weather through most of December aided the West Coast lumber industry in its determined fight to produce lumber for the war, to the last board. The December production was 25 per cent over that of a year ago. The industry ended the

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year with a cut of 7,920 million feet of lumber. This makes the third year of production substantially in excess of 1940 and the years preceding it back to 1929. As at the beginning of 1943, the West Coast mills are still vastly oversold, in their efforts to supply war requirements. There are over one billion feet of unfilled orders on the mill boards, while the aggregate of sawmill stocks has been reduced a further 20 per cent. War requirements for lumber have changed materially during the year but show no signs of lessening. The war plant in the United States, the cantonments, warehouses, hangars and shipyards, have largely been completed. Pull Shades Over Sill For a 5 per cent saving on your fuel bill, pull the shades down way below the sill at night.

HELP HIM GET THAT LONG DISTANCE CALL THROUGH TONIGHT You can do it by not using Long Distance between 7 and 10 P.M. except for urgent calls. Those are the night-time hours when many service men are off duty and it's their best chance to call home.

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