

The Cottage Grove Sentinel

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It's A Great Game With Nobody to Check On You

The august body of congress, including the U. S. senate and house of representatives, is about the only organization (if you can call it that), where members are able to raise their own salaries merely by voting for a raise and do not have to answer to anybody but the voters. In this case the voter has become so confused that he probably could not give instructions anyway. We have heard of cities, counties and other government groups hiring managers to straighten things out, but nationally we are in such a mess that no individual could even suggest an approach to the problem.

Just what do we mean by the above statement? How many of us know what our senators and representatives are supposed to be doing? You can subscribe to the Congressional Record and learn perhaps how Joe Doaks voted on certain issues, but this still does not tell you whether Joe is attending the session of congress as he was elected to do, or attending a hearing about something, at home shaking hands with the folks or in some secret place at the capital in a good game of poker.

When Adlai visited Portland recently, who met him at the airport? It was Edith Green, congresswoman, and Sen. Wayne Morse. Morse incidentally has been in the state on at least two other occasions recently. Rep. Walter Norblad is taking time out from the national capital running for governor, so the practice isn't confined to one party.

About half of congress went to Europe the past summer, on the pretext of investigating conditions in Russia, or France or some other country. But according to the stories we read over there, some made asses of themselves by drinking too much liquor and were therefore a liability so far as good will is concerned. Some were afraid too that the American taxpayers would not like it, but they took the chance anyway.

We are aware of course that the congressional representatives get a traveling allowance along with the salary, but if the solon travels around much he either has to pay his own expenses or find an excuse for putting in a claim against the government.

If the government was a private corporation and you owned stock in it, don't you think the employees of the corporation ought to be responsible to somebody and not be permitted to run willy nilly over the country for perhaps a selfish reason? Well, the government is like a corporation and you have a stake in it, regardless of how small. You might be surprised to know just how much money you contribute to this corporation as well as the state and county, the excise taxes on the car you drive, the oil and gas you buy or jewelry, or countless other things, and see if you are not working for this corporation about forty percent, or more, of your time.

Another popular pastime of congress is holding hearings and investigating individuals. In nine cases out of ten, nothing is accomplished by the investigation and the cost of the hearing is just like pouring that much money down a rat hole. We might amend this statement to say nothing is accomplished at the hearings except to make political medicine for the party who is seeking a campaign issue. Of all the congressional hearings we have read about, only two or three might fall in the category of rendering a real service to the public and after all this is the only reason for holding a public hearing in the first place. There was nothing accomplished in the recent Al Serena mine hearing which might be classed as an actual benefit to the public.

A good many of us are going to find the paternal government a costly one and the more paternal our government becomes, the more it will cost in wasted effort and wasted money. And the real issues will be obscured by demagoguery. If you doubt this, just try and be elected to a decent office without making a bunch of promises.

As far as bringing order out of chaos, the situation will have to get much worse before it gets better, if ever. In the meantime the forgotten men will number several millions because they ask no favors, just a chance to make a living.

Keeping Them On The Farm

The farm population has been shrinking rather rapidly for more than twenty years and is due to continue this trend for sometime to come, not because of low prices, but because of mechanized farming. Thirty to fifty years ago the family size farm was 160 acres. Today it's 500 to 600 acres because of the tractor and other modern machinery and methods.

The politicians say the farmers are starving to death and the best way to keep them on the farm is to give them a high priority on the crops they produce. Not long ago we heard a Texas congressman argue that the only way to keep the farmer happy on the farm was to pay him a high government support price. His argument sounded about like that of a third grade school pupil, who argued from a false premise and refused to be cornered. He would come back to the same conclusion regardless of whether true or false.

If one is willing to ignore the facts in the case of the diminishing farm population, then perhaps one could contend that high government props would stabilize the farm problem and bring the families back who have been forced out because of lack of capital or lack of land. But in politics, true logic is no good unless it will get votes and in this case, it won't.

We have never heard any of the politicians, including the distinguished senior from Oregon, explain why he favors a farm policy that favors the big farmer with capital, who in many instances can afford to spend his winters in California or Florida, as against the little guy who can't raise capital enough to stay on the land. Yet that is what is happening on the American farm today and it cannot be solved by politics. It is a well-known fact that the big farmers, and by that we mean those who can farm a section to three or four sections of land, depending on the nature of the crop, can by using the mass production idea, farm cheaper and better than some of their less fortunate brethren. The government prop is just like that much gravy thrown in their laps.

It's unfortunate we think for any segment of our population to have to depend on politics to stay in business. It is certainly not a permanent solution to whatever ills the farmer may have.

