

Cottage Grove Sentinel

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UNITED STATES SUPPORTING JAPAN.

A startling headline in view of our long and loud expressions of indignation and grief at the ruthless bombing of Chinese cities by Japanese airplanes.

The United States furnishes the following percentages of the war materials, mentioned below, imported by Japan: Oil, 60.5; ores (iron, etc.), 4.7; pig iron, 41.6; other iron, 59.7; copper, 92.9; zinc, 20.4; aluminum, 3; automobiles and parts, 91.2; machinery and engines, 48.5.

The United States, Great Britain and the British dominions combined are supplying Japan with 60 per cent of the oil; 40 per cent of pig iron; 50 per cent of other iron; 90 per cent of copper; 90 per cent of automobiles and nearly 50 per cent of machinery and engines, according to a Washington staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, who comments, in part, as follows:

"While substantial volumes of aircraft—which Cordell Hull, secretary of state, is trying to halt—and other war munitions go to Japan, of far greater importance are the vital raw materials of war. These are not only converted into fighting tools by Japanese factories, but they support the whole chain of a warring nation, in which the links at home are equally important to those at the front."

"Such is the nexus of economic alliance. Such is the power that the United States, particularly if allied with Great Britain, holds over war-making Japan; such are the economic sinews behind the planes which drop bombs over Canton, behind the expeditions that 'mop-up' in other cities of China."

What is the matter with American public opinion, if there is such a thing? Shedding crocodile tears over the participation of American airplanes in the bombardment of civilian populations in China will not accomplish anything. Why isn't there a great national uprising of the Christians of this country demanding that the exportation of American planes and war munitions to Japan be stopped? Public opinion should be aroused and put to active use. Secretary of State Cordell Hull should be backed up in his condemnation of bombing civilian population and Congress not only authorized, but forced, by a strong public opinion, to take such action as may be necessary to prevent such inhuman bombings and stop the shipment of airplanes and all other munitions to Japan.

This country can stop the Japan-China war, with the cooperation of Great Britain and possibly without that cooperation. Why not get busy?

A London, England, staff correspondent of the Monitor says "Protest meetings, poster parades and lobbying in the House of Commons have been intensified during the current week. While the whole country is behind Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration of May 30 that the British Government 'profoundly deplors the maiming and death of defenseless civilians,' there is a wide-spread feeling that mere protests are not likely to be effective. Britain at the moment is not strong enough to bluff in the Far East with any likelihood of the bluff not being called. The only one thing which it is felt might change the British Government's attitude would be a firm promise by the United States to use its armed forces in conjunction with those of Britain should threats to take economic or military action against Japan not produce the desired result."

Are we playing the part of the good Samaritan, or are we playing the part of the priest and Levite, who "passed by on the other side?"

Let us forget — "Jesus made answer and said, a certain man was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho; and he fell among robbers, who departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance a certain priest was going down that way; and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. And in like manner a Levite, also when he came to the place, and saw him, passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and

when he saw him, he was moved with compassion, and came to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring on them oil and wine; and he set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. And on the morrow he took out two shillings (pence) and gave them to the host, and said, take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, I will come back again, and will repay thee. Which of these three, thinkest thou, proved neighbor unto him that fell among the robbers? And he said, He that showed mercy on him. And Jesus said unto him, GO, AND DO THOU LIKEWISE.—Luke X: 30-37.

USE OF FORESTS INCREASING.

A few week-end vacations spent in our national forest camps will convince one that more people are using the national forests than ever before and one can well believe that there is no exaggeration in a recent forest service report showing the number of visitors to the forests of Oregon and Washington during the fiscal year 1937. Of the 20 national forests, including much of the attractive forest and mountain country of the two states, 16 national forests reported increases of from 10 to 130 per cent above the previous year in the number of visitors. "The use of the free improved national forest camp grounds has become an outstanding feature of outdoor recreation in the north-west and certainly has become an important factor in the recreational life of Oregon."

These camps have struck a popular chord because they are simple and informal and satisfy the urge of people to camp out somewhat after the fashion of their pioneer ancestors, with quite a number of improvements which serve, as it were, as cushions to the softened descendants of those pioneer ancestors.

Forestry authorities report that the improved camp grounds, of which it is said, there are 628 in Washington and 789 in Oregon national forests, are filling the outdoor recreational needs of the average person, including many who were not able to enjoy the forests in their unimproved condition. The improvement of these camp grounds and the construction of the camp furniture has been largely the work of the CCC, the very best of the alphabetical organizations.

The great value of these recreational resources to Oregon citizens is shown by the way in which thousands of people roam the forests, find sport in the clear waters, travel the splendid highways, climb the mountain peaks and flock to the seashores. These conditions which contribute so much pleasure to our resident population also brings to this state a tourist trade of great importance. If we are to continue to enjoy these sources of pleasure and profit we must remember that these benefits will be enjoyed only so long as these recreational resources survive. The vital problem is the conservation of these all too perishable resources. Carelessness, indifference and negligence of some people who go into our forests cause tragic losses.

For instance it is appalling to think what destruction to wild life is caused by a forest fire. The cover of the streams is gone. Often erosion sets in wiping out the plant life in the streams which support material on which the fish live, destroying the spawning beds with silt, and making the hillsides dreary and desolate. And all from the careless leaving of a camp fire, or the thoughtless throwing aside of a burning cigaret.

Authorities say that one of the most difficult problems that the state has to meet is restocking streams and keeping fish life abundant in face of the increasing use of the streams, sometimes illegal, by sport and commercial fishermen.

Pollution of many of our waterways is also destroying one of the state's greatest outdoor recreational sources. Fish must have pure water in which to live just as people must have pure air to breathe.

It is stated that one of the first anti-pollution laws passed in Oregon was the Deschutes River Law in 1911. This provided that no sewage or waste matter could be dumped into that river.

Now Bend, Redmond and other towns have disposed of their sewage in a scientific way instead of making the Deschutes an open sewer, which is always a menace to people living along a stream used for such a filthy purpose. People now use the Deschutes water for drinking purposes, and it is reported to be the best trout stream in the state.

SOCIALISM?

It may well be that the future of private enterprise rests upon the outcome of the present controversy between the utility industry and the federal government, private versus public ownership. The principle involved is so far reaching in its implications that the American people may be called upon, if not at the coming congressional election, in the not distant future to decide whether public ownership is to be a na-

tional policy, whether coal mines, automobile companies, railroads, department stores, retail shops and what-not shall be owned by a federal octopus and thus inaugurate the beginning of the end of private capitalism (individual opportunity) in the United States.

If the policy of state socialism (public ownership) is adopted for one industry, it can and may spread to all industry.

A few private electric company executives, before public utility commissions were functioning properly, were undoubtedly guilty of scattered abuses of public trust, but such abuses can always be corrected by honest and intelligent public regulation, whereas if the industry were owned by the public and operated by public agents, the private citizen would be absolutely helpless in seeking recompense for injury, fighting a hopeless battle against bureaucracy.

This may not be a battle against "big business," as many politicians would have us believe. It may be a battle over a matter of principle in which every American is deeply concerned. It may mean changing our form of government.

SLOW DRIVING URGED.

A warning to cut down driving speed despite favorable motoring conditions through the vacation season has been issued by the Oregon State Motor association.

The motorist organization pointed out that there is one chance in only 19 that someone will be killed in an accident occurring at a speed of more than 40 miles an hour. It was explained, however, that in an accident while traveling under 40 miles per hour there is only one chance in 44 that someone will be killed.

STATE CAPITOL NEWS LETTER

Dawes Congratulates Martin.

Salem. — A former republican vice president gave the governor a pat on the back this week. The "pat" was a wire from Charles G. Dawes, vice president of the U. S. under the Coolidge administration and ambassador to England. His message read:

"I am at home and well again after seven weeks in the hospital at New York. I want to congratulate you upon your splendid courage and the great reputation you have made as a law enforcing governor of Oregon. You leave office decorated with universal public respect, without which public office means nothing."

Martin Boosts Stream Purification.
 Governor Martin issued a statement urging every person in the state to cooperate with the Stream Purification League of Oregon in observing "Help Clean Up Our Rivers" week which started Sunday.

It is proper that we do this," the governor said, "because the rivers and streams of Oregon comprise one of the state's great assets, not only from the recreation and health standpoint but as avenues of commerce for our shipping, and as essential units in the successful propagation and preservation of our commercial fishing stock."

The state hydro-electric commission was this week requested to investigate the advisability of creating a McKenzie River Peoples' Utility District. The district would include an area extending from a point one and a half miles east of Vida to about two miles above McKenzie bridge.

A new rule designed to simplify handling of unemployment claims has been made by the state unemployment compensation commission.

Beginning last Sunday the commission adopted the calendar week, ending each Saturday at midnight, as the claim week for benefits to cover jobless workers in the state. They previously designated an individual's claim week as the seven consecutive days following initiation of claim, but hereafter when a claimant files an original claim on any day of the week, the first week of such claim will be the calendar week in which the claim is filed.

Electricity Rates Reduced.

Approximately 2500 electricity consumers in Clackamas and Yamhill counties will be able to save about \$13,000 annually as the result of rate reductions by the Portland General Electric Co.

May Traffic Accidents Fewer.

There were 455 fewer traffic accidents during May than during the same month last year. It was the best single month record in many years and brought the five-month totals for accidents, injuries and fatalities well below the figure for the same period in 1937.

\$29,000 Damages.

The state supreme court this week decided Henry Albrecht of Baker was entitled to \$29,000 damages for personal injuries received while riding in an automobile with his brother-in-law, H. M. Howard, district manager

for Safeway Stores. The court upheld the opinion of a jury and Circuit Judge Calvin S. Sweek of Pendleton. Albrecht contended that he was not a "guest" in Howard's car, but had gone along to help his brother-in-law.

Oregon Farm Families Borrow \$2,207,400.

Farm security loans totaling \$2,207,400 were made to 2900 Oregon farm families during April, according to a report filed with state officials by the Farm Security administration. The loans were made to farmers who were unable to secure adequate commercial credit for livestock, feed, seed and farm equipment.

History and Growth Of Cottage Grove And Vicinity

(Continued from last week.)

Stewart: I. W. Donahue, together with some Lane county business men, organized a State Bank at Cottage Grove.

Eleanor: Mr. Donahue was from Baker county, a very famous eastern Oregon cattleman, too.

Bill: When the people of Cottage Grove read their August third Nugget in 1900 the following lines greeted their eyes: "Perhaps the most attractive and important structure now under way in the city is the new Methodist church. It is said to be by far the handsomest building of that kind yet erected here."

Jean: During this time Cottage Grove had many other churches among these were the Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian churches, and the Christian Science Society. The first church was the Union Church, it was located at the present site of the Townsend club rooms. Soon after this the Methodist and the Presbyterians started services.

Eleanor: Cottage Grove built a reservoir at Gowdville in the early 1900's. They used the gravity system of delivery.

Bill: Cottage Grove's public utilities were really growing during this period. In this Bohemia Nugget of October 3, 1906 appears this sentence: "Cottage Grove is way up in the telephone world. There are 345 phones listed in the directory and 15 that are not yet listed."

Stewart: Cottage Grove was thrilled during this period with the dream that soon it would be connected with Portland by an electric railway. I learned this from an essay written by Miss Eva Warner.

Jean: Mr. William B. Root, editor of the Nugget, wrote an editorial stating that Cottage Grove had just completed laying the finest sewer system in the Willamette valley. Cottage Grove also had a cigar factory. Their advertisements said "Smoke Bohemia and Cottage Grove Cigars."

Bill: The Oregon Journal in 1907 suggested that Cottage Grove have a normal school. The editor of the Nugget immediately replied "With an able superintendent and corp of ten teachers the Cottage Grove graduates are capable of passing any teachers' test."

Stewart: It was because of the same feeling among Cottage Grove citizens that the Central Oregon Normal school was built in Drain. This has now been discontinued.

Jean: Cottage Grove students moved into the school on Fifth street now used for the Junior High, February 14, 1914.

Bill: And were they proud. I read this article in one of the papers: "Before a crowd of 700 peo-

TOO MUCH OF IT ALREADY!



ple with nearly as many turned away because of lack of room, the dedication exercises of the handsome new high school building were held last Friday."

