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W. C. MARTIN ..... Editor, Publisher

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION 1949 ACTIVE MEMBER

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WE DON'T LIKE CARNIVALS EITHER

This newspaper received several complaints in addition to the letter of Mrs. Ethel Miller, appearing in the last issue of the Sentinel with reference to the conduct of the Imperial Exposition shows, which played a six day engagement here during rodeo week. This outfit placed with us an ad offering Saturday matinee rides at a special of nine cents. After receiving the first complaint, the manager of the carnival was promptly contacted and a protest lodged with him by the Sentinel publisher. After a rather profuse apology, the manager claimed that the ad was inserted without his knowledge and that he would have carried out the wording of the advertisement, had he arrived here sooner.

Even his apology did not help matters; particularly the disappointed children. In defense of the advertising policy of this newspaper, we give advertisers the benefit of any doubt and like a jury assume that they are on the up and up; otherwise we do not accept questionable advertising copy. Heretofore even the carnivals, as tricky as some are, have been able to carry out an agreement after it was advertised.

We heard of one or two instances where victims spent as high as $50.00 to $65.00 on a game of chance at the Imperial Shows and then protested that the game was crooked, but failed to get any money back. We did not know the victims personally, but the chances are that they could least afford to lose money. The individual who will stand and gamble his last nickel away may learn a lesson eventually, but we doubt it. We heard the expression that such experiences are "good enough for them", which may be true in a sense but in nine times out of ten the money lost playing a game of chance was needed for food or clothing for the victim's family. In an instance of this sort it's the innocent who must suffer and the guy who can't resist the temptation to gamble away his last penny will be the first to hit the relief rolls should any sort of misfortune overtake him and then he becomes a public charge.

Of course you will hear the old argument that some people will throw their money away any way, so they might as well have the opportunity. They may throw money away all right, but if we had anything to say about the matter, we would make it as hard as possible for this kind of people to gamble by keeping the gippo carnivals away from this section.

HOUSES INCREASE FASTER THAN POPULATION

1950 is just around the corner and this is the time to start the census taking, the task that comes every ten years. And along with the people the houses will be counted, we are told. The count of the nation's housing comes with the passage of the federal housing measure according to Reynolds Knight.

Some interesting facts are presented by Mr. Knight, who says that since 1930 the number of new houses has risen faster than the population. In 1930 the nation had 123 million people and 31.5 million dwelling units. In 1949 it is estimated that we have 146 million people and 43.5 million dwelling units. The trend aso shows the family unit is getting smaller. In 1930 there was a housing unit for every 3.9 people. Today we have a housing unit for every 3.4 people.

In fact the total 1949 construction including apartments factories and business buildings will total more than 1948 todate. One concern has just completed a coast to coast study of the school housing situation and state that the nation's schools are facing the greatest crisis in their history due to increasing population and failure to expand school facilities during the last two decades. The bureau of census estimates that 8,240,000 more children will be enrolled in the first to 12th grades in 1948-59 than are in the already overcrowded school rooms of today. To house the increased enrollment will require at least 250,000 additional class rooms.

A ROCKY ROAD

The public has begun to find out the road to peace and stability is both rocky and tortuous and we found out after the last war that signing a peace treaty does not always insure peace, even though the signors keep their pledge. There is more to this peace business than just saying we want peace. Most of the nations with the possible exception of the United States are having their money troubles. England is having her dollar troubles and her socialist government brought on the trouble probably a year or sooner than it might have happened.

Difficulties in the British Isles spring from two factors. The present government can't offer the proper incentive to speed up the manufactured goods, the coal and the coke needed for export. The other difficulty is that we no longer need to buy British goods in their pre-war quantities. If Britain cannot promote an export trade with us or some other nation she cannot have stability for unless she does export she cannot buy.

And England is not alone in her problem, although she is undoubtedly facing her greatest crisis.

One of the clear roads to state socialism is the creation of an environment unfavorable to venture capital. If venture capital is not forthcoming privately in adequate volume, sooner or later, the state will step in and take the place of the common stockholder. We have been moving in that direction for some years.—Prof. W. A. Paton, Univ. of Mich.