"Additional problems initiated and intensified by each new law almost always exceed the problem which the law was designed to alleviate in the first place..." by W. C. Mullendore in The Freeman.

Wedding invitations and announcements — The Sentinel.

Forecasting The Future

Dexter Keezer, an economist of standing who is associated with the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., has said: "It's probably a social law that people would rather be poorly informed about where they're going than well informed about where they are." Dr. Keezer referred, obviously, to the fact that millions of people follow economic forecasts in newspapers and other publications, and that professional economists are employed in great numbers in government and industry, and in labor and agricultural organizations.

Newsweek quoted Dr. Keezer's observation in an article descriptively entitled: "What's Wrong With the Top U. S. Economists Is Trying to Make an Exact Science of Guessing." The Newsweek discussion is not anti-economist at all. But it does a valuable job in showing some of the limitations of this particular occupation, and why they exist.

The magazine points to past failures. Just after the war, for instance, many economists forecast that 8 million workers soon would be unemployed—it never happened. When the 1949 recession came along, many expected it to become a major depression—but it didn't. More recently, a group of respected economists took a rather jaundiced view of President Eisenhower's 1955 Economic Report to Congress. One of them said that unemployment in that year would be as much as 1.5 million higher than in 1954—in fact, unemployment declined. None, even the most bullish, came anywhere near anticipating the gains in the gross national product and other barometers that occurred.

Another objection some make to economic forecasts is the frequent use of gobbledygook. An actual example: "We must have recourse to crude estimates based on commodity flows, which require interpolation for interannual values and adjustment from an output basis at producers' prices to an installed basis at cost to ultimate users."

Why, even when forecasts are made in clear language, are the economists so often wrong? Newsweek provides an answer—made up of several facts.

For one thing, the statistics, which are the tools of economic forecasting, are not always what they seem to be. They may be out of date, sketchy, or inaccurate. Later information may change the picture greatly.

For instance, as Newsweek puts it, "Economists add to the confusion, since they cannot agree themselves on how to use the tools they already have." There are all kinds of varying ideas as to the relative importance of tangible factors, such as carloadings and business failures and so on, to say nothing of intangibles, psychological factors that stem from human attitudes and feelings. In the magazine's words, "Economics is part science, part politics, part art. There is still no set formula that can be fed into an electronic brain for the answers. The reason is that economics deals with people, a notably unpredictable lot."

What of the future? The opinion seems to be that, as time goes on, economists will have a higher batting average—particularly in short-term forecasts, and analyses restricted to single companies or industries. Meanwhile, they will continue to render a desired and valuable service—but one that should be received with certain qualifications. As the frank Dr. Keezer put it, anyone who takes an economist's advice at 100 per cent face value is a sucker!

Al Serena Mine Hearings About Over-

Letter From Washington

(Harris Ellsworth, Representative)

I lost a mighty good friend when Governor Paul Patterson died recently. Paul and Georgia were at the University of Oregon in the same college "generation" with Helen (Mrs. Ellsworth) and me. The four of us got together occasionally and since Paul has been Governor I have enjoyed rather frequent visits with him—both in Salem and when he came to Washington, D.C. I think Paul Patterson was one of the most likeable, most intelligent and most capable persons I have ever known. It is an indescribable loss to us all to have him taken at the very top of his effectiveness and value in his service to our state.

The school construction bill, which recently I said would be on the floor of the house in a few days, is temporarily bogged down in the rules committee. It is being held up by that committee. Most everyone concedes that the bill will be granted an open rule and sent to the floor. But when that is the question, the rules committee has already held several days of hearings on the bill. It seems that both the witnesses and the committee members who question them want to do a lot of talking so that only four of the eleven house members who asked to appear before the committee have been heard. How long it will take to hear the remaining seven is hard to say. As a random guess I would say the bill will not reach the floor for about two weeks.

The hearings ("smearings" would be a more accurate word) conducted by a Senate House joint subcommittee looking into the patenting of some mining claims at the old Buzzard mine in Jackson county (known now as Al Serena mine) are about finished. They proved nothing except that under existing law, patents to the claims should have been granted long before under the previous administration which demanded and received full payment for the claims.

A Republican member of the senate subcommittee, Senator Goldwater, sums the whole thing up as follows, in a speech on the Senate floor: "For nearly five months an investigation has been taking place under a subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs committee of the senate, into the reasons why the patents were granted on lands on the Rogue river, in Oregon. Witness after witness has been called in an effort on the subcommittee's part to show that something unusual happened in the granting of these patents."

