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Teaching Them to Face Responsibility

Between school activities in both the grade and high school the modern child learns a lot about facing the responsibilities of life; a lot of angles that the school children of 30 to 40 years ago missed. By reason of this the modern school child finds it easier to take his place in the community in which he lives. We have learned belatedly that a lot of success in life depends on how a person gets along with his neighbors.

When we say these things we are thinking of the recent athletic activities in the grade school basketball tournament in particular where many a pint sized boy had his first opportunity to participate in what to him was a big time event and on many occasions he surprised even himself. His school and this tournament provided an opportunity for him to demonstrate his abilities in handling the basketball which gave him renewed confidence in himself.

High and grade school music has also done a lot to bring out the latent abilities of public school pupils and create new outlooks in life for them. If you have had opportunity to observe these pupils in action, you have probably been surprised at the initiative displayed by some as well as a hidden talent which you did not think he or she possessed.

All of which makes for better communities, wherever these young people locate for they have learned to live together and to appreciate the abilities of those around them.

Billions for Foreign Aid

A reader of the Christian Science Monitor recently wrote an interesting letter to this publication. The letter points out just how much a billion dollars is and it poses some problems of interest. We quote from the letter:

"Since Congress has been confronted with commitments for spending \$10 billion in foreign aid in the fiscal year 1953, I have often wondered exactly what, in theory, \$10 billion could buy.

"Recently a brokerage firm pointed out the things that only one billion dollars would buy: 'With one billion dollars you could practically buy the entire amusement industry. You'd get all the common stock of 21 major companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange. . . own Columbia, Paramount, Twentieth Century, Republic, Universal, RKO, Warner Brothers, and over a dozen more.

"Not only that, but after buying Hollywood you'd still have enough money to buy Columbia Broadcasting System, American Broadcasting Company, and Radio Corporation of America—could throw in Admiral, Decca, Emerson, Motorola and Philco besides."

"If only one billion dollars will buy all these, what should \$10 billion purchase? The question comes to mind—What are we getting from a \$10-billion investment in foreign aid? France is weak, Germany weaker, and Britain faces financial collapse while we pour more billions into their coffers.

"I would ask your readers if in view of the above figures, they believe our investment of billions is really paying dividends in the form of economic stability, strength, and social progress."

—John F. Sullivan, Milton, Mass.

Another University?

Downstaters won't look with favor on the recent drive of Portland to make Vanport college into a four year state institution, another state college or another university. State, denominational and private schools have served the needs of the state in an adequate manner and none are so big that educational opportunities are denied.

Fact is the present institutions in the state are doing a good job. To add another university or senior college would only mean that we would make the existing institutions poorer or a greater burden on the taxpayers for no reason. We have five state schools, this ought to be enough.

Daylight Saving Debated

Press reports Saturday said Governor Douglas McKay had under advisement whether or not to issue a daylight saving time proclamation, depending on what the other western states did and whether an emergency existed. From general observation it looks like the emergency is pretty much in the minds of the residents of the metropolitan areas, who want an extra hour of play.

From the standpoint of common sense, it looks sorter silly to set the clock up. Daylight saving was certainly never made for the farmer or rancher, who have generally opposed it and is not made for the traveler who must catch the transcontinental train or airplane. In fact when we run the clock up, we are not kidding anybody but ourselves.

"My special plea is that all of us should work to further social and economic progress based on the common ethical principles of our religions and as expressed in the Constitution of our country. I am sure that this is the way to combat the false philosophies of Communism and state planning and that only through a clear demonstration of the material and spiritual benefits of our free system can we convert others to it."—Charles E. Wilson.

"Free enterprise has its obligations to the public, and it must be policed by free markets—honest, real competition. Anyone asking for price-fixing arrangements is heading straight for nationalization. If you want to put an end to free enterprise, go ahead with limitations on free markets."—Clarence B. Randall.

People Are Warned On False Rumors

If our nation is ever attacked by an enemy force, the public will have an insatiable demand for information. But following an attack, they should wait for official bulletins over the radio and in the press, and disregard rumors they hear on the street corners.

That advice was given this week on "Survival," the Oregon civil defense radio broadcast. Ivan B. McKinney, deputy director for communications, described the important task the mass information media would have following major disasters, asking that people plan to "tune their eyes and ears only to official sources." To do otherwise would invite confusion, he stated, and Americans certainly are not immune to hysteria.

Some people never know when they are licked, and others get so used to it they don't mind.

