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 W. C. Martin, Editor, Publisher
 James Bates, Advertising Manager
 Al Martin, News Editor, Phone 553, 236-J
 Doris L. Burrell, Society Editor, Phone 553, 236-J

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Student Investors

Students at Gannon College, Erie, Pennsylvania, are enjoying a phase of education which is both highly valuable and unusual—perhaps unique.

In 1950, the publisher of the Erie Dispatch gave the college a \$2,500 student investment fund, to be used for dealing in the stock market. Subsequent additions brought the fund to \$10,000. Business and financial students, with faculty members as technical advisors, vote on proposed sales and purchases. Groups of students are assigned to do research and report on securities under consideration. Any profit (and the fund has shown substantial appreciation) goes to the college.

The publisher's purpose in creating the fund was to encourage research and analysis, to provide students with practical experience in the operations of the stock market, and to produce knowledge which might influence students in their decision in choosing future employment. College officials say that the students find the undertaking highly enjoyable, and that it is giving them worthwhile insight into the business world.

It would be a fine thing for the country if students in all the colleges and universities had an opportunity such as this. For the stock market is a cornerstone of the American free enterprise system. It siphons private savings into the businesses which provide us with jobs and opportunities, and with our incredible abundance of goods and services. It makes it possible for anyone who wishes to become a partner in a company of his choice. Most important, it is a bulwark against socialism and other freedom-destroying totalitarian systems.—Industrial News Review.

Mayors Cooperate As S-D Day Head Sets 1955 Goal

PORTLAND, Ore.—E. C. Sammons, president of the Highway Lifesavers Committee of Oregon Citizens, Inc., who has been appointed state director for Safe Driving Day (S-D Day) which falls on December 1 this year, is finding mayors of Oregon cities ready to cooperate to make 1955 S-D Day a success in Oregon. On October 28, 16 mayors, in response to Governor Patterson's request to proclaim the day, have also named municipal directors.

Director Sammons has received from the traffic safety division of the Secretary of State's office in Salem, the following statistics showing the 1954 traffic accident record on December 1:

Traffic accidents 69, persons injured 27, persons killed 2.

By getting state-wide citizen cooperation in driving and walking, Director Sammons says Oregon must improve that record. S-D Day is to accomplish its purpose in the state on S-D Day, December 15, 1955, in the 24-hour period there were 80 traffic accidents with 13 persons injured, as compared with 140 accidents and 32 injuries on the corresponding day in 1953. Portland, Oregon, had no fatalities on December 15, 1954, or the corresponding day in 1953.

As much as the December 1,

Warner Valley Public Shooting Grounds Offer Very Little for Hunters

Waterfowl hunting at the Warner Valley public shooting grounds has been poor and is expected to remain so indefinitely, according to the state game commission. The commission asks that hunters refrain from going to the area.

A spokesman for the commission reports that hunters at the Warner Valley shooting grounds are enjoying the best year on record with many limit bags being taken.

Washington Calling

(By RICHARD and MAURINE NEUBERGER)
 THOSE POWER DEBATES

All too often, Democrats talk only to Democrats, and Republicans only to Republicans. This was particularly true in the Coon-Neuberger series of debates on the Federal power program. We debated in Eastern Oregon 10 major cities over a two-week period. The audiences averaged well above 500 people, with many thousands more listening via complete radio coverage. I think they heard basic facts and opinions which will set them to thinking, talking and arguing for months to come. This is the kind of ferment that makes democracy a living, vital force.

If any one circumstance emerged clearly, it is that Mr. Coon's bill for John Day "partnership" contains no provision for direct sale to industrial customers. This means loss of the average Bonneville industrial rate of 2.2 mills per kilowatt-hour. It would be replaced with something like the Pacific Power and Light average industrial rate of 8.2 mills. In defense of this, Mr. Coon minimized the effect of the aluminum industry on the Northwest—in the very week that the press heralded the 15th anniversary of that industry regionally by pointing out that aluminum had made possible 100,000 new jobs!

Many members of the press saw Congressman Coon slipped sheafs of paper during the debate recesses to use during his rebuttals. At three communities, a private-power clique interrupted my remarks with shouts and catcalls. Men and women who were on my side never disturbed Congressman Coon, for whom I am proud and grateful. A troupe of private-power lobbyists traveled from city to city for the debates, as did some leading Republican political figures. I wonder what that great public-power-backed Republican, Senator Charles Linna McNary, would say if he could see the leadership of his old political party so indistinguishable from the private-power position? The day after the Hood River debate, I spoke to the students of the Wy'east High School and had lunch with the faculty. Several teachers volunteered to say: "Senator, the heckling and shouting didn't come from Hood River people. Our home-town folks aren't like that. Those hecklers were 'ringers' from Portland." Nor was this situation confined to Hood River alone. After the La Grande debate, C. J. Short wrote in his Eastern Oregon Review: "It was some satisfaction to this writer to note that the heckling was started by persons from outside the county."