A bill in the lower house would repeal some of the excise tax on luxury items or rather the so-called luxury items, many of which are now classed as necessities. In 1948 the excise tax produced approximately seven and one half billion in taxes and less than half of this amount came from liquor and tobacco.

The federal housing bill recently enacted by the 81st congress won't be worth a dime to the average Oregon community or to the average community over the United States for that matter.

Wife Preservers

Keep bread wrapped in waxed paper, not in a cloth, which may give it an unpleasant taste.

Household Hint

If your pillows need washing, laundry services say they will come out nice and fluffy. The feathers are not removed from the cases. If your pillows are flattened from long usage, however, it may be worthwhile to have them professionally renovated and more feathers added if necessary.

Words of the Wise

Such persons as do make most haste in the beginning, have commonly worst speed toward the ending. —(Erasmus)

Letter from Washington

By Harris Ellsworth, Representative in Congress From Oregon's Fourth Congressional District

The first few days after the House of Representatives moved into its new quarters in the Ways and Means Committee room in the new House office building, I thought the temporary set-up would work out well. I have changed my mind. The sessions are little short of bedlam. In spite of every effort on the part of the presiding officer, the noise and confusion is terrible. As a result of the general high noise level on the floor, the loud-speaker system used by those who address the House is operated at what seems to be full volume—with six amplifier units blaring down at us from along the walls. A boiler factory in full production would be a nice quiet place by comparison.

A few days ago I was asked by a wire service reporter what I thought of the situation, and when I thought we were going to adjourn this session. Among other comments I said "We should adjourn and go home." This remark I find was widely quoted on the radio and in the newspapers. There was, however, a great deal more behind my remark than revealed by the short easy quote. After watching the House of Representatives in operation for nearly two weeks under these extremely trying and adverse conditions, I am convinced that no more than the vitally necessary bills should be considered now. This session must, of course, complete the annual appropriation bills. It should also complete action on a few unfinished items of relatively low importance—and then adjourn.

I am certain that consideration and action upon highly important and complicated legislation should not be attempted under present conditions.

* * *

There has not been a great deal of publicity given to the fact, but before long the Federal Government through the Veterans administration will begin the distribution of cash to veterans. The total will be two billion, eight hundred million dollars! Think what that amount of new, unobligated, spending income will do toward bolstering up a slightly sagging U. S. economy. No, for once an outpouring of federal money is not listed under the heading of government spending. This will be the return to veterans of World War II of overpayments they have made on their National Service Life Insurance Policies.

The Veterans administration refers to the payments as a special dividend. Anyone who held NSLI for as long as three months is eligible for payments. Veterans need not write the VA about this. Application forms will soon be available at all post offices. All the veteran needs to do is obtain a form, fill it out and mail it to the VA.

In a letter I received recently from VA Administrator Carl R. Gray, Jr., he states: "Every effort is being made to speed up work in connection with payment of the dividend. We hope to mail out the first checks some time in January 1950, and to have the payment substantially completed by June 30th.

* * *

The announcement of plans for distributing insurance dividend checks to some eleven or twelve million veterans during the Congressional campaign year of 1950 touched many political nerves around the capitol. It was freely stated by Republican members of congress, and on pretty reliable information it seemed, that these checks actually could be sent out during 1949 but that the distribution was delayed until next year for political reasons. I offer no opinion on this because I have no direct personal knowledge about it—but I do know that things of that sort have happened in this big government of ours.

Letters I have received recently from city officials in the Fourth Congressional district indicate pretty clearly that the propaganda drive which was carried on for the recently enacted public housing bill was misleading. Apparently the general impression is that cities large and small in any part of the United States may have government money aid for the construction of houses if such aid is requested. I expect it might be claimed that such an impression is technically correct. But let's take a look at the technicalities. Here is the way the new law operates: City officials must first make a careful study for the purpose of finding out if a federal housing project is needed. Then a local housing authority must be organized under state laws; Next a survey of housing needs must be conducted. In order to qualify for a federal project the facts developed in the survey must show the number of low income families needing housing. It must also be shown that the incomes of these families are such as to make it impossible for them to pay the prevailing rents for privately owned housing. (Families who can pay 80 per cent or more of the prevailing rental rates cannot qualify). There are other provisions but these are the most important.

