

OREGON WILL BE FIRST TO REACH NORMAL

Pacific Coast States Did Not Inflate Values and Will Not Now Have to Deflate.

Eugene Register: There is plenty of testimony to the effect that the industrial depression has touched bottom, but there are few who are willing to risk their reputations or a prophecy as to when business conditions will come back to normal. There are too many uncertain factors to be considered. For one thing, restoration of normal business in the United States depends on a pretty large extent upon the rehabilitation of Europe, for Europe is our best customer and no concern can prosper unless its customers are solvent. The best thought along the line of business recovery is that it will be next spring before a marked change occurs.

But there is one prediction that may be made with reasonable assurance—that is that Oregon's return to normal prosperity will be ahead of the average. One reason for this is that Oregon did not reach the heights of inflation that were reached elsewhere, and therefore has less ground to cover in getting back to normal conditions. Another reason is that Oregon's great lumber industry is facing a condition of dammed-up demand instead of the condition of saturated market that is faced by many other industries.

It is common knowledge that the housing shortage in the United States is acute. Some estimates place the number of houses needed as low as 2,000,000, while other estimates run as high as 6,000,000; it is manifestly impossible to arrive at an accurate figure, because there are no statistics bearing on the actual number of families needing houses. But it is certain that the number is large, and everyone knows that rentals are extremely high as compared with pre-war levels. High rentals tend to stimulate building, just as low rentals are sure to limit new construction. Building construction will be one of the first industries to show activity for the simple reason that rentals are now at a level that makes investments in new buildings attractive. Revival of building activity will be felt immediately

in Oregon in the way of reopened mills and camps and restored payrolls. There is still another condition that points to early activity in the Pacific coast states, and particularly in Oregon and Washington. During the years of war inflation there was a big boom in middle western farm lands, and this boom carried values to a point far in excess of anything justified by the conditions of the present or the immediate future. The man who is thinking of buying land wants to know that there is a reasonable expectation that it will increase in value, but on the existing scale of values there can be no such assurance in the farming belt of the middle west. Land prices there will probably not exceed greatly the present figures, except in individual cases of foreclosure, because it is the history of the world that land prices have never gone back to any considerable extent. But they will not increase. At the best, they will remain about level for a long period of years, and land that does not increase in value is not a very attractive investment.

Land prices in the coast states showed no material increase during the inflation period, and in addition better marketing facilities for new crops, such as the fruit crop, are making land worth intrinsically more than ever before. It is a matter of practical certainty that our land prices will continue to advance over a long period of years, which means that land here will continue to be a good investment. The natural result of this combination of circumstances is that the Pacific coast states are due for another immigration movement. According to the best information obtainable, there are many land owners in the middle-western states who have sold out but are still waiting to get their payments adjusted. It stands to reason that they will not turn around and buy more land that has very little prospect of appreciating in value, and the experience of the past lends to the conclusion that they will come west. If this conclusion is borne out by facts, it will mean a new immigration movement on a very considerable scale.

Oregon's industries are fundamentally sound. The lumber market is temporarily dormant, but demand is certain to be unusually strong when it again awakes. The farming industry of western Oregon is in far better condition than it was a decade ago. The fruit market is apparently weathering an epochal slump in a very satisfactory way and we are learning already that lower prices are going to stimulate larger consumption. When the readjustment process is completed and business again begins to move forward at a normal rate, Oregon will be among the first of the states to return to full prosperity.

OVERPRODUCTION OF EGGS IS NOT LIKELY

West Is Hardly More Than Caring for Underproduction in the Far East.

The census bureau has just issued a bulletin on eggs and chickens that brings out some rather interesting points. It shows, for example, that in the decade between 1910 and 1920 egg production through the United States increased 5.2 per cent, while the number of chickens raised increased only 2.9 per cent. It is apparent, therefore, that throughout the country there has been considerable success in increasing the number of eggs produced.

It is interesting to note that the center of egg production is moving steadily westward. Every New England state, for example, shows a sharp decrease in egg production, the average decrease for all of New England being 31.2 per cent. Every middle Atlantic state save Pennsylvania shows a material decrease in egg production and even Pennsylvania shows an increase of only 3.1 per cent. New York, which is the leading egg market of the country, shows a decrease in production of 12.7 per cent and an almost equivalent decrease—11.4 per cent—in the number of chickens raised. The plains states and the southern states, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, have remained about stationary in the way of egg production, but have fallen off in the number of chickens raised. The plains states and the southern states have shown small increases both in the number of eggs produced and in the number of chickens raised, these increases being largest in the south, where there has been a determined effort to bring about greater diversification of agriculture.

But it is in the mountain and Pacific states that the greatest increases are recorded. The mountain states as a whole increased their egg production 47 per cent in the decade between 1910 and 1920 and the Pacific states showed an increase of 45.2 per cent. Montana leads every state in the Union in increase in production of eggs, her percentage in the decade being 99.2. In 1919 Montana produced 5,950,015 dozens of eggs and increased this total in 1920 to 11,858,042 dozens. Every mountain state showed a material increase in the number of eggs produced.