Hells Canyon was a sore point with the Coon entourage. They even encouraged one moderator to rap me down for mentioning the surrender of Hells Canyon, which is about 200 airline miles from John Day. The topic of the debates, Mr. Coon, by contrast, often referred to the Coos Bay "partnership" in Alabama, approximately 2,800 miles from John Day. This was considered more relevant than Hells Canyon!

Their sensitivity on Hells Canyon was of course with good reason. Mr. Coon commented frequently on the desperate power shortage which made essential, so he said, the turning over of the John Day power facilities to the private utilities in order to have it built "immediately." But would there be the threat of a power shortage if Secretary McKay, Congressman Coon and Governor Patterson had not thwarted full-scale Federal development of the finest hydroelectric site on the continent, namely, Hells Canyon?

When the Coon-Neuberger "partnership" scheme was "evolved" by Portland General Electric in 1954, a clause assuring Oregon priority was contained in that version of the bill. This provision now has been abandoned. I said it was scuttled because the 1955 bill was drafted by Kinsey M. Robinson, president of Washington Water Power, which has no customers in Oregon. Robinson has testified many times before Congressional committees against Federal dams and transmission lines in the Pacific Northwest.

I was visited at Lakeview by officers of the Surprise Valley Rural Electric Cooperative. They told me they were paying California-Oregon Power Company 65 mills for juice, but that their rate might be only 28 mills if the Bonneville line to southern Oregon had not been sold to COPECO by Secretary McKay. Secretary McKay and his board of the Midstate Electric Cooperative at Lapine, said that farmers and ranchers in their area still would be living in darkness were it not for Bonneville and the REA, both of which were fought by the utilities. These stories, straight from the grassroots, made a powerful impact on me.

The civic organizations in Eastern Oregon which sponsored the 10 debates deserve great credit for their efforts. So do the capable moderators, who for the most part were fair, impartial and highly competent. A network program over CBS described these debates as unique in modern American political history. If they have made the people here and elsewhere more alert about the crucial resource issue, they have served a useful purpose, indeed.

BROOKLYN — AND UNDERDOG

I was driving through the wide open spaces of Eastern Oregon during the World Series. I was in Burns the day the Dodgers at last became baseball champions. One thing seemed to be universal—a desire to see the Yankees win. The average American, I think, has a big heart. He invariably favors those who have—through no fault of their own—necessarily succeeded materially or financially in the game of life, and who may need some measure of aid and a helping hand along the way. I believe this is one of the impelling factors in the expansion of our Nation's social security legislation.

Senator Morse Reports

Fellow Oregonians: In the closing days of the Congressional session civil rights was dealt a setback that has received little public notice.

During World War II Congress enacted a law to provide Federal machinery for absentee voting by men and women in the Armed Services. That law provided that state poll tax laws could not be applied to soldier voting for Federal offices. This 1942 act applied only in the case of a new law required to provide Federal facilities for absentee balloting of uniformed personnel in peacetime. The House of Representatives passed such a bill which also repealed the anti-poll tax provision for wartime balloting.

A Senate amendment was adopted to preserve the 1942 poll tax prohibition. That amendment was dropped in conference. When the conference report came back to the Senate a few days before adjournment I proposed the elimination of the poll tax provision and made a motion to send the bill back to conference with instructions to reinstate the Senate amendment. It was argued that the House conferees would not accept it. In my reply I argued that the principle remained the same in time of peace as well as in time of war. Soldiers, sailors and airmen fighting for the preservation of democracy should have full democratic rights, the most basic of which is the right to vote without being required to pay a poll tax.

Senator Neuberger joined with me in this fight. The motion to recommit was defeated 56 to 22. (For civil rights, 15 Democrats and 7 Republicans; against 31 Republicans and 24 Democrats.) This fight is not over. In the next session I shall introduce legislation to re-enact the 1942 law.

WEEKLY RADIO REPORTS CONTINUE: Despite a heavy schedule of meetings throughout the State, my weekly radio reports are being continued. Recent reports were on farm problems and the polio vaccine program. Texts of these are obtainable at either my Oregon or Washington, D.C. offices. In the coming weeks the broadcasts will be on social security legislation and Oregon's major problems—the log and freight car shortages.