After the required information has been obtained the local housing agency may file a formal application with the Seattle office of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. Section 301 (8) (a) of Title III of the law should be carefully noted also. The first proviso of this paragraph reads: "(a) the public housing agency shall fix maximum income limits for the admission and for the continued occupancy of families in such housing."

What this all means is that under certain circumstances a community can qualify for the construction of some of these public housing unit buildings. When completed they may be occupied only by people who do not earn enough income to pay more than 80 per cent of the normal rent. If the head of any such family has the good luck or the extra energy to increase his income—he will have to move his family elsewhere.

This new law represents the first instance that I know of wherein the government singles out the very poor people of a community places them in one building or a series of similar buildings—and by the very presence as occupants of such buildings brands them as "poor people."

If you feel I have over-stated the case in voicing my opposition to this Administration housing bill write me and I will gladly send a copy of the law and you can read the wording of it for yourself.

* * *

The House rejected what was called a sample or "trial run" of the widely publicized Brannan plan for supporting farm prices—or for subsidizing food prices to consumers. (It may be stated either way because the proposal would do both—with money from the federal treasury). The defeat of the bill was by a wide margin.

The politics of bringing the plan up for a vote at this time was to force the Republicans into voting against legislation supposedly designed to put money in the pockets of farmers. Had most of the farmers favored the legislation this political trick might have worked. But farmers can tell the difference between a good deal and a bad one—they rated this Brannan plan as no bargain. The large farmer organizations actively opposed it. They figure it no bargain because in order to obtain an unknown amount of cash they would be forced to surrender their own independence and be regimented from Washington, D. C. Very few farmers would willingly submit to that.

SIMPLE SIMON'S SUCCESSOR

Elmer McCoy to Be Buried Friday

Funeral service will be held at the Smith Funeral Chapel Friday, July 29, at 3 p.m. for Elmer McCoy, age 42, who passed away suddenly at his home in Eureka, Calif. Monday, July 25, 1949.

Rev. Sherwood Smith will officiate, with interment in the IOOF cemetery.

Mr. McCoy was born in Tuolumne, California May 3, 1907, and came to Cottage Grove with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McCoy, in 1923. He was married to Ruby Ballew of Cottage Grove, in Eugene, September 22, 1936. The couple made their home in Cottage Grove until moving to California about four years ago. Mr. McCoy was a commercial fisherman and a member of the Allied Fisherman's Association.

He is survived by his wife; one daughter, Mary Ellen, and one son, Mace Nolan, both at home; one brother, Ernest McCoy of Grants Pass; four sisters, Mrs. Myrtle Coe, Seattle, Wash, Mrs. Versie Lewis, Garabaldi, Oregon, Mrs. Genevieve Tryon, Longview, Wash., and Mrs. Mae Wilson, Cottage Grove.

HORSE BEATS MAN IN WALKING MARATHON

Just in case you ever want to settle an argument or win a bet on the subject—a horse can outwalk a man.

The question was settled Sunday night at Lebanon with a six-year-old sorrel gelding finishing 14 miles in front of the "Walking Man of Oregon" in a 75-mile walkathon at Lebanon Meadows track.

Big Red, owned and ridden by Ralph Smith, Linn county rancher, covered the distance in 14 hours and 40 minutes. The horse took an early lead over Hiker Paul Smith, 64-year-old Mill City resident, and steadily widened the gain.

They started together at 6 a.m. before nine spectators. About 200 paid to see the fete sponsored by the Santiam wranglers.

ANNUAL HOMECOMING AT WALKER CHURCH AUGUST 7

The annual homecoming of the Walker church has been announced for Sunday, August 7, when the 11:00 o'clock service will be in charge of the Gideons.

A basket dinner will follow the morning service with the members of the Ladies Aid serving coffee and punch. Each one is to bring his own table service.

A well rounded program has been planned for the afternoon around 1:30 o'clock. A number of instrumental and vocal selections will be rendered, and readings and short talks will also be on the program.

The public is invited to this annual homecoming.

TWO LOCAL STUDENTS ON U. OF O. HONOR ROLL

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, July 23 (Special)—Two Cottage Grove students are listed on the honor roll at the University of Oregon for last spring term.

To get on the honor roll, a student must take a minimum of 12 term hours and maintain a grade point average of at least 3.50, which is equivalent to an A minus.

Cottage Grove students qualifying were George R. Stout, sophomore in liberal arts, and Herold D. Witherspoon, 1415 E. Main, freshman in architecture and allied arts.

PEACHES, PEARS CHEAPER

Trade sources at Portland indicate that Pacific Northwest canners probably will not pay more than $30 a ton for peaches and about $40 for Bartlett pears.

The 1948 prices were $70 for peaches and $80-$90 for pears.

Growers already have asked the U. S. Department of Agriculture to start buying their crops to bolster the market.

SEAPLANE BASE LISTED FOR REEDSPORT IN REPORT

Seaplane base for Reedsport is included in a $794,323 airport construction program for Oregon, announced in Washington Friday by the Civil Aeronautics authority.

The seaplane base would cost $5,000 in federal funds to be matched by $4,814 by local sponsors. The federal money became available for the fiscal year which began July 1.

Words of the Wise

We are nearly always most bored by those whom we bore. —(La Rochefoucauld)

Guaranteed!

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Umpqua Forest Rises From 13th to 2nd In Lumber Production in 10 Year Period

The Umpqua National forest, lying principally in Douglas county, placed second in the Pacific Northwest in the amount of timber cut from national forests during the 1948-49 fiscal year.

Supervisor M. M. "Red" Nelson said at Roseburg yesterday these figures were revealed in a summary compiled by the regional forester's office.

The Willamette National forest placed first, with a total of 210,000,000 board feet, valued at $2,400,000. Next came the Umpqua National forest with a cut of 143,000,000 board feet, valued at $1,200,000, for an average price of $8.61 per thousand.

The Umpqua forest's cut has grown phenomenally since 1939, when the total cut was 12,000 board feet, valued at $20 and averaging only $1.64 per thousand, said Nelson. It was then the lowest forest from the standpoint of cutting. Since that time its position rose progressively to 13th, 10th, 9th, 8th and in 1947 stood sixth in Oregon.

Since 83 per cent of the Umpqua National forest lies in Douglas county, the bulk of the 25 per cent returns to counties will go to Douglas. The amount Douglas county will receive will be about $254,000 said Nelson. About 15 per cent of the forest lies in Lane county, but a small portion of the Willamette National forest is also in Douglas. A minor portion lies in Jackson and Josephine counties, which will come in for their small share.

Useful Tool

A broom handle can be a very useful tool! Hammer or screw a hook into the end and it will be very helpful in reaching and pulling down unbreakable boxes of supplies and elusive window-shade cords.

Camera Records Rocket's Debut

BUILT FOR THE NAVY, the first American-designed high-altitude research rocket, the "Viking" (lower), is prepared for its initial flight at the White Sands Proving Grounds, Las Cruces, N. Mex. Streaking skyward (upper), the 45-foot long rocket begins its trip to 51½ miles above the earth, attaining a speed of 2250 miles an hour. The rocket will carry instruments for scientific research in cosmic rays and atmospheric composition. (U. S. National Military Establishment photos from International).

BLAZE BURNS FORTY ACRES AT ELMIRA

A blaze burned forty acres of brush near Elmira Friday, but did little damage otherwise. The fire started from a burning stump and forty men battled the flames for five hours before bringing the fire under control. The fire was on a proposed subdivision site, on the west side of Fern Ridge lake and northwest of Elmira.

Incentive for Farmers

High prices and heavy demand for meat and dairy products give farmers an added incentive to try to save every one of this spring's crop of pigs, calves and lambs.

Siding

Siding, as the name implies, is made specifically for purposes of exterior coverage. It is of two principal types, bevel siding and drop siding; the latter being also known as rustic siding or barn siding.

Columnar Pads—The Sentinel.

Hagfish

Hagfishes, slimy eel-like creatures, are said to be able to eat several times their own weight in a few hours.

Lard from Fat

One hundred pounds of fat yields approximately 80-85 pounds of lard.

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THREE's a number often heard—
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