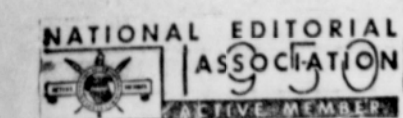


Cottage Grove Sentinel

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BAD HIGHWAYS COST A HUNDRED MILLION

The state interim committee on highways has recently issued an interesting report which is rather astounding. A few pertinent facts are quoted from the report as follows: "The economic impact of poor roads conservatively indicates an annual loss to motor vehicle owners and other related economy upwards of \$100,000,000. In addition to this substantial loss is enormous aggregate cost of accidents that annually take toll of human lives and property damage."

The report goes on to say that the public can tolerate no less than raising the velocity of modernization and held at a planned level that will assure ultimate highway adequacy. In other words present highway funds are limited and to reach the desired standard of modernization, highway bonds are necessary. Additional funds are made more imperative since the economy of the state is geared to the present gross loading system, which is much heavier on the average than even ten years ago.

The above is presented to show the thinking of the interim committee and the highway officials and how they propose to meet an exacting problem. There are probably no accurate figures on the annual loss sustained in cities by bad streets, but the loss will be proportionate. There are few streets in Cottage Grove today where the motorist can attain the 25 mile an hour speed limit without endangering life or limb and the present finances of the city won't permit an appreciable amount of street improvement and not enough repair work to keep some of the principal streets much more than passable.

A study of the matter it seems to us should be made to determine if it isn't better to incur indebtedness rather than spend money on auto repairs, which is money down the drain pipe.

MAYBE WE'LL HAVE TO BRING A SACK LUNCH

Closing of the Rainbow cafe dining room on or about March 1 leaves this community without an eating place for civic groups or other organizations who might want to give a dinner and have a program. Outside of a hospital which we hope we soon have, a dining room to accommodate from 50 to 100 people is the greatest need of this community.

In the 20 odd years the Lions club, the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations have tried to function, lack of adequate dining room facilities has been the greatest handicap. Even in the present quarters of the Rainbow, which accommodates only about 45 to 50 people with any degree of comfort, we have seen them packed in like sardines.

Our prime reason for mentioning this handicap is to call attention to some enterprising church group the opportunity of contacting some of the groups who meet regularly for dinner and work out an arrangement to serve dinners either in the church dining room or the armory dining room located in the basement of the armory. Incidentally the interior of the armory has recently been redecorated. Complete facilities for serving meals are to be had at the armory dining room and this building is centrally located.

NO LONGER A CIVILIAN SECRET

One thing that would make us happy is for married ladies to permit us to use their married names in reporting social events. The best social authorities say you should use the name of your husband when any reference is made to you and the same rule holds true in writing a business letter. Yet in most of the club news turned in to our reporters persist in using the term, "Mrs. Ethel Black" rather than the married name of the lady, "Mrs. Sam M. Black."

We could drop a hint that not only is it the best approved form to take the name of your husband after you are married, but if you don't you are violating a vow which you took at the marriage altar.

There have been times not too long ago when we attempted to change the given name of the lady to her married name with dire results. You married ladies, won't you please do us a favor? The next time your club or society meets, read this editorial to the group, so there won't be any future misunderstanding.

LIST OF LOBBYISTS

The current issue of the Oregon Voter carried a list of the so-called lobbyists, who are now mingling with the state representatives and senators in Salem. From the looks of the list it appears there are more lobbyists than legislators.

STRANGE FACTS ABOUT POLIO

FIRST
SUCCESSFUL USE
OF IRON LUNG
WAS ON 21-YEAR-
OLD HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
SENIOR STRICKEN
WITH POLIO IN
SEPTEMBER, 1929.
Given 30 minutes to
live, he was rushed to
ONLY iron lung
in world and
eventually
recovered.
THE YOUTH IS BARRETT
HOYT, NOW LIVING IN
BROOKLINE, MASS.

MARCH OF DIMES
RUSHED 450 IRON LUNGS
TO POLIO PATIENTS LAST
YEAR - SPENDING OVER
\$1,000,000 IN
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT.