OREGON STATE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL PICNIC: The Oregon State Society has a fine and very active group in the nation's capital where over 500 Oregon families live within the metropolitan area. Many of these families get together at least twice a year—once at the annual banquet and again at a picnic. My Administrative Assistant, Bill Berg, who is Treasurer of the Oregon State Society this year, reports that a fine time was had by all at last Sunday's (Oct. 2) picnic when about 100 Oregonians gathered for the occasion at the home of James Sharp in Arlington, Virginia.

OREGON OFFICE OPENS: I have opened an office in Oregon to provide constituents with a place closer to home where you can present your problems with the Federal Government and obtain information from me about them. I have needed an office in Oregon in which to do my work and meet with individuals and groups when I am home during the adjournment periods and on my frequent trips to the State during the Congressional session. I am pleased to announce that the State and I are fortunate that Mrs. Jean Lewis has agreed to accept the position as manager of my Oregon office. Mrs. Lewis was born and raised in Oregon and has made a distinguished record of public service. She is a very able lawyer who has been active in many community activities. For the next few weeks she will have a very busy schedule because she is also heading the United Fund drive in her part of southeast Portland.

Mrs. Lewis was the first woman to be secretary-treasurer of the Multnomah Bar Association and Domestic Relations Court judge. On a pro tem basis in 1954 Mrs. Lewis was elected to the Oregon legislature and she has made an outstanding record as a legislator.

My Oregon office has been opened in Room 402, Loyalty Building (317 S.W. Alder, Portland). The phone number is Capital 7-5647.

This office, like my office in Washington, is to serve you. I shall continue to be in Oregon for the remainder of the adjournment period until mid-December when I return to Washington to get ready for the next session. My Washington office will continue to handle Oregon problems requiring consultation with the Government departments in the capital. The "open door" policy prevails at both offices. I am proud of the many services we have rendered to Oregon citizens during my years in the Senate. It is a service for which you pay taxes, so please do not hesitate to call upon us.

LITTLE MEAT: There's so little meat on a duck's wings you might as well discard them, unless you want them for looks. The same goes for the neck. Sports Field.

12 GAUGE GOOD: The beginning duck hunter has a better chance with a 12-gauge gun, and its heavy enough to handle geese if a flock should visit his decoys.—Sports Field.



Jerry Eastham

Jerry Eastham, 336 North "H" Street, Cottage Grove, passed away at a Eugene hospital Monday, November 7, 1955, following a long illness. He was born July 30, 1884, at Somerset, Ky., and came to Cottage Grove from Westport, Ore., in 1924. As a young man he worked in coal mines in Kentucky and West Virginia. October 16, 1904, he was married at Onieda, Tenn., to Martha Owens, who preceded him in death in 1952. Mr. Eastham was the night man for the Cottage Grove police force for some years, and had been an employee of Mills Mortuary as Cemetery Sexton from 1924 until his retirement because of ill health in 1950. He served in the United States Army for a short while during World War I. Mr. Eastham was also well known as a gunsmith in the Cottage Grove area.

Surviving him are three brothers and one sister and a nephew who made his home with him: Bill Eastham, his nephew, of Tillamook, Ore.; his brothers, Wes Eastham of Westport, Ore., George Eugene, Ore., Charlie of Cottage Grove, and his sister, Winnie Luttrell of Arcadia, Calif.

He was a member of Cottage Grove Lodge #68 IOOF. Funeral services will be at Mills Mortuary in Cottage Grove at 10 a.m. Friday, November 11, 1955. Mr. Sherwood Smith will officiate with vault interment in the Banks Protestant Cemetery at Banks, Ore. Cottage Grove Lodge #68 IOOF will give Old Fellow ritualistic services at the chapel.

Class of 1927 Beats OSC Frosh On English Test

OREGON STATE COLLEGE—Are college freshmen of today better or poorer in English than their parents who were in school 25 years ago?

Curious about the question, the English department at Oregon State college this fall gave a 1927 English placement examination to the more than 1800 new freshmen.

The scores of that test tip in favor of the "old timers" in matters of spelling and formal grammar, according to Dr. Herbert B. Nelson, head of the English department, but in English usage and punctuation the students of 1955 and 1927 are about equal.

More Errors Today: Students taking the 163-question test in 1927 made an average of 53 errors. This fall the average was 66 mistakes.

The big difference was in the 50-word spelling section. Nelson noted, where students of 1927 did considerably better than this year's freshmen. Words such as similar, laboratory, privilege and apologize were much more of a headache for students this year than those of 28 years ago.