California leads all the Pacific coast states in egg production, both in the total and in the percentage of increase between 1910 and 1920. California produced 40,735,238 dozens of eggs in 1919 and increased this total to 64,123,885 dozens in 1920—an increase of 57.4 per cent. Washington is second with a production of 16,373,740 dozens in 1919 and 21,356,576 dozens in 1920—an increase of 30.4 per cent. Oregon produced 11,835,462 dozens in 1919 and 14,625,720 dozens in 1920—an increase of 23.6 per cent.

These figures are unusually interesting because they show that while egg production is increasing rapidly in the west it is falling off with almost equal rapidity in the far east. The poultry industry has been growing so rapidly in the west that predictions of impending overproduction have not been lacking, but there is considerable reassurance in this direction in the fact that production is falling off in the heavy consumption districts of the east in practically the same ratio at which it is increasing in the west. Thus far the far eastern market is expanding, because of lack of home production, at a rate almost sufficient to care for our increasing production, without taking into consideration increases in the population and possible increases in per capita egg production.

Five hundred men saw a woman down at Atlantic City. Probably any one of at least half of them, comfortably ensconced on a couch in the young woman's house, would have offered to lay down his life for her.

It has long been said that nothing is certain but death and taxes. To this should be added that the street car will run slow when you are late.

If some of our vested rights are not careful they will find themselves stripped down to just about that amount of clothing.

Prepare Now for Early Fall Clothes Home Sewing Days Are Here

Light and Heavy Weight Pure Wool Dress Goods for Your Selection Here

We prefer to sell you all wool dress goods because we know that all wool fabrics give best satisfaction. Then, too, we show most of our wool dress goods in the famous Red Seal brand. The colors are guaranteed fast and every pattern has been reduced to the new level for fall. Come today.

All wool dress goods priced a yard—\$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.50 to \$4.50

Pretty New Plaid Zephyr Ginghams 25c a Yard

These zephyr ginghams just received in case lot from the mill, are the famous bookfold Red Seal brand. The colors are guaranteed fast and every pattern is pre-shrunk. Beautiful new plaids with solid colors to match are now on display. See them today, you are welcome.

Pretty New Patterns in Cretonnes A Yard 25c to 65c

Each pattern 36-inches wide. Cretonnes are now widely used for smocks, house dresses, dressing saques and many uses about the house. These patterns are all new and pretty, you are welcome to see them whether you buy or not.

32-inch Renfrew Romper Cloth 39c

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Middy cloth in white only, priced per yard—25c to 40c

32-inch fast color crepes, a yd. 35c to 50c

EUGENE ARTIST PICTURES SCENIC BEAUTIES

Colors of Lane County Out-of-Doors to Be Reproduced in Oil on Canvas

Lane county and the famed grandeur of its scenic attractions are to be brought to the attention of the world through the medium of paint and canvas. If a contemplated campaign of publicity by picture which has aroused the interest of the Eugene chamber of commerce and railroad officials is put through.

Photographic representations and printed descriptions of the beauty and color of the local country fail to do justice to the wonderland of forest and stream in this region, they declare, and efforts are to be made to transfer some of the famed Oregon views to canvas and thus to preserve in its natural coloring many scenes of interest to the tourist that the camera fails to retain.

C. J. Fulton, Eugene artist, has interested members of the chamber of commerce and railroad officials in the possibilities of the oil painting as a means of publicity and an exhibition of his work at the Eugene chamber is planned for the near future and his work will also be on display at the Lane county fair next month.

Mr. Fulton, at his home in Eugene, has a gallery of Lane county scenic views that represent the work of his brush during frequent trips to many of the beauty spots of this region and it is these oil paintings that have attracted attention to the possibility of carrying a pictorial message to the world of the scenery of Oregon.

Paintings of other states hang in all the great art galleries of the country, according to the Eugene artist, but the beauty of Oregon has been neglected by artists. Only one picture in the Metropolitan art gallery of New York city has an Oregon title, says Mr. Fulton, who has visited all the art centers of the east, and this entitled "An Oregon Sunset" fails in many ways to impress the beholder with the real color and artistic effect that is part of the reality.

"Artists of the east and also of California who have never painted in the Oregon forests, when first viewing an Oregon painting, are loth to believe that the colors are those of nature," said Mr. Fulton. "The Oregon blue especially mystifies them and they can not conceive of its nature, never having seen the light blue haze that is so noticeable a part of the Oregon forest and which is little known elsewhere."

Mr. Fulton, from an experience as a painter of natural views, declares that the upper Mesquias, from an artistic standpoint, is the finest in this region and that the blending of the colors in the stream taxes artistic ability of the artist who attempts to transplant its changing color scheme to canvas.

CHINA PHEASANTS ARE BECOMING PLentiful

China pheasants and bob white quail will be much more plentiful in the Willamette valley this season than for many years, according to A. E. Burghdoff, state game warden.

The open season for pheasants in the district west of the Cascade mountains will be October 15 to 31, inclusive.

"We feel that the shortened season in effect this year will tend to keep the pheasants increasing until they eventually will reach the number here before promiscuous hunting was fol-

lowed," says Mr. Burghdoff. "This will not be possible, however, unless the short season is continued."

"The present favorable condition was brought about by releasing birds from the game farm last year after the closed season, so that all had a

chance to propagate before the open hunting season. Three thousand birds were released in February and March of this year just before the nesting season."

The Sentinel, \$2.25 the year. tf

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