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TIME TO CHANGE

It's human nature to take the path of least resistance. If we have been doing a certain thing a certain way, we dislike to change our methods, even though our methods may be outdated several years. Taking things easy and doing things the same old way seems to be characteristic of this section, but it isn't saying that this characteristic is commendable.

There are those who dislike to see the community grow because growth brings changes and like one objection voiced, "New people make too many strangers and I don't like strangers."

We are thinking along the line that new people and growth brings more business establishments, which means that the city or town serving as a trading center can at least offer a better variety of merchandise and many times merchandise not heretofore available. All these improvements offer direct benefits to both the townspeople and to the rural residents. There is no argument but that any growing town or city offers a better marketing center for practically anything grown around here than it was even five years ago, even though we can't offer as much inducement in this respect as we would like.

An illustration of the bad policy of going to other foreign seaports to do our buying because we have done it so many years pops up occasionally and only recently a large order was placed with an out of town concern which could have been handled very handily by a local business house that recently spent several thousand dollars in giving Cottage Grove an exclusive establishment, something we could not boast of three or four years ago.

SO WE MUST STOP INFLATION

Everybody, from the White House down—or up, as you prefer—agrees that inflation must be stopped. Also everybody, including those of the executive branch of the Government, is in a position calling for special consideration.

Everybody has his own plan for checking inflation. President Truman says it should be done by inflating the Government with power and job-holders. Labor unionists say it is easy—just freeze selling prices and take the higher wages they are going to get (or else) out of the bottomless reservoir of corporate profits. Farmers indignantly protest that they are even now not realizing as much gain as they are entitled to, so they are at work improving the parity price formula for raising them from the mudsills of civilization. Many a tycoon of industry "thunders in the index" about the imminent destruction of the enterprise system and with it all that the founding fathers bequeathed to this heedless generation.

One thing we know, that the Government and its army in civies didn't stabilize prices or wages during the war but only slowed their rise. To suppose that a popular impulse to aid Europe would now serve as a moral substitute for the war effort is to dream.

If all farmers and all wage workers were persuaded to content themselves for a year with present prices and wage rates, and all manufacturers to hold to present profit margins—if all these then marketed their wares and services as rapidly as they could be produced, the impact of any Marshall plan on the American economy would be reduced to manageable proportions. But this, you say, is dreaming again. No doubt it is. But so is it dreaming to imagine that ceilings can be put over just a few prices and wages, that these will be universally respected or can be generally enforced in time of peace and that strait-jacketed industries can produce as much as free.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, industrial and service wage workers are now receiving higher real wages, measured by their purchasing power, than in 1939, some of them much more. Farm income in the aggregate is greater than it has ever been. The owners of industry are not doing so badly, either. Increases in dividend rates this year out-number reductions and omissions by at least ten to one.

After recessing for lunch and paying 95 cents for 35 cents worth of food, we return to our dreaming. If all of our great interest groups should realize that their constant warfare on one another for price advantage can only keep price inflation going, the Administration would have no occasion to make foolish proposals for reestablishing costly and futile controls.

Please, gentle reader, don't disturb our dreaming. As prices are, we would rather sleep than eat.—Wall Street Journal.

Letters to Editor

PRaises TO OUR POLICE FORCE
The people of Cottage Grove should be proud of our wonderfully efficient police force. Why, the way they guard our dear children is symbolic of the way in which they carry out their duties. They are really a marvelous group. These "men in blue" are progressive little city such as our own would be proud indeed to be able to claim these humanitarians.

Why just this Monday night two proved their loyal and courage to the citizens of our fair city. They were definitely on the job. A group of children had just come from the theater where they had met after the show. As three were former residents of C. G. who had been called home due to the serious illness of their grandfather and were leaving for Medford the next morning and the other three all sisters and cousins of the first three had stopped to talk a few minutes at the highway, which happened to be the parking of the ways for them.

It was then that our enforcers of the law and order came on the scene. The patrol car turned the corner and came to a stop beside the group. One officer asked the ages. When two of the older girls, one a sophomore and the other a graduate of last spring answered, "16 and 19", the kind, courteous gentlemen said in a quiet pleasant voice, and pointing to the girl, who incidentally is about 9, "Yeah, and I suppose the little one with a scarf is 25". When the situation was explained to these understanding persons, permission was given to continue the conversation elsewhere, namely across the street under a street light. Whereupon the conversation so abruptly broken into was ended and the girls went home.

We thank you for lending your ears. Name on request.
Editor's Note: In the future, please write on one side of the paper only.

First Extant School
The Voorlezer's house, Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., is the nation's earliest known elementary school which is still standing. It will be opened to the public by the Staten Island Historical society. And, eventually, the hamlet of Richmondtown near the school building will be restored in the manner of Williamsburg, Va., to provide a true likeness of a colonial New York village. The schoolhouse, acquired by the society in 1939 and since then restored to its original state, was built about 1696 by the Dutch congregation to be used as a school, church and house of the "Voorlezer," their teacher and leader in church services.

Cow Best Producer
For the amount of feed eaten, a dairy cow returns more than three times as much digestible protein as does a beef animal and more than twice as much energy in edible products.

Wife Preservers
Don't prepare vegetables early in the day and let them stand in water until ready to cook. Food scientists have proved that valuable minerals and vitamins are thus lost. Cook vegetables in a small amount of water, in the least possible time, and if possible save the water for later use.

SALLY'S SALLIES
"He's the referee. He helped us win the game!"

