

Cottage Grove Sentinel Published Every Thursday at Cottage Grove, Oregon
 Established August 15, 1889
 Editor, Publisher
 W. C. MARTIN
 Subscription rates, cash in advance. No subscription for less than three months.
 1 Yr. 6 Mos. 3 Mos.
 In Lane and Douglas Counties 2.50 1.50 1.00
 Outside This District 3.00 1.75 1.50
 Foreign Rates on Application.
 Entered at Cottage Grove, Oregon, as second class matter.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
 1948 Member
Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association
 1948 Member

ARMISTICE DAY

The significance of Armistice Day goes deep into the heart of this country. It marks our victory in the two most destructive wars the world has ever known. Of comparable importance, it should remind every American of the enormous human and economic wealth we have been forced to spend to maintain our liberties, and to defend those principles upon which the dignity of man depends.

Armistice Day should bring us another thought as well. This nation has never provoked a war. No people on earth is more peaceful in intention. None will do more to achieve a just and lasting peace for all countries. If ever we are forced to engage in war, it will be because we can find no other means of maintaining those rights and freedoms which make up the American tradition.

The United States must build and conserve its strength. That means, on the surface, that we must have a military force capable of dealing with aggressors, and a mighty industrial structure to back it up. But these things, vital as they are, represent a reflection of our strength rather than the substance of it. For the core of this nation's strength and power lies in the spirit of its people.

That spirit is the spirit of freedom. It is based on the knowledge that every American has inalienable rights which cannot be abrogated. The right to speak our minds, the right to own property, the right to engage in a business of our choosing, the right to be free of dictation by government—these and other rights constitute our strength. And that too is the significance of Armistice Day.

VAQUE BALLOT TITLES

Now that the election is over and a good many people are displeased with results and in some instances the voters themselves voted for the issues with which they were displeased. The situation can be explained by the statement that very few understood all about the twelve measures on which they were asked to vote and the fact that they, the voters, failed to "unfreeze" the forty odd million of state's funds from the income tax surplus is illustrative of the point. They were misled by the ballot title as they were on several other measures.

Someday we hope that in instances of this kind the state will find an individual who can at least word a measure so that the common people can understand.

No less confusing are the results on the old age pension, which if carried out as a verdict of the voters, would bankrupt the state. One would think that the author of the bill should at least know its meaning, but if the statements credited to Joe Dunne are correct, about all Mr. Dunne knew was that he wanted a pension for the old folks of \$50.00 per month, but had never stopped to consider what the consequences would be nor whether federal assistance would be withdrawn. Now he says he is willing to submit a new law to the state legislature or words to that effect. And we think he should, because when one measure would take all of the state funds to operate, we would be shutting off our greatest future asset, our schools and our roads and highways.

WE DON'T KNOW IT ALL

We have had a red face a good many times, but not about trying to foretell an election or trying to tell the voters to support a certain candidate. Therefore while the pollsters' faces are red we can look on with the same degree of interest as the average individual.

Nor can we agree with some who blame the dailies for not informing the public sooner with reference to the workings of some of the measures if passed. The voter ought to be able to judge fairly well whether such a position is just that much "hokey" or whether it will require further investigation. Certainly if we vote we ought to be able to do our own thinking, but we question if this is always done.

For instance voters in the November 2nd election approved lower income taxes and at the same time voted for the old age pension which would require the sum of \$9,000,000 monthly to pay. It just isn't reasonable to suppose that much thought was given to voting one way on one proposal and the opposite way on another.

As we said we don't know it all, therefore we especially hesitate in recommending some individual as the one and the only one to be chosen. If you recall previous to the election we told what we thought of the measures to be voted on, but we did not recommend any one candidate above another for after all this is a personal matter and your reasons for voting as you do are more or less of a personal matter. After all you might be in possession of more facts than we and in a case of this sort our face might be redder than the poll takers.

A TWO-WAY STREET

Does the law of supply and demand really control meat prices? Recent events have provided very definite evidence that it does.

During a late four-week period, meat production, increased by about one-fourth, as compared with the four-week seasonal low reached in August. During one of those weeks cattle marketings were 35 per cent more numerous than in late August, and hog marketings were more than 50 per cent larger. There was no corresponding increase in demand. The result was a substantial drop in meat prices, running from one per cent to 17 per cent, and averaging about 7 per cent.

This, as one authority on meat marketing said, shows that livestock and meat prices are not a "one-way street." They can and do move two ways—up and down—and the balance between supply and demand determines the direction.