**PATIENTS EVENTUALLY
RECOVER WITHOUT DISABILITY
AND RETURN TO WORK AND
FAMILIES.**

**2,822 LOCAL MARCH
OF DIMES CLARKES
IN U.S., ALASKA,
HAWAII, PUERTO RICO,
PANAMA AND
VIRGIN ISLANDS
CONTRIBUTE
ASSISTANCE TO
POLIO VICTIMS OF
EVERY RACE, COLOR
AND CREED.**

**POLIO IS THE LEADING CAUSE
OF Crippling HANDICAPS
IN CHILDREN.**

**MARCH OF DIMES RESEARCHERS
HAVE DISCOVERED THAT
ISOLATION OF POLIO VICTIMS
CAN BE REDUCED SAFELY
FROM TWO WEEKS TO 7 DAYS.**

JOIN MARCH OF DIMES... JAN. 15 TO 31

Letter From Washington

Truman Blamed for High Prices

by Harris Ellsworth
Representative, Fourth District

The law which gave President Truman authority to control prices and wages was passed by Congress September 8, 1950—nearly five months ago. Members of Congress thought when they voted for the bill that controls would be quickly put on. Prices had been slowly rising since the outbreak of the fighting in Korea.

It was known that when military expansion programs were announced prices would go still higher unless frozen. Military expansion always means the withdrawal of vast amounts of many materials from the normal civilian economy. This causes scarce supply of many items and, under such circumstances in our free economy which operates under the law of supply and demand, prices go up. The sudden unbalancing of our economy because of the necessity for military buying is the only justifiable reason for resorting to price and wage controls.

But since September 8th, when price controls were authorized by Congress, two things have been happening: (1) Producers and owners of merchandise have been quietly marking up their prices simply because they figured such mark-ups would be rolled back anyway and they might as well make as much money as possible before the blow fell. (2) Military supplies and equipment, both for the action in Korea and for defense including the European arms program, have been draining the supply of materials of various kinds.

Both of these activities have caused prices to rise much faster and much higher than they would have gone if the price control law had not been passed and allowed to lie dormant—as a threat rather than a protection. Recently I saw a competent estimate that the people of our country have paid some 16 billions of dollars more for their cost of living since the Korean war started than they would have paid in the same period of time before June 25. It might be reasonably claimed therefore that

the political and dilatory tactics of the Administration have cost us 16 billion dollars on top of our already staggering tax load.

When the price order finally did come it left the price-increasers—the chislers—with a profit they never expected. It left prices artificially high for the people to pay. Small wonder then that my mail every day indicates that people have lost faith in our present Administration. What I have said here should, I think, indicate that Congress did its part early by passing the necessary law. But it must be remembered that under our constitutional system, Congress only makes the laws. The Executive branch administers them. Our troubles now are simply the result of outrageously bad administration.

It has been flatly charged that the Economic Stabilization Agency, which will administer price and wage controls, is being built into a nation-wide Democrat machine with the Democrat National Committee actually in charge of the buildup and passing on all job candidates who receive \$4,000 a year or more.

The Washington News says that the Democrat National Committee is asking Democrat governors, senators, state chairmen and local bosses for names and then sending them to Price Administrator Michael V. Disalle. The News also said: "No Democrats accepted and no one who opposed President Truman's renomination or otherwise offended top Democrats."

The New York Herald Tribune made an investigation of the announced policy of the ESA that politics would be kept at a "minimum" in filling agency jobs and learned that "minimum" applies to Republicans. The newspaper sent telegrams to the 37 top men already appointed in 13 regions to learn their political affiliations. Of the first 12 answers received, 10 of the price control officials said they were Democrats. One wouldn't say what party he belonged to and the other said he was unaffiliated.

The top price control jobs will pay \$12,000 or \$13,000 a year.

What Other Papers Say

By CHARLES V. STANTON

in Roseburg News Review

At this session of the legislature, as in nearly every past session, bills are introduced proposing mandatory penalties for various crimes and offenses. One current bill would fix mandatory penalties for overloading logging trucks and would even permit revocation of license for repeated violations.