Reapportionment Group Sets Five Hearings

The Legislative Reapportionment Interim committee has set five state hearings during April in order to find what people in the various sections of Oregon have to say about the timely question of reapportionment.

The schedule is as follows: (all meetings will be held at the city hall or county court house).
April 3, Astoria and Newport.
April 4, Coos Bay and Roseburg.
April 4, Medford and Klamath Falls.
April 18, The Dalles and La Grande.
April 19, Ontario and Redmond.
Portland and Salem sessions will be announced later.

When one is wise, two are happy.—H. G. Bohn

Let me not to the marriage of true minds admit impediments.—William Shakespeare

Letter From Washington

UMT Bill Sent Back to Committee by Parliamentary Rule

by Harris Ellsworth
Representative, Fourth District

Perhaps the real reason why so many votes were cast in favor of sending the Universal Military Training bill back to committee was the parliamentary situation which developed on the floor. A substitute proposal, having to do with military training for high school boys, was adopted in the committee of the whole and the bill came to final passage in that form. When this amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected by a House roll call that left final action on the original UMT bill, reported by the committee, without any amendment whatever. Had several amendments, which were to be offered, been in the bill on final passage it would have been generally more acceptable since those amendments would have made the plan more in line with what most supporters of UMT wanted.

The rules of the House are a bit inflexible regarding an amendment in the nature of a substitute which is approved in what is called the Committee of the Whole. This subject is a bit technical for full discussion here except to say that when a substitute is passed all action on the original bill ends. That is what happened to the UMT bill in the Committee of the Whole.

I made a flying trip out to Oregon to speak at a banquet in Portland Saturday night (March 1). Since I wanted to talk with the Army Engineers regarding several projects including maintenance work on the harbor at Bandon, completion of the Amazon Creek drainage in Eugene, possibilities of opening the mouth of the Chetco, and to get a progress report on the Willamette Basin flood control work, I stayed over until Monday in Portland and took the plane out that night. Then my

troubles began. The second leg of the trip to Washington, D.C., which would have landed me here at 10:30 Tuesday morning in ample time to be on the floor when the House convened, was cancelled in Denver. Then I boarded a plane scheduled to arrive here at 12:30—still in time. This flight also was cancelled, this time in Chicago, where we landed in a blizzard. There was nothing to do then but take the night train, which I did and arrived here Wednesday morning, only to find that the final action on the UMT bill had been taken—and this was not expected until Thursday! The only bright spot in this whole sad story is that a "live" pair was arranged with Congressman Herlong of Florida for me. He would have voted against sending the bill back to committee, I would have voted for returning it to committee—so our two votes cancelled out.

When I was in the district last December, I received information concerning what appeared to be improper handling of the sale of Indian lands, by Indian Bureau officials. Since that time I have been gathering information concerning this matter and now have facts on a number of cases. Recent stories in the Oregon press developed rather fully the details of one case. It seems to me that not only have officials responsible for handling such sales been negligent, but it may be necessary to amend existing law to assure the performance of the public trust by the Indian Bureau.

Indian lands involved were held by the government in trust for the Indian owners who are wards of the government. The obligation of guardianship on the government requires that the Indians get the fair market value of their lands. Obviously this has not been done. It may be necessary to have the House Interior Sub-committee on Indian Affairs investigate this matter and make recommendations to the Congress for changes in the law.

Newbold Morris, Clean Up Man, Blames Congress

A committee of the senate has been looking into a series of transactions involving the sale of some surplus oil tankers. The committee is a permanent investigating body—not a witch-hunt group. Some angles of the tanker deal appeared to be strange so the Senators began seeking facts. Those men do not just brush around a bit and issue white-wash reports. They dig, and they sometimes dig tough and hard. In my opinion that is the only way to unearth facts which clever men attempt to bury.

But who should turn up as an important figure in the tanker deals but a New York lawyer by the name of Newbold Morris. A few months ago that name would have had no importance. It has now. Not long ago Morris was named by President Truman as the man to investigate, root out, and clean up the graft and corruption in the executive department (the Administration) of our government. Surely in accepting such an assignment, Newbold Morris must have been convinced that there was a job to do. But his appearances before the Senate investigating committee have revealed that his idea of his job is not what we thought it was. He blames Congress and sees nothing wrong in the departments!

Here is one statement of Newbold Morris to the Senators:

"In Washington in the past three years, you (meaning the Senators) have created an atmosphere so vile that the people have lost confidence in their government. The government is not what you tell people it is. It's a good, decent government."

