The Cottage Grove Sentinel

Established August 15, 1889
Phones 555 or 556
Published every Thursday at Cottage Grove, Oregon

Entered at Cottage Grove, Oregon, as second class matter.

Subscription rates, cash in advance. No subscription for less than three months.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos
In Oregon	3.00	2.00	1.25
Outside Oregon	4.00	2.50	1.50

Foreign rates on application.

W. C. Martin ..... Editor, Publisher
James Boles ..... Advertising Manager
Al Martin ..... News Editor, Phones 555, 556, 236-J
Miriam Adkins ..... Society Editor, Phones 555, 556, 501-Y

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION 1955 SUSTAINING MEMBER

Oregon 1955 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

New York • Chicago • Detroit • Philadelphia
Weekly Newspaper Representatives, Inc.
National Advertising Representative

Sen. Gill's Fears Unfounded

Sen. Warren Gill of Lebanon wants the Oregon Development commission to abandon its efforts to spend $20,000 in advertising in an effort to attract new comers to the state. We think Sen. Gill's fears are unfounded because the proposed tax bill will more than offset any efforts of the Development commission to attract new industries by advertising, even though the commission is capable of writing any kind of advertising that might attract industry, which we seriously doubt.

It is logical to assume that if we can't get industry, we can't get the increased population and industry will have to be crazier than we think it is to come in under the proposed tax program. Incidentally we might remark that the proposed tax program is not to the liking of the committee, if we know the thinking of its chairman, but a temporary proposition because the state can not attach an emergency to it. Actually if the committee wrote the kind the state ought to have, it is questionable if the program might not meet defeat in a referendum, if the past actions of some people mean anything and throw the state without any tax program. In a case of this kind it would mean a special session of the legislature.

Oregon, we are informed is one of the few states which can not attach emergency clauses to legislation of this kind. The bad feature to our situation as we see it is that we are fast cutting our one crop, timber, but enacting legislation which will drive timber processing plants out of the state. Most of us agree that timber processing or industries which might use our wood wastes is badly needed to supplement our present economy.

Presumably the members of our Oregon Development commission are familiar with our natural resources, but we would question the ability of the commission members to be advertising executives as well. If they are not, why pile an additional $20,000 financial burden on the backs of the sore taxpayers.

The $20,000 if appropriated is about as useless to the average citizen as the $5,000 advertising appropriation the Lane county budget has sometimes carried in the past.

We Have Made Costly Mistakes

To the average visitor, the abundance of water in our lakes and streams looks like a fisherman's paradise and at one time we could boast of this, but several things have happened to our lakes and streams. The pollution problem has been present, but we are making progress with this. One thing we are not making progress with is the starvation of our native trout through planting catfish and perch in our lakes. Our two lakes nearest at hand are comparatively new and man made.

They were not much more than finished until some unthinking soul planted catfish in both Cottage Grove and Dorena lakes. Trout fishing at the Dorena lake might be good now, but for this fact. In both lakes the fish that are increasing fast are not native to the waters. They were planted and it was a costly mistake, one that should be punishable, if such a thing were possible.

The game commission with limited funds is faced with a Herculean task. Nearly every lake in the state is suffering from the ravages of what might be termed trash fish. Financially it would be an impossible task, if the commission should undertake to clean out all lakes at the present time. In addition, it might stop sport fishing for several years.

One of the best early day fishing lakes in the state, Ten Mile lake, is one of the problem lakes of the state. In the early days, we are told, it was one of the best trout lakes in the northwest, but somebody was not satisfied with catching trout. Catfish and perch were planted. Today in a lake which produced tons of trout, this specie is about starved out and even the planted fish are becoming so stunted, they are no longer desirable. In the course of a few years, the lake will be populated entirely by the rough fish. When this time arrives, the fish commission might be able to poison the lake, but Ten Mile would be lost for a few years.

The lakes and streams here are facing the same fate. The big question is how long will we have trout fishing here?

If eventually the lakes are rid of the troublesome fish, we hope enough public sentiment will be created to guard against the planting of catfish and perch again.

Bureaucracy Universal

Well, there's certainly one bit of internal evidence—documentary evidence, too—for this theory about the rise of the bureaucracy in Soviet Russia.