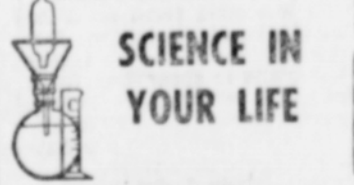
"Mr. President, under the old mining law which was changed by the first session of this Congress, there was nothing the Bureau of Land Management could do but issue the patents. The unusual in this case has been the disclosure that under the former Secretary of Interior not only was the law ignored, but no decision, either pro or con, was reached on patent applications. The hearing has, to my mind, developed further one of the basic differences between the ideology of the New Deal and the ideology of the old administration, namely, that the advocates of the New Deal-Fair Deal believe in government by men, whereas this administration believes in government by law."

The Al Serena Case

(Richard Neuberger in "Washington Calling")

One basic fact should be remembered by people analyzing the Al Serena case, even if you are inclined to believe some of the "white-washing" which appears in the press. Patent to the land in the Rogue River national forest was granted to the Al Serena mining company two years ago on the basis of an assay made in far-off Alabama. Since that time, the company has not mined one ounce of ore—although the whole basis for the patent was that this allegedly was a "mine". But the company has cut commercial over 2,000,000 board-feet of valuable fir and pine timber growing on the property. For this timber the company never paid one cent to the U. S. Government.

When will Al Serena stop operating a timber mine and commence operating a mineral mine? For the answer to this question, consult the newspapers which are so busy defending those stalwart allies of Al Serena in the Oregon Republican party. How strange it is that these partisans look complacently on the fact that an Alabama mining corporation can get national forest timber for free, but legitimate Oregon lumbermill operators must pay high competitive prices for similar timber.



SCIENCE IN YOUR LIFE

Child Killer

Perversely, accidents kill more of our children than any other cause. Last year they accounted for one-third of all child fatalities, claiming the lives of 13,000 youngsters and permanently injuring about 50,000 more.

These startling facts are brought to light by Dr. H. F. Dietrich in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. In his report Dr. Dietrich points out that, in 1900, the goal of medicine was the control of infections. Since that time, with the aid of such antibiotics as Tetracycline, Terramycin and penicillin, many child-killing diseases have been brought under control. Additional diseases also have been prevented by vaccines.

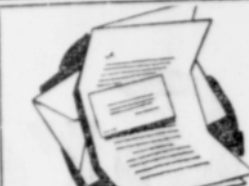
Meanwhile, Dr. Dietrich states, as the result of the control of infection and communicable diseases, accidents have become the leading killer of children. But accidents, like disease, can be prevented with the right "vaccine," the pediatrician believes.

Dr. Dietrich prescribes accident prevention education for both the parent and child.

He points out that the pre-school youngster must be protected from the potentially poisonous household agents such as aspirin, shampoos, cologne, suntan lotions and cleaning fluids.

"Up to the age of one year, the infant needs complete protection from all hazards. After the age of one, protection must gradually be reduced and replaced by education," Dr. Dietrich stresses.

The accident prevention vaccine requires "forethought, time and discipline" to be effective.



Any Kicks? Write—BOX 66

To the Editor: The City Council's meeting on February 6 passed a new ordinance that should be brought to the attention of local residents. The ordinance bans parking on paved streets from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. each morning except Sunday in order to allow the city crews to clean the gutters. The penalty could be up to a \$10 fine.

M. McMillan first suggested the ordinance to the council after he had reports from city crews regarding the impossibility to clean gutters when cars are parked, and in some areas cars remained parked all night every night. Crews start their work about 4 a.m.

The council in passing this ordinance had in mind only to assist the city more attractive with clean streets, a very difficult job. It did not have in mind, and it was thus stated, to cause anyone any hardship, and certainly not to make any money. The police department and the municipal judge have pledged their cooperation.

The only people to whom this ordinance will come as a hardship are those who live in places that have no driveways or garages, such as downtown locations, apartments and rooming houses. We have noticed on some of the side streets near town that mud has been caked for long periods near the gutters because cars are allowed to park all the time without enforcement of parking restrictions, and remain there all night long. Many of the car owners do not have any place to park, except in an off-street parking lot.

Mayor Hill at the February 6 meeting suggested that the city spend money for gravel to fill up the water holes in the parking lot behind the Arcade Theatre (now owned by W. A. Woodard) in order to encourage more off-street parking and relieve congested downtown. He stated that he had been informed that the Woodards would not use the lot for a year or two for any purpose and that it would be good for the city to take advantage of this parking area. It would relieve the situation. We know a business couple who used to live in a downtown apartment and willingly walked several blocks home after parking their car in an off-street area.