It is true of course, that meat prices, like practically all other prices, are high by prewar standards, and are expected to remain high. Those prices, to quote the marketing authority again, are neither the choice nor the fault of the producers or the processors of livestock and livestock products.

According to government figures, the average per capita income in this country is at nearly 2½ times the prewar level. "Real income"—that is, income measured in purchasing power—is nearly one-fourth greater. That means that more people with more money are competing for meat. And, on top of that, the operating costs of the farmers who produce meat animals have risen greatly.

Meat moves in a free market—and the consumer gets the best price break possible.

A TRIBUTE TO ESTHER STRATTON

"Sometime We'll Understand Why" A loved one who has gone from us, with her bright and happy face; Though others come in numbers, they cannot fill her place. Her busy days were filled with kindly, helpful deeds; Always looking for, and helping those who were in need. She fought the battle bravely, with courage to the end.

Hoping, trusting, ever, and legion were her friends. God, in His greatest wisdom, came from His throne on high, And took her from earth's turmoil to wait the sweet by and by. When we'll meet and greet our loved ones on that happy, golden shore, Where all will be joy and gladness, Aye, for evermore. A friend and neighbor, Jessie W. Post.

County Affairs

(Lester Schlagen)

The tax collector's office has a "Who dun it" of its own to unravel in mailing out tax notices this year.

In Cottage Grove, as elsewhere in Lane county, much property has changed ownership during the past two years, but in many cases the buyer's name is unknown.

Persons who have bought property during this 2-year period are asked to send their names and addresses to the county tax collector's office. If you have your tax notice and mail a check for that amount, you'll have a better chance of beating the November 15 deadline than many people now lined up in front of the courthouse.

Revaluation of property in the Cottage Grove area is to begin next week, says County Assessor George Stock.

Stock explained that a reappraisal was necessary in order to equalize property and building values throughout the county. A shortage of employees has been responsible for the present lag in tax roll values.

The state tax commissioner is now revaluing properties at Mosby Creek. Stock expects a high percentage of Cottage Grove property to appear on 1949 tax rolls at the revised values.

License plates for 1949 will not be issued at the county courthouse.

The office for driver's tests at 1677 Willamette street will assume these duties.

Anyone who wants to keep his present license number or prevent last-minute standing in line may do so by sending the license fee to the secretary of state's office in Salem. But don't delay because state business picks up considerably in the year's closing weeks.

Springfield high school will be headquarters of the Lane-Douglas county High School Workshop, November 18 and 19.

Co-featured on the program are speeches by Dr. Will Hays, dean of men at the University of Southern California School of Education in Santa Barbara, and Dr. Roy C. McCall of the University of Oregon department of speech.

Thursday night the Workshop will be "topped off" with a banquet and entertainment of the make-everybody-happy sort, including bridge and pinocle games, dancing, and an opportunity to see several one-act plays.

County Surveyor B. F. Morse says that oiling of the Lorne highway is expected to begin after the winter rains.

The project had been scheduled for this year, but the shortage of crushed oilseed caused a general setback in the county's plans for road improvement. Stockpiling of this rock has now begun and, barring unusual flood damage, should provide the volume necessary to rebuild and oil the road to Lorne.

Verda Lee Mendell Passed Away 9th

Mrs. Verda Lee Mendell, age 44, passed away at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mendell Tuesday morning, November 9, 1948 following an illness of two years. She was born Verda Lee Cotter in Browning, Mo. November 7, 1904. When a small child she moved with her parents to Walla Walla, Washington, then to Oregon settling at Lebanon and Eugene.

She married William Charles Mendell in Eugene, September 9, 1924. The couple have made their home in Cottage Grove since 1935. She was a member of the Assembly of God of Cottage Grove.

Survivors include her husband; one daughter and two sons, Harold, June and Robert, all of Cottage Grove; one grandson; mother, Mrs. Anna L. Cotter of Modesto, Calif.; three brothers and three sisters, Harold, Paul, Anna May Graham, Lois Langston, all of Modesto, Calif., Oran, of Medford, Chloë Rinehart of Middleton, Calif.; and many other relatives.

Funeral services will be held at the Smith Funeral Chapel, Thursday, November 11, 1948 at 2:00 p.m. with interment in the IOOF cemetery, and with Rev. R. E. Parrish officiating.

Penalty for Murder

Only six of the states have abolished the death penalty. In 24 states the electric chair is the lethal instrument. Nine states still hang convicted murderers, eight gas them to death, and Utah grants a choice of hanging or shooting.