Just take a look at the text of that statement former Premier Malenkov got off as he handed in his resignation. The substance of it was pure Russian but the flavor of it had an international tang.

Mr. Malenkov was explaining he had been fired for incompetence. The statement said "the carrying out of the complicated and responsible duties is being negatively affected by my insufficient experience." What was being negatively affected, of course, was farm production, which is in a mess. This came out in a reminiscent piece of gobbledygook as "the unsatisfactory state of affairs that has arisen in agriculture."

That little phrase, incidentally, was buried in a sentence that was ninety-six—count 'em— ninety-six words long with enough dependent clauses to baffle a Latin professor.

However, it's all right. Mr. Malenkov found it "opportune to say" that a "series of large scale measures for overcoming the lagging behind in agriculture" is now being "implemented" under the "initiative and guidance" of the experts in the party.

The program for agriculture? "The further development by every means of heavy industry, and only its implementation, will create the necessary conditions for a real upsurge in the production of all essential commodities for popular consumption."

We don't know who forced out Mr. Malenkov. But after his future had been negatively affected by his lagging behind in political power, the general or party leaders or whoever certainly called in a bureaucrat to implement the coup de grace.

We don't know, either, how Russia stands in the atom race. But plainly Soviet bureaucrats are fast catching up with Washington.—Wall Street Journal.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Lefty's Worst Enemy

Conservation Pays Off

Does conservation of the land pay off for the farmer in dollars and cents?

A survey made in Illinois helps tell the story. Over a ten-year period, careful records were kept of a group of farms where approved conservation practices were used and also of a group of physically comparable non-conservation farms. The facts produced are striking.

At the beginning increases in farm income from good conservation tended to be relatively small. But later on they rose abruptly. At the end of 10 years, the conservation farms returned eight dollars more net income per acre than the non-conservation farms. And, of great importance, the conservation farmers maintained and improved the productivity of their land. Non-conservation farmers, on the other hand, were forced to mine their land to earn a profit—to deplete it, and to progressively reduce its productivity.

The money-making practices which go to make up a complete conservation farm plan are simple. They consist of such things as proper land use; testing and treating the soil; crop rotation; good water management, including contouring, terracing and drainage; and efficient use of legumes, grasses and other livestock feeds.

Not many years ago such a program would have been far from simple. For one thing, little was known about how to conserve land. For another, the farmer's main tools were his own muscles and those of draft animals. Now science has given us the necessary knowledge—and in modern mechanical farm equipment we have the efficient, economical tools that are needed to do the job. We can conserve our irreplaceable croplands—and we must.

Stock Market Not Too High

Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, in preparation for the inquiry into the stock market which began March 3, polled 5,500 stock brokers, security dealers, market analysts and economists on whether they felt security prices were too high. He got 1300 answers, not quite 1300 different opinions.

The Senate Banking Committee announces that most of the respondents believe present levels of the market are not too high. There are a few pessimists who say another 1929 is just around the corner. A few extreme optimists reply that the country is "just beginning to adjust stock market prices to the realities of a soaring population striving toward a vastly higher standard of living."

The calm manner of Senator Fulbright's approach, contrasted with the 1933 inquest on the departed boom of 1926-29, is a measure of public education—much of it attained the hardest possible way—on security trading and its meaning. Nobody outside thinks any more of Wall Street as a casino where the chips are pieces of engraved paper. Nobody inside thinks any more of the New York Stock Exchange as a private club whose members' obligations stop with one another.

It will probably do us all good to have this inquiry going on as a reminder of the great extent to which the national machine for capital-raising, which is Wall Street, is geared into the public interest.

Recent survey shows that it takes the average American housewife twice as long to do her shopping today as it did in 1940. She's buying more.

THAT'S A FACT

Western Rivers Can Give Ruin Or Riches--Dams Decide Which

Great Streams Roar In Waste To Sea, Or Give Good Western Farmland

The major rivers of the United States are among the nation's greatest resources. This is true in the East, South and Middle West, where rivers have been important waterways and arteries of travel since colonial days, but it is even more important in the Far West, where transportation by water is not the problem.