Perhaps it also would be a good idea, if the present ordinance is found to be impractical, to heed the idea of the city of New York, which we read about recently in The New Yorker's "The Talk of the Town" column. The hours on which a particular street or avenue is to be cleaned are posted on signs. The parking restriction is strictly enforced with heavy fines and impoundment of the car for violations. The system is so complicated that one New Yorker has recently published a book at the encouragement of friends in which he lists all the streets and avenues and the times when parking is permitted. The author says there are plenty of places to park if you know where to look.

Perhaps it will become a best seller.

Joan H. Gallo,
 Councilwoman Ward 3

THE DOGS OF CURTIN

CURTIN (To the Editor) — I happen to be one of the people who lives on Bear Creek at Curtin who cannot see eye to eye with Mrs. Meacham's article.

I am very sorry the dog in Curtin was shot as I hate to hear of anyone being shot. But regardless of whose dog it was, or who shot it, it is a shame that it should have been shot. I am sure that Mrs. Meacham's article was not written to cause any harm to anyone, but it is our privilege and I see no reason for anyone to tell us to have our dog spayed or, or someone else, can let a male dog run wild.

We have to look up our female only once a year and ever since we have had a dog I have had to have him put up with him at that time, barking, howling, pawing, and chewing at the feed-room door where our dog was locked. Two different times he pulled the boards off and got in. Result: heinz pups.

Now I ask you, why should we be expected to put up with this, or any other male dog that barks at night, or who chases Mrs. Meacham's dog, that is our privilege and I see no reason for anyone to tell us to have our dog spayed or, or someone else, can let a male dog run wild.

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SPORTS

CG Lumber Edges Grable Machine Out of First Place

Cottage Grove Lumber Co. (Arvid Palki 224-596) regained sole possession of first place by edging out Grable Machine Company 3-1 in the City Bowling League last week. The two teams were tied for first the week before.

McCoys Motors (Kermit Lighter 507) held onto third place by splitting 2-2 with Coast Fork Eagles Lodge (Clint Berry 193-537) made the only clean sweep of the week by shutting out CG Fire Dept. 4-0.

B&H Feed (Dick Cherry 195) kept their fourth place position by splitting 2-2 with Moose Lodge (Rolin Steen 490). Moose stayed in fifth place.

Grove (Farney Edwards) 194-494) became the other team in the upper half by defeating Randall & Woolcott 3-1.

Kimwood Service (Harold Dawley 198-515) beat the Yoncalla Lions 3-1.

High Team, 3-Games: Eagles Lodge, 2789; Cottage Grove Lbr. Co., 2742; Grable Machine Co., 2724.

High, Ind. 3-Games: Arvid Palki, 596; Keith Stiff, 538; Clint Berry, 537.

High, Team Game: Kimwood Service, 959; Cottage Grove Lbr. Co., 956; Eagles Lodge, 951.

High, Ind. Game: Arvid Palki, 224; Keith Stiff - Arvid Palki, 202.

Business Forms and Supplies
 The Sentinel

BOYS HIGH SCHOOL JUNIOR BOWLING

	W	L
Moose	33	15
Daugherty	32	16
K. C. Drugs	28	20
Aldrich	25	23
Rickini	16	32
M&W Market	10	38

America is a fortunate country; she grows by the follies of our European nations. —Napoleon



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A demonstration of the best known methods of hair and scalp treatments to be given to the citizens of our city.

WHAT IS YOUR REASON FOR BALDNESS?

ALL MERRILL CLIENTS IN THE VICINITY OF COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON, ARE INVITED TO APPEAR AT COTTAGE GROVE HOTEL, ON MONDAY ONLY, FEBRUARY 20, 12 NOON UNTIL 9 P.M. THESE PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL REEXAMINATIONS ARE FREE OF CHARGE AND ARE A PART OF THE ESTABLISHED SERVICE TO OUR CLIENTS.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Jan. 10 in an interview here today. R. Elmer Dixon, international hair and scalp consultant and Director of Merrill Hair & Scalp Consultants, said: "There are many different scalp conditions that may cause men and women to lose their hair. Using common sense, a person must realize no one tonic or so called cure-all can correct all these different conditions," he explained.

"We have no cure-all for slick, shiny baldness," Dixon emphasizes. "If there is still fuzz, that hair follicle of the scalp is still producing hair. Merrill's users have grown hair. Merrill's users reports testify that after using our home treatment, weak fuzz has developed into healthy mature hair. Proper use of this home treatment may bring about a healthy scalp condition which will help the body to produce new hair. If there is any fuzz at all, a healthy scalp condition may be restored, and the hair may grow normally again as nature intended."

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