NOAH NUMSKULL
I DON'T MIND THE MONEY LOSS... BUT HE TOOK ALL THE RIGHT EYES LEFT BY OUR CUSTOMERS!
DEAR NOAH—DID THE BANKER HAVE A LONG FAGE WHEN HIS CASHIER WAS SHORT?
T.V. RUGGLES—CUMBERLAND, MD—
DEAR NOAH—IS THE BAD PILL OF AN INDIAN TRIBE THE MEDICINE MAN?
CLAY TURNBULL—SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
SEND YOUR ANSWERS TO NOAH!

'64 RUBLE QUESTION



Washington Letter

By Harris Ellsworth, Rep. in Congress from Oregon

Opinions of members of the House of Representatives on President Truman's speech to the joint session fall into three general classifications. The out and out left-wingers applaud the entire program—accept all recommendations lock-stock-and-barrel; the middle group, which might be referred to as liberal-conservatives, approve the total figure which they think should be checked, seem willing to go along with most of the inflation control suggestions, but balk at giving Presidential authority to bring back price control and rationing; the hard-boiled conservatives may vote for some emergency aid to Europe, but will have none of the rest of the menu.

The extremists at both ends of the political spectrum may be about equal in numbers, but in total they do not represent anywhere near a majority of the House. A reasonable guess, therefore, is that this session will appropriate money to help stave off starvation in Europe this winter; will restore credit controls, regulate commodity exchanges, strengthen export controls, and act favorably on some of the other proposals made by the President; will not authorize another OPA.

The inventory of the situation taken by Congress during the recent recess indicates pretty clearly that Presidential and Administration thinking and planning for the post-war era was too little and too late. Now to attempt to recover from that error, the proposed program is to be too much and too hastily adopted. We are about to pay most dearly in troubles at home for losing two and one-half years before formulating any plan toward the solution of troubles abroad.

No doubt the greatest trouble confronting us is the grim possibility that a chain-reaction inflation will begin. It hasn't really started yet, but it can. Inflation takes place when money is plentiful, but things to buy with it are scarce. Shortage of luxuries, non-essentials resulting in climbing prices is not an alarming condition. But shortage of essentials, especially food, is disastrous. We have been exporting enormous

quantities of food. Millions of people in various parts of the world would have starved to death if we had not sent them food. Countless thousands may die of starvation this winter if we cannot help them. But our years of bumper crops ended this year. Our production of grain has dropped 500,000,000 bushels—or almost exactly the amount of grain we are planning to send to Europe. We are face to face with the grim prospect of problems which can only be solved by the people themselves.

Controls are not the answer. Controls in a free country the size of ours breed black markets and greater misery for people with low incomes. (Europe has controls, but you can buy anything there for a price.) Price control on "vital commodities" as suggested by the President would obviously drive production away from those items to uncontrolled and hence more profitable items. This would make the scarcity situation worse.

There is not enough grain to go around if consumed at the rate we have been consuming it. The last few years. Grain makes meat, butter, milk, poultry and eggs. Americans will have to eat less if Europeans are to eat at all this winter. According to statistics, this should be no real hardship. Before the war, the average American ate 125 pounds of meat and 300 eggs a year. Now he is eating at the rate of 160 pounds of meat and 375 eggs each year, which represents a 28 per cent increase in the consumption of meat and a 25 per cent increase in the consumption of eggs. At present levels we need only eat 13 per cent less meat, 15 per cent less milk, and 18 per cent fewer eggs, to balance the food budget. If pre-war consumption levels were reached by voluntary conservation, we should achieve a surplus which would knock prices downward.

If we want to fight starvation—and I am sure we do, for we are Christian people—we simply must be told the facts, face them and then do something about it. If it is going to take a policeman at our elbow to make us do what our normal charitable and humanitarian instincts bid us do, we might just as well send for Joe Stalin and ask him to take over.

The overwhelming success of the Friendship Train project proves the point. If people are told what they can do to help in this crisis, they are glad to do it. Each person's part in the solution of the food shortage problem is simple and not burdensome. If each of us eats one or more fewer slices of bread each day, several

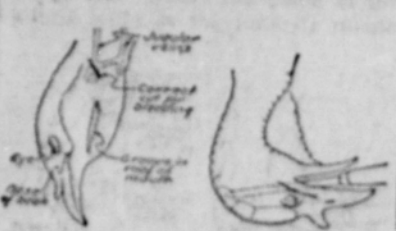


Process for Killing Turkeys Explained

Proper Slaughtering And Bleeding Required

Before killing turkeys, as well as other fowl, see that they have access to water but no feed during the 12 to 18 hours prior to slaughtering. When the turkey shows feed in the crop it will not be graded as quality.

To kill a turkey for market, suspend them by shackles, leaving the wings free. Insert the blade of the killing knife in the turkey's mouth



Proper method of killing a turkey as well as other fowl. —Drawing, Cornell University.

and make one clean cut across the upper part of the throat just back of the junction of the head and neck, as shown in drawing.

Hold the turkey head down, with the beak open, until the blood is well started. With the left hand grasp the head in front of where the cut has been made to prevent the pressure of blood. Poor bleeding is indicated by visible blood in the veins and by the dark red appearance of the carcass after picking.

When the blood is flowing freely, thrust the knife blade straight back on a line between the eyes and ears, through the cleft in the roof of the mouth and into the lower lobe of the brain. Give the knife a quarter turn. This kills the bird and loosens the feathers.

eggs less each week, and if we each observe meatless day, there will be enough food and prices will be held down by adequate supply. Local communities can and will take up this program and put it over—just as they responded to the appeal to fill the Friendship Train—as rapidly as the stern and positive need of such action is brought home to them.

Midnight Wedding
Among the Moors, midnight is the customary hour for a wedding. Night or day, rice is thrown as a symbol of the prosperity which is wished for the couple.

Intercollegiate Football
Princeton and Rutgers played the first intercollegiate football game in 1869 with 25 players on each side.

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A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

1847

1947

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
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