The importance of rivers to the West comes, not from their availability for transportation of people, goods and materials, but because these rivers are the major source of water in what for the most part is arid, semi-desert country.

And the history of the West often is bound up in the history of the region's major rivers.

The story goes back to the time when the Rio Grande provided a way of life for the Stone-age Pueblo Indians centuries before the Spaniards came to New Mexico with Coronado in 1540.

Part-Time Friend

Like all Western rivers, the Rio Grande in its natural state is only a part-time friend; for many months of the year it is a dry stream, or at most provides a mere trickle of water.

And then for other months, the Rio Grande overflows its banks with great destructive force and waste of valuable water.

What is true of the Rio Grande is true of the other storied rivers of the West; it is true of the Arkansas, the Pecos, the Columbia, the Gila, the Sacramento, the San Juan, the Snake, the Green, the Yampa, and above all, of the Colorado.

The Colorado river rises in the mountains of Colorado and flows through Colorado, Utah and Arizona, forming the boundary between Arizona and California on its way to the Gulf of California, where its waters are lost forever to the use of the thirsty Southwest.

Its major tributaries rise in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico two of them, the San Juan in the north and the Gila in the south, flow across major portions of New Mexico and are the sites of irrigation works which are important to Indian nations: especially the Navajos, Apaches and Pueblos who have lived in these regions for generations even before the coming of the Spanish.

Indians Were First

The Indians realized the importance of the great rivers of the West and back in prehistoric times made crude but effective irrigation canals along the Rio Grande, the Pecos and the Gila.

Early settlers in the San Juan Valley of New Mexico set up their own irrigation ditches which still are in use as recently as 30 years ago. Navajos built canals on the banks of the river which flows through their reservation.

But before the turn of the century the settlers of the West realized that they could not raise money to construct the dams which would control their rivers adequately.

In order to store water in wet years for use in dry years, the citizens of Western states asked the rest of the country to help them by lending money — money which is now being paid back.

So the history of the West has been determined in large measure by the Federal government, which came into western areas with flood control and power dams and made the deserts bloom.

But the work is far from done.

River Half-Tamed

The Colorado, perhaps most violent of Western rivers, has been controlled only in its lower half. The huge reservoir behind Hoover Dam, forming Lake Mead, has successfully provided power and irrigation water for the Lower Colorado River, but only a start has been made in taming this great river and its tributaries for the use of the people of all the states through which it passes.

Engineering plans have been made by the Upper Colorado River Commission, representing the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, for a long-range series of projects to make this great life-giving river vastly more useful to all concerned.

These plans call for a series of dams on the Colorado and its major tributaries, the Green, the Yampa and the San Juan, which will collect and store the waters which run downstream and protect the 75 million acre feet which under a 1922 compact must be delivered to the lower Colorado River Basin states of Arizona, California and Nevada every decade.

Such projects are costly; this one will require an investment of more than a billion dollars over a span of 30 years. But the money will be repaid, most of it with interest, by the people who use the water and out of the power revenues which will be provided by the major dams.

The Upper Colorado River Storage Project comes up for approval in Congress next spring. Upon its passage depends the future prosperity of a great region of America.

WATER—LIFEBLOOD FOR AGRICULTURE — Setting siphons to put water in crop rows from an irrigation ditch in the arid West, this farmer knows that water is the difference for him between a good life and failure.

Letter From Washington

Dam Building Projects Endangered by Partisan Politics

By Congressman Harris Ellsworth

For several years along with other members of Oregon's congressional delegation I have been working steadily and without fanfare getting authorizations and appropriations for harbor improvement, for completion of the Willamette Valley flood control project, for the big dams on the Columbia, for irrigation development in the Rogue River Valley and for other things.

These are not political matters. We have kept them out of politics.

We have succeeded in accomplishing a great deal. The Lookout Point, Fern Ridge, Detroit and Dorena Dams in the Willamette project have been completed. Two of them have power generators. On the Columbia, Coulee has been completed, McNary Dam on the Columbia River is nearing completion and The Dalles and Chief Joseph Dams are well under way. These are power dams.