Many sportsmen urge mandatory jail terms and high fines for violations of game laws as a means of reducing illegal hunting and angling.

Members of the legislature tend to reject such proposals. The legislature has from time to time increased minimum penalties, but generally attempts to avoid general mandatory punishment regulations.

The legislature, in making the law, has the responsibility of setting minimum and maximum penalties. Penalties, supposedly, are fixed proportionately to the seriousness of the offense.

Under our system of government, however, laws are made by the legislature, interpreted by the courts, which also impose penalties, with enforcement being in charge of the executive branch.

In the imposition of penalties, courts should have discretionary powers. Penalties should be inflicted commensurate with the nature and conditions of offenses. Insofar as truck loadings are concerned, to cite an example, one violation may be deliberate and another by accident, such as cargo shifting to overload one axle while the truck is in motion. The court should be guided by circumstances and not held to rigid, inflexible rules.

One reason demand continues for mandatory penalties lies in the fact that courts often abuse discretionary powers. Particularly is this true in justice courts.

As an example, game law violators taken into one justice court in Douglas county recently were fined \$25 each, while, in another court, the same offense by another party drew a fine of \$200.

When an arresting officer spends much time and effort to apprehend a violator, who is released with only a token penalty, the officer becomes discouraged. Enforcement is apt to suffer.

People seriously striving to bring about conservation of wildlife and to preserve recreational resources are angered when courts treat game violations lightly. They immediately want heavier penalties made mandatory. But a mandatory sentence may prove unjust if conditions surrounding the offense are extenuating.

If penalties are made too severe, mandatory and rigid, law enforcement again is endangered.

When the arresting officer or the judge knows that circumstances surrounding a case do not justify the fine or imprisonment fixed by law, the culprit is apt to escape with a warning or a reduced charge, when, in fact, a light penalty is deserved.

Despite occasional lapses on the part of courts and the failure of some court officers to recognize the actual seriousness of certain types of offenses, the legislature, we feel, is not justified in limiting discretionary powers of the court. The legislative branch of government, in our opinion, should not invade the authority of the judicial department.

It is within the province of the legislature to raise minimum pen-

Electric Co-ops Pledge Defense Aid

Oregon's defense program will receive the all-out assistance of Oregon's rural electric cooperatives, reported Lennie Halderson, Eugene, secretary of Lane County Electric Cooperative who attended the quarterly meeting of Oregon Rural Electric Cooperative association held recently in Portland.

Representing 15 rural electric cooperatives in the state of Oregon, the statewide association has presented a written resolution to Gov. Douglas McKay making available to the state's defense program all rural electric cooperatives' trucks, two-way phone systems, service and construction crews, and other personnel. As stated in the resolution the co-ops are making their services and equipment available "to be used for any emergency that will aid in the civil defense program now being planned, and to work cooperatively in such program."

Clarence Belknap, Blue River, former president of the statewide electric association representing more than 25,000 rural homes, and a member of Lane County Electric Cooperative, Eugene, presented the resolution to Governor McKay.

A few years ago, for instance, with abundant wildlife and sparse population, the people of the state considered killing a deer out of season a crime of lesser importance than today when game is scarce and population growing. Consequently, minimum penalties must rise in proportion to conditions.

Perhaps had we been a little more diligent in enforcement and penalties when we had a more abundant wildlife resource we would not have today's scarcity. We cannot correct failings of past years, but we can learn from experience and make today's practice beneficial to both the present and the future.

The remedy, we believe, does not call for stripping courts of discretionary powers, but, rather, in producing within the courts more uniformity in recognition of values.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., TIMES: "Faced with higher and higher taxes, more and more citizens today are demanding all possible curtailment of non-war expenditures and the highest possible value for every dollar spent by the government."

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA., STAR: "Those who are raising the cry today that the Federal government is rapidly entering every phase of this country's economy, can only ask themselves one question, 'How many times did I invite it to do that very thing?' The less we cry piteously in both our state and local affairs, the more this trend of benevolent control from the Capitol will diminish. It is time to choose our masters."