In the formal grammar section, students of 1927 did slightly better than students of today, Nelson reported. In this section, students were asked to identify prepositional phrases, participial phrases, gerund phrases, infinitive phrases, adjectival clauses, adverbial clauses, noun clauses, independent clauses, and appositives.

In the sentence usage section, where both groups did about the same—some of the answers to questions had to be modified slightly by 1955 standards. Usage that was marked wrong 28 years ago in one or two cases has now become accepted by grammarians, Nelson explained.

21 Errors a Record: Nelson remembers the 1927 test because that was his first year on the OSC English department staff.

Twenty-one errors were the fewest made by a student on this year's examination and 119 the most.

The test used was prepared in 1927 by Dr. M. Elwood Smith, then dean of arts and sciences at OSC and chairman of the Inland Empire English association. It was an early attempt to place incoming freshmen in English classes suited to their knowledge and needs and to help high schools in their teaching of English. Copies of the test and scores of graduates were given each high school.

As a matter of interest to the 1927 students—and to others who want to test their spelling ability—Nelson listed the 50 words students were asked to spell. Hard Words

State Farm Pond Leaflet Available

A 4-page leaflet titled "Farm Ponds in Oregon" has been prepared by the Oregon Game commission to assist persons interested in the construction and fish production of small impoundments.

Compiled by Fred Locke, chief of lake and stream, the leaflet briefly discusses pond sites, size, depth, and water supply; water rights and reservoir application; and soil types and the use of bentonite clay for ponds located in porous soils.

The leaflet also discusses the game commission's stocking policy for small private impoundments and gives detailed information on the various species of fish suitable for small pond production. Procedures for obtaining permits for pond construction, water impoundment, stocking and transportation of live fish is also contained in the leaflet.

The leaflet may be obtained free of charge from the Oregon Game commission, 1634 S. W. Alder, Portland.

'55 Fish Stocking Almost Complete

Only the excess brood stock and holdover steelhead and salmon remain to be planted for the 1955 year, it was announced today by Reino Koski, liberation chief, Oregon Game commission.

During the period January 1 to September 1, 1955, a total of 11,738,520 fish, valued at \$10,084 pounds were released from game commission hatcheries.

Approximately 3,000,000 of these fish were of legal size which became available to the angler immediately upon release. All fish less than legal size were planted by the Labor Day week end, with the heaviest stocking taking place in waters where the fishing pressure was the greatest.

The remaining fish were fingerlings and fry with the major portion allocated for reservoirs and lake basin areas. Approximately 750,000 fry and fingerlings were planted by aerial lift into 35 high lakes in the Cascade range and the Willowa mountains.

The major portion of the fish reared in game commission hatcheries were eastern brook and rainbow trout. All salmon and steelhead raised were marked and released at migrating size in order to obtain a maximum return of adult fish.

More Controlled Elk Hunts Slated

Some 2100 elk hunters, those who obtained permits in public drawings held earlier this fall, will participate in nine controlled elk hunts opening on November 11 and closing on November 23. The areas are, namely: Chesnimushi, Wenaha, Walla Walla, Umatilla, Ukiah, Starke, Minam, Desolation, and Heppner will be open to the shooting of either six elk by permit holders only. Hunters holding a general elk hunting tag may hunt in the areas after that date but are limited to a bull elk with antlers.

Permit holders are not required to check in and out of the above-named areas.

Lions Again Fall From Top 10 Poll

Cottage Grove slipped out of the top ten prep football teams of the state in the AP poll last week, as a result of a bye, and were ranked No. 13, one notch ahead of Prineville, the only team to defeat the Lions all season.

Grove's win over Lebanon Friday may place the locals back where they belong, but results of this week's AP poll weren't available at presstime.

Four new teams, McMinnville, Ontario, Albany and Medford made first time appearances in the top ten standings. Last week's results were as follows:

1. Marshfield, 7-0
2. Gresham, 8-0
3. Corvallis, 7-1
4. Pendleton, 8-0
5. Jefferson, 7-0-1
6. Vale, 7-0
7. McMinnville, 7-1
8. Hillsboro, 7-1
9. Ontario, 7-0
10. Albany, 6-2
- Medford, 5-1-2
- Others: Central Catholic of Portland and Cottage Grove 14, Prineville 10, Grants Pass, Eugene and Junction City 9, South Salem 6, Dallas and Milwaukie 5, Roseburg 2