Eleanor: The students were so interested in their new school building that the boys organized what they called "The Army." This group was to keep others from marking the building and in other ways harming it. That's the one our class graduated from you know. They were just agitating a Union High School then—1938.

Stewart: In the school paper "The Little Chronicle," I read, "Now that Cottage Grove High School is improving we hope that school can continue until May."

Jean: Cottage Grove citizens were very displeased with their bridge across the Coast Fork in town, after they had finished paving the Main street.

Bill: Did you know that the Main street of Cottage Grove was paved with gold-bearing ore? You know gold is said to grow and Dr. W. W. Oglesby once estimated that within a million years the streets of Cottage Grove would become pure gold.

Stewart: Jean was saying that the people of Cottage Grove were displeased with the town bridge. The Bohemia Nugget of December, 1900, said, "How much better Cottage Grove would look if a nice new bridge was in place of the one now old and racked and rotting away. Now that we have two decent streets meeting at the bridge approach, it is right and proper that the bridge should not be an eye-sore to those who form a good opinion of streets."

Bill: Thirteen years later, in 1913, they proposed the new bridge over the Coast Fork, and it was not completed until 1914.

Eleanor: When they tore out the old bridge in January, 1914, a timber fell in the water and was pulled out by a resident some distance below the bridge. He intended to use it for fire wood, but when he split it, nearly a hundred dollars in gold and silver coin fell on the floor. The Bohemia Nugget said "Mystery surrounds this find, but he intends to keep it until the rightful owner proves the property."

Bill: In the Oregonian in July 1, 1906, this was found: "The seven saloons running in Cottage

Grove ran until Saturday night and then closed up with no disorder in evidence." The reason for closing was that the county court ruled out saloons in Lane county.

Stewart: In one of the Bohemia Nuggets, shortly after this ruling by the County Court, I found this on the editorial page: "Cottage Grove was dry in more than one way last Monday."

Jean: In the Thanksgiving edition of the Nugget, the editor wrote, "Cottage Grove is thankful the city is dry, business is flourishing, not so many disgraces on the street, not so many hoodlums lounging around, and all together a better tone prevails here."

Bill: Cottage Grove was always trying some new product that would grow around the Cottage Grove vicinity. Between 1900 and 1905 there were extensive hop fields around Cottage Grove.

Eleanor: In 1905 the Cottage Grove Commercial club agitated the building of a creamery here. This creamery was installed with Steller as manager in, the same year.

Stewart: The Cottage Grove creamery won a first place in the butter contest in the state. Cottage Grove made good their brag that they could make the best butter in the state of Oregon.

Bill: Cottage Grove used to have a health resort near London. Jean: That was the Oregon Mineral Springs. I read that they received orders there as fast as they could fill the bottles.

Bill: In 1910 the citizens of Cottage Grove had a mass meeting in the armory to discuss the proposed Nesmith County of which Cottage Grove was to be the county seat. This county was to be made up of part of Lane and Douglas counties. The people convened to meet again after the election in November to celebrate the creation of Nesmith County. This was to be named after J. W. Nesmith, Oregon pioneer.

Eleanor: Eugene and Roseburg greatly opposed this issue.

(Continued next week)

Rev. and Mrs. George G. Edwards attended the Quarterly Conference of the Free Methodist church, which was held at Redmond, Ore., from June 13 to 19.

SPECIAL TWO-DAY SALE

on Genuine

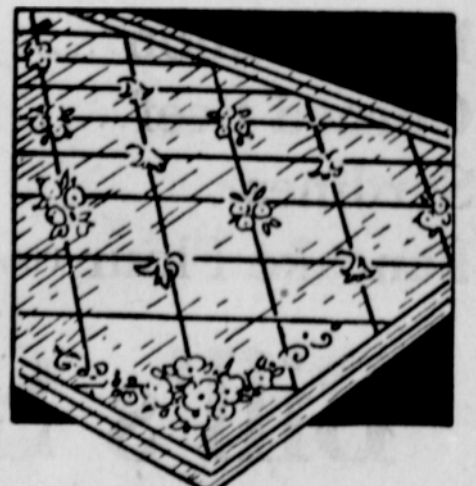
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