Vic Vet says

CALLING ALL EMPLOYERS! DISABLED VETERANS OFTEN MAKE A-1 WORKERS...THEIR ATTENDANCE AND PRODUCTION RECORDS ARE ABOVE AVERAGE



New U.N. Security Council Members



One of the tasks completed by the U.N. General Assembly meeting in Paris was the election of three non-permanent members to the Security Council to replace the outgoing members whose terms had expired. Above are shown, from left to right, Dr. Guillermo Beltr, Cuba; Mr. Finn Moe, Norway; and Ahmed Mohamed Khachaba Pasha, Egypt; who represent the countries elected to serve for two years.

U N Seeks to Increase World's Food Supply

Washington—The largest gathering of nations in the capital's history is scheduled here for Nov. 15 when 57 countries will seek solutions to a critical problem which affects every one who eats.

That problem is how to provide enough food for a world in which a population of more than two billion is rapidly growing while productive land is wearing out. Finding ways of solving this dilemma is the task of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), whose 57 member countries have sent representatives here for their fourth Conference.

How big a job is facing FOA was put into bold relief this week by one of the basic documents of the Conference, a 216-page study called "The State of Food and Agriculture in 1948." In the three years since FOA's establishment, says the report, there have been world-wide shortages of agricultural and forestry products "on a scale as unparalleled as it was unforeseen."

"From 1945 until mid-1947," the study states, "the crisis was generally expected to be over within a few months or after the next harvest; it was called a 'short-term' crisis. Only during the past 12 months have governments come to regard it as something more persistent."

What are the major forces behind that sober forecast of continued food shortages for a hungry world? First, FOA reports, a major error was underestimation of war damage and dislocation in Europe and Asia. Then, inflation spread around the world. It's become harder for importing nations to buy food because of the dollar shortage growing out of the relative increase in production in the Western Hemisphere. Attempts to raise living standards in low-income nations which have recently won political independence have resulted in new heavy demands for food. And finally, people everywhere have become conscious of good nutritional standards and are seeking high-quality food which has desirable qualities like high vitamin content.

Food supplies during this harvest year were greater everywhere in the world, except Western Europe where there was a crop failure, than they were last year, the statistic-laden document shows, and consumption of fibers for making clothing textiles was at about pre-war levels.

"The picture of available supplies," the report continues, "is only part of the total picture. The world's population has been increasing and, even, if supplies were at just the same level today as before the war, the amounts available per person would be less."

Looking ahead, FOA reports that by 1950, or a bit later, food consumption will be at pre-war levels in most of Europe and the Far East, providing, of course, that bad weather does not ruin crops. Food consumption will remain at its very high levels in North America and the Australian region, but in the low-income countries there will be no significant improvement over pre-war levels.

Present production efforts of FOA members, the survey declares, will not be enough for long-term needs, especially in low-income areas where more out of food and agricultural products is essential. Region-by-region the problem is as follows: U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand. These four countries, the world's principal food exporters, can still expand production despite their high technological development. The main problem is that of markets for their surpluses.

The Far East and Near East. Most of the nations in this region have low per capita incomes and need large increases in agricultural and industrial outputs. Increased output per acre is necessary as are financial assistance and trained personnel.

Africa and Latin America. Like the Near and Far East, most of these nations have low per capita incomes but their growing populations are still smaller in relation to known resources than in Asia. While technicians and large

UNITED NATIONS



IN ACTION

Labor Problems

During the time of labor-management strife, both sides are often urged to sit down together at a conference table to iron out their differences. Frequently in such negotiations, which in the long run determine the future course of labor-management relations, a third force, the government, joins in to represent the interests of the whole nation.

On the international scene, the three-way parley of labor, management and government is a 29-year old institution which shows up in headlines as the work of the International Labor Organization (ILO). In the annual ILO conferences and in innumerable smaller meetings throughout the year, representatives of labor, management and government work smoothly together for the common aim of bettering the lot of the working man.

What can come out of ILO conferences to affect the basic conditions of the working man's life was demonstrated last July in San Francisco. Representatives of labor, management and government from 59 nations hammered out at that meeting the text of an international treaty to back up the underlying rights of both workers and employers: freedom of association and the right to organize. The text of the treaty is now being considered by each of ILO's member nations.

The countries which approve the convention must bring their national laws into conformity with it and report each year to ILO their progress.

Ever since ILO was organized along with the League of Nations, similar conventions covering hundreds of different labor problems with international overtones have been worked out and put into effect. Among the most important of the conventions are those covering hours of work for women and children, the rights and protection for seamen, organization of employment service, migration for employment and minimum wages and holidays with pay.

In agriculture. In addition, ILO carries on vital labor statistical services, makes special studies of different industries and social programs and works with other United Nations specialized agencies.

In our economically interdependent world, however, the conditions of life for a laboring man also depend on the general economic situation. In this field, too, U.N. and its affiliated agencies are at work to maintain a high level of economic activity and, thus, a high level of employment.

Asteroid Appears, Vanishes

In 1937, an asteroid about a mile in diameter was sighted moving swiftly against the background of the stars. Before news of the discovery could be circulated, the body had swooped away and was lost. It has not been seen since that time. It was given a name, however, and that is Hermes, for the swift messenger of the gods whom the Romans called Mercury. From a few accidental observations of this body made within a day or two of its discovery, it was calculated that its nearest approach was about 500,000 miles, only twice the moon's distance.

Concrete Products

Building Blocks, all sizes; Pier Blocks; Chimney Blocks; etc. Waterproofing.

Cecil C. Wooley

East Main Street

46-tfc

Idaho Primitive Area

Idaho primitive area has an estimated game population of 13,000 deer, 500 elk, 400 sheep and 300 goat, besides numerous bear, birds and predatory and fur-bearing animals.

News Views



by GENE WARE

Someday, your Sunday newspaper, comics and all, may be "delivered" by radio... from the press room to you, in one minute. Amazing experiments by RCA have resulted in a system called "Ultrafax." "Proof of the pudding" came when all 475,000 words of "Gone With the Wind" were transmitted and photographed in just two minutes and twenty seconds! The far-reaching possibilities of Ultra fax are rather startling: one transmitter, for instance, could handle in ten minutes a full day's war-traffic of the signal center in Washington's Pentagon Building! Compact as movie film, and fast as television, Ultrafax may completely revolutionize our "literary" and pictorial living! Movies may be transmitted direct from studios to theatres! As the sage once remarked, "What won't they think of next?"

Have you seen the latest in Ronson table and pocket lighters? Ronson always makes the perfect gift. See them on display at COMMUNITY JEWELERS, 612 Main Street. Press it... release, it's out... safely out the second you lift your thumb! Phone: 351.

SPECIAL

Nationally Advertised Brand of

Refrigerators

Reg. Priced at \$284.95

Now Only \$229.95

Limited Time Only

Nichols Radio & Appliance

812 Main St.

Lee Nichols

Phone 317

DAIRY-TALES



Grove Maid DAIRY
 PASTEURIZED & HOMOGENIZED MILK
 AND CREAM
 505 SO. 5th ST. PHONE 321

Farmers Warned Of Net Income Drop in Future

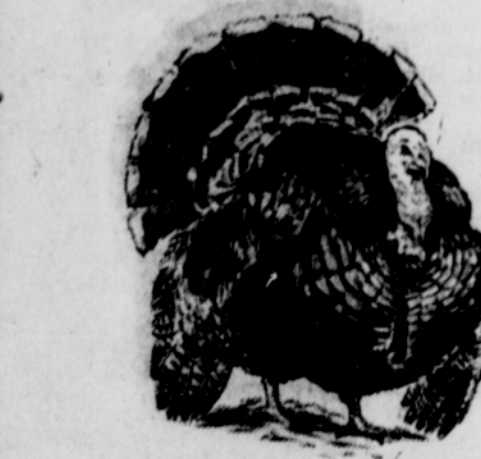
A third year of shrinking real net income is ahead for agriculture. That is the overall outlook indicated at the recent annual national agricultural outlook conference in Washington, D. C., as briefly stated by Oregon's representative, L. R. Breithaupt, Oregon State college extension economist.

The outlook was found better for some types of farming than for others, yet it was deemed wise for all farmers to operate to meet some recession, if it comes. Real income as expressed in buying power is expected to remain far above the low pre-war level, however.

Cash receipts by farmers, nationally, might drop to a monthly rate ten per cent below 1948 a year from now but total farm expenses may decrease little, if any. Cheaper feed is expected to be largely offset by higher other costs, Breithaupt reports. Thus, net income dollar now buys scarcely half as much as prewar.

Inflationary forces in the general economy still outweigh the deflationary trend in agriculture. No definite conclusion was reached in regard to the general non-agricultural price level trend ahead, owing to uncertain international conditions.

A summary of the general outlook for 1949 and beyond, as it pertains to Oregon agriculture, is now being prepared by the extension economists at the college. This will be available, free, from county extension agents about mid-November.



I won't be the only well-dressed one at the table this Thanksgiving!

Many of the Cottage Grove folks will look neat and trim for their Thanksgiving dinner, because they know to send their holiday frocks to

Cottage Grove Cleaners

401 Main

Phone 81