Appropriations for these and other projects in our region have been stepped up from $13 million in 1947 to around $100 million a year for the past four years. Budgeted for the coming fiscal year is $95 million.

Even if federal appropriations are continued at this rate, and that seems possible under favorable conditions, only half enough generating capacity can be constructed to meet the estimated demand by 1965. The estimated needed construction will cost $2 billion. Private and municipal capital can and will furnish the required other half of the money if allowed to do so on a partnership basis with the federal government.

Adequate electric power means jobs and homes and prosperity. A stepped-up construction program means jobs and more jobs. Depending on government construction alone means power shortages, lay-offs and "brownouts."

But now the whole situation is endangered by the injection of partisan politics. Democrat members of the present Oregon delegation in Congress are now advancing the reactionary idea that hydro-electric power in the great dams of the Pacific Northwest must be developed by the federal government or not at all. This was the theme of the early New Deal days and of the late Harold Ickes who once predicted that the Northwest would "in due course be a public power domain." Present day leaders of their party have abandoned that idea as being out of step with the needs and conditions of our times.

The present situation is especially damaging in our own Fourth Congressional District. The Green Peter Dam on the Santiam and the Cougar Dam on the McKenzie are sorely needed for flood control. They will produce power. Local interests are ready to finance the cost of power facilities. There is in the federal budget now $1 million for Green Peter Dam construction and $2 million for Cougar providing Congress authorizes local participation, which plan is now called partnership. If the partnership bill is passed it may be possible to get construction started during the coming fiscal year. But with members of our own delegation in vigorous opposition it is possible for the bill to be defeated and construction of Green Peter and Cougar Dams delayed indefinitely.

It is a mean and tragic situation. I want the people at home to know the truth about it and I shall have considerably more to say on this subject as time goes on.

Baby Steven Booher

Steven Martin Booher, 3-week-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Darrel Booher, Cottage Grove, died Wednesday, March 2. He was born in Cottage Grove February 9, 1955. Besides his parents, he is survived by one sister, Susan, at home; his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Booher, Cottage Grove, and Mr. and Mrs. George Huxford, in England, and his great-grandmother, Mrs. Alice Turpin, Cottage Grove.

Graveside services were held at the Comstock cemetery Friday, March 4, with the Rev. E. C. Bush officiating. Mills Mortuary was in charge of arrangements.

There never was found, in any age of the world, either religion or law that did so highly exalt the public good as the Bible.
—Francis Bacon

The Bible is the learned man's masterpiece, the ignorant man's dictionary, the wise man's directory. —Mary Baker Eddy

Charley N. Cox Sr.

Charley N. Cox Sr., age 79, a resident of the London area for the past 1½ years, died at the Cottage Grove hospital Wednesday, March 2. He was born at Marysville, Texas, June 28, 1875, and came to Oregon in 1907.

Besides his wife, he is survived by three sons: Ernest, Charley Jr. and Gene Cox, all of London; five daughters: Pearl Wolfard, Oakland, Oreg.; Mabel Burns, London; Hazel Hick, Bakersfield, Calif.; Bessie Tilley, Geary, Okla., and Opal Gill, Drain; 30 grandchildren; nine great-grandchildren and several other relatives.

Funeral services were held at Mills Mortuary at 10:30 a.m. Friday, March 4, with M. J. Shelley officiating. Burial was in the Bemis cemetery.

Are you one of the select group of 45 million Americans who own UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS? If so, you know the real feeling of security that goes with bond ownership.

What could be safer than your government SAVINGS BONDS? If it is lost or destroyed, the Treasury will replace it.

My Neighbors
By Bill Paulson

"Calling Space Cadet XT-100 ... Remove your helmet and wash behind ears! ... Out."

Demand Is Strong For Log Supply In Western Oregon

OREGON STATE COLLEGE—Demand was strong for the limited supply of logs in western Oregon last week. Quite a few small mills operated on short shifts because of the log shortage. There was no change in the general price level, but the undertone was strong. Continued prosperity in the plywood market has been reflected in some increases in peeler log prices.

SAWLOGS: Long No. 2 second-growth Douglas fir at Willamette Valley mills ranged from $38 to $50 a thousand, mostly $43 to $48. Some mills offered up to $55 for 15-inch logs over 32 feet long. No. 3's were $5 to $10 below No. 2 prices. Long camp-run logs were mostly around $40 a thousand in the central Valley and $43 to $48 at the extreme north and south ends. Logs less than 24 feet long were discounted $2 to $4 a thousand. Eight-foot logs ranged from $15 to $20 a cord, or $34 to $44 a thousand. Most sales were at or above $17 a cord, or $38 a thousand. Peelers were mostly within a $10 range up to $80, $90, and $105 a thousand. All the above prices are quoted for truck scale at interior mills. Prices at river dumps range from $2 to $10 higher on water scale.

In Douglas county, long camp-run logs were $40 to $50 a thousand. No. 2 second-growth was $35 to $45. No. 2 old-growth sawlogs brought $45, with select peelables up to $52.50. All No. 3 sawlogs were $26 to $32. Short logs were $1 to $2 less. Eight-foot logs were $15 to $17 a cord. Sixteen-foot cordwood was $1 less. Peelers were $65, $75 and $90 a thousand.

At Coos Bay, No. 2 "third-growth" logs brought $33 to $35 a thousand. No. 3's were $28 to $30. Long camp-run logs ranged from $30 to $37, mostly $34. Short logs were discounted $1 to $2. No. 1 old-growth sawlogs were $43 to $45. No. 2's were $36 to $38, and No. 3's were $26 to $30. Peelers were $60, $70, and $80 to $85 a thousand. Outlying areas paid $2 to $4 below Bay prices.

HARDWOODS: Alder, ash, and maple at Portland brought $40 a thousand for ten-inch diameters. Ten-inch alder was $34 at Willamina. Alder, ash, and maple were $32 for twelve-inch logs at Aumsville. There was a limited demand for twelve-inch maple at Eugene. At Coos Bay, twelve-inch alder brought $28 to $40 a thousand, depending on quality. Maple was $5 more.

This report, based on information supplied by the State Board of Forestry and other sources, was prepared by F. H. Dahl, Extension Agricultural Economist.

Right-to-Work States Growing Above U. S. Rate

The 17 "right-to-work" states in the nation have shown greater economic growth in recent years than the nation as a whole, according to a study by the Northwest office of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The state right-to-work laws—allowed under the Taft-Hartley Act—permit a worker to decide for himself whether to join a union and do not allow him to be forced to join a union if he doesn't desire it.

"Criticism against right-to-work laws is primarily based on the contention that workers in those states having the law are underpaid and oppressed," the NAM said.

"However, government statistics tell a different story," the NAM said and continued:

Growth Rapid

"These 17 states are growing economically at a faster rate than the average for the country. This is true in four prime economic factors: non-agricultural employment, number of business establishments, income from wages and salaries, and number of man-days idle due to work stoppages."

The NAM has compared these four economic factors in 11 of the right-to-work states with the national averages. These 11 were chosen because nine of them enacted the law in 1947 and one each passed the measure in 1946 and 1948.

"Thus," said the NAM, "a comparison between 1947 and 1953 can be made on 65% of the right-to-work states."

Between 1947 and 1953 in these 11 states, non-agricultural employment rose 21% compared to 14% for the nation. Number of business establishments in these states increased 24%, while the national average increase was 15%.

In the same six years, wages and salaries climbed 69% in the 11 states, the national average was 59%. There were 33% fewer man-days idle in the 11 states and only an improvement of 18% in the nation.

"This greater economic progress took place in the 11 states in the six years although their population increase was just the same as that of the whole country—12%."

The NAM, which endorses right-to-work legislation, contends that "it is a basic right of the individual to work without being forced to join any organization. This right of choice applies to joining a union just as it does to joining a certain club, association or church," the NAM said.

States passing the right-to-work law in 1947 are Arkansas, Georgia, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Arkansas and North Dakota passed the statute in 1946 and 1948, respectively.

Florida adopted the law in 1944, a war year, which does not allow for normal comparisons. Nevada passed the statute in 1951 and Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina adopted it in 1953 and 1954. Not enough time has elapsed to allow for comparison in these states, the NAM said.