TAYLORVILLE, ILL., DAILY BREEZE - COURIER: "Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered." These stirring words uttered during our Revolution by that undaunted fighter for liberty, Thomas Paine. They are worth remembering in dark days. Despite many discouragements tyranny was finally conquered then, and so it will be again."

Tell the advertisers that you saw it in the Sentinel.

Urges Youth Draft



"YOUR FINEST SOLDIERS" can be youths from eighteen to twenty, according to Defense Secretary George C. Marshall's testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee. In background, during the Washington hearing, is Assistant Defense Secretary Mrs. Anna Rosenberg. Marshall urges universal military service for 18-year-olds who, after 27 months duty, would go into the National Guard or Reserve. (International Soundphoto)

The American lumber industry spends about \$5 million a year on research to improve the quality of lumber, increase the efficiency of its production and develop new uses for wood.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

There are lots of people in Oregon who want to know a lot of things about atomic air raids—what to expect—what to do.

There have been some broadcasts, some newspaper articles, some volunteers for ground observation and other duties—but too few.

The state civil defense advisory board met with Governor Douglas McKay at the Capitol last Friday when plans for accelerating the department were adopted.

Governor McKay is pressing the passage of a bill by the legislature to appropriate \$74,000 to the CV department. The bill has an emergency clause and will receive his signature and become law the moment it reaches his desk. The department is all ready and set for action. It has experienced some handicaps, some local and some federal and some from the apathy of the public. A sufficient program could not be carried out with money on hand.

The state emergency board gave CV \$25,840 last July of which only about two-fifths has been expended.

The continental Air Command, Department of National Defense requested the Oregon CV to set up 202 ground observation units. Only 79 have been organized.

Jack Hayes, of the state fire marshal's office, has been loaned to CV, without cost to this department. In his opinion the immediate need is for a public relations executive that will have essential information in the hands of every person in the state as soon as possible.

He estimates the state cost of CV will approximate 10 cents a person with an extra 5 cents per person for those in target areas.

At the close of the fourth week of the present legislative session, on last Saturday, all hopes of a short session went out the window and it wasn't sunny outside or inside.

There had been 506 bills introduced, 160 ready to introduce this week, 100 being prepared and nobody cares to count those in the talking stage.

In this stage of the session it looks like the record for bills set in 1939 of 1,062 might be broken and the 97-day session of 1949 might be surpassed.

FIVE NEW BOARDS

While a committee on reorganization of state government is planning to merge state departments, bills were introduced in the legislature this week to create five new boards.

The bills propose: A state department of natural resources to include the game and fish commissions, forestry department, soil and water conservation, the sanitary board, department of geology and minerals, history and research.

A state board of accountancy of five members, with a \$30 annual license for all accountants.

A state board of registration for sanitarians.

A building contractors license board creating the office of registrar of contractors at a yearly salary of \$7,000.

A state board of tax appeals with three members at an annual salary of \$6,000 each.

Bills similar to the five new bills

EXTRA TAXES PROPOSED

Taxes being considered by the tax committee of the house include, a state property tax, a cigarette tax, a property tax on automobiles, a 2 per cent sales tax, a personal income tax and removal of the federal income tax exemption in state income tax returns.

Cities have asked for \$1,760,000 per biennium of state liquor funds and cities and counties are demanding more state highway funds.

BILLS BRIEFED

Pending in the legislature are bills that would:

Provide jail sentences for abandoning animals to lead an animal behind a car, and to leave the scene of injury to an animal without attending it. To make Columbus Day a legal holiday again. Reduce the terms of members of the board of higher education, now nine years. Change the price of non-resident hunting licenses from \$35 to what the non-resident's home state charges Oregon hunters or a minimum of \$7.50 and non-resident fishing licenses from \$15 to the same as for non resident hunters.

"One frequently hears that if private capital will not flow abroad then the federal government must make loans and investments in underdeveloped countries. Why has the government a right to take risks which are rejected as excessive by experienced persons who invest their own funds? No great genius is required to lose money. If foreign loans and investments are not profitable the recipient countries fail to benefit, at the same time that the wealth of the United States is wasted." W. W. Cumberland.

The Federal wage and hour law covers workers engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce.

His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold memory of wrong. —Emerson

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