COMPOUNDING The NEWS

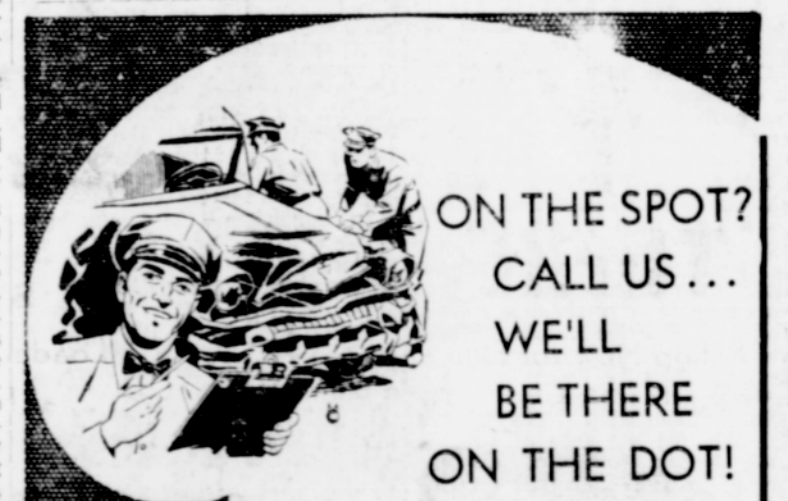
By Phyl Varley

If you wonder why Davy Crockett became so suddenly the biggest idol of small-sized Americans, you'll be plumb interested in a few remarks by Fess Parker in a current magazine. Fess is the fellow who plays the role of Davy Crockett, and lots of kids are pretty well convinced that he is really the King of the Wild Frontier in person.

Anyway, Fess says that kids are hero-hungry. They're idealistic and they need someone to look up to. When Davy came along on TV and film, he fitted the need as smoothly as Ol' Betsy potting a Platoon at 400 yards. Fess also says, "Every mother and dad in the U.S.A. should remember that a parent must be something of a hero, too. Because I suspect that a lot of hero-hunger begins right at home!" Another bull's-eye for Davy Crockett.

We understand that there is an unhappy motorist in town who calls his old jalopy "Flattery." This is because "Flattery" gets him nowhere. Names can be significant, and you know the name Rexall stands for the finest in drugs . . . and you can be sure of accurate, dependable prescription service with the purest of ingredients when you see your Rexall druggist. Bring your doctor's prescription to

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WASHINGTON AND "SMALL BUSINESS"

By C. WILSON HARDER

No doubt about it, \$8 1/2 billion worth of farm products is a lot, equalling about half a year's consumption for the entire U. S.

Yet \$8,400,000,000 is current investment of government in farm products, and it increases daily. In fact, storage charges for vast supply have become substantial item in the federal budget.

There is this strange fact: Nothing is being done.

The International Cooperation Administration, successor to Foreign Operations Administration, successor to Mutual Cooperation Administration, in turn successor to Marshall Plan, has been trying without success to unload some surplus on foreign nations.

But in so-called free world American taxpayers have done so handsomely in giving away so much farm equipment that many of these nations have their own surpluses to worry about.

But Rep. Charles Brownson of Indiana recently got curious over who was receiving big share of government farm money and asked Agriculture Department to furnish some names and figures.

In 1954 just eight corporations tapped Uncle Sam for over \$4 million on cotton. And in and behold, the Empire, as usual came in for the lion's share with the British owned Delta and Pine Land Company of Scott, Miss., receiving the largest amount \$1,292,472.25 on 7,504 bales of cotton.

It is also a curious fact that

the one time manager of this huge British owned corporation was prominent in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1936. Presumably, he has since been knighted by a grateful Empire.

But if fuzzy thinking toward American tax dollars of past few years is not ended, it is not beyond realm of possibility U. S. taxpayers will soon be shelling out to support agricultural surplus all over the world.

While this may sound far-fetched, following report makes anything seem possible.

International Cooperation Administration has granted \$800,000 to set up a Veteran's Administration in Formosa.

Seems Chiang has a surplus of over aged soldiers in his army on Formosa. And apparently in a Chinese army, old soldiers neither die nor fade away, but keep their places in the chow line. The question of what to do with these old Chinese soldiers is a problem to Chiang.

And so as always when a problem involves money, U. S. State Department has jumped into picture with both feet and almost a million in U. S. tax money. So now U. S. taxpayers, besides caring for needs of American veterans, will now be paying out to help Chinese veterans.

So thus, with this happening, it might truly be said anything can happen.

Including U. S. taxpayers being assessed to price entire world's surplus farm production. And at same time, official Washington expresses worry over possibility of inflation, and cuts down on consumer credit. A strange paradox, indeed.