How about that? That statement was made by the man who was appointed by the President to clean up the graft, corruption and influence peddling in our bureaucracy, the existence of which is

How Do We Stack Up With the USSR?

(From Economic Highlights)

One question that almost everyone asks is how U. S. arms production compares with that of the U.S.S.R.—both quantitatively and qualitatively. It is obvious that no one this side of the Iron Curtain can answer that question with real accuracy—under the Russian system, it is infinitely easier to preserve state secrets than it is in a free country. However, a considerable mass of trustworthy information on the subject does exist, and it is summed up in a recent feature article appearing in the reliable Wall Street Journal, signed by staff correspondent Ray Cromley.

Early in the story Mr. Cromley says, "Russia is probably pushing ahead of the U. S. in some vitally important air, tank and artillery research."

"This means—in a war between the U. S. and Russia—the Reds might—and probably would—show up with harder hitting fighter planes and tougher, better tanks than the U. S."

"This doesn't mean that Russia would win the war. Not by any means. The U. S. is winning the race to expand heavy industry (needed to back a big wartime arms output). And by next year we will probably catch up with Russia in the actual production of war planes and other major arms."

The Russians, the Journal piece goes on, have done a great deal more in the field of postwar military research than we have—they have had perhaps five or six times as many engineers and scientists working, and many of these men are of first-class quality. They have stressed the design and production of new and better weapons. One example of that is the jet plane. Most of the Russian fighter force consists of MIGs, which, according to reports from Korea, are better in some respects than anything we have. And Mr. Cromley says, there are signs that they are now making a still better plane. He puts Russian war plan production at 8,000 a year, and ours at 80 percent of that figure. But next year, according to plan, our production will touch 14,000.

According to Mr. Cromley's article, our basic superiority lies in our industrial potential. He says that in the past two years Stalin has stepped rolled steel output up to 26,000,000 tons from 20,000,000 tons—in the same period we have registered a jump of 19,000,000, to reach an annual total of 80,000,000. Russian electric power output has been raised from 78,000,000 kilowatt hours to 104,000,000—our own improvement has been several times as great and the current output is 432,000,000 kwh. We show a comparable edge in oil production, and in other fields which are essential to a sustained war effort.

Moreover, says the Journal's story, Russia is already running short of manpower for farms and factories, while we haven't begun to strain this resource the way we did in World War II. The gist of Mr. Cromley's findings can be summed up briefly. Russia has a temporary edge in the quantity and quality of certain all-important weapons. We are reducing that edge. And, over the long pull, the advantage is on our side.

Quoted from an Arkansas highway meeting—one tourist is worth two bales of cotton and is a lot easier to pick.

- OUT OF A SOW'S EAR !



Letters to the Editor Fir, Hemlock Put Under OPS Prices

(The following letter was sent by a Sentinel reader, Harry Crowe of Tulare, Calif., to Mrs. Karl K. Mills of Cottage Grove. It was written in 1930. Mr. Crowe says, "The above letter was sent me anonymously, evidently by some Kentucky, Virginia or Pennsylvania genealogist I have had checking my Quaker forebears. It seems too good not to pass on.") So we are passing it on to our readers:

Philadelphia, Pa. 1830

Esteemed Friend:

I send my brother Jonathan to be under thy care this winter, while he learns the store business.

I know thee will be a faithful guardian, and thought it grieves me to unveil his faults, I must disclose them for thy friendly correction. I have discovered in the lad a worldly spirit, having heard him imitate the unprofitable forms of the light folk of our town, even to saying Mr. Smith to old Francis Smith; and though only sixteen years old, he boldly and audaciously directed the woman who maketh his garments to alter their shape to conform to worldly dress. These are bad signs, but I hope thee will prune away these spurs of evil and curb these longings after vanity.

I send thee, Daniel, a present of a hat which I hope thee will think good enough to wear, as my deceased brother Casper wore it six years. Mary Ann Pike was at Meeting last First Day with a red ribbon in her hat; this caused great excitement and Friends will deal with her accordingly and try to uproot such evil spirit which flames in her heart. Everybody is sorry on account of her aunt Tibbitha, that strict model of righteousness, who will not let even a red rose grow in her garden.

My rheumatism is somewhat better. Keturah Stackhouse has aague; but by drinking plentifully of boneset tea, she is up again.

I shall be pleased to hear how thy family doth, also how Brother Jonathan conducts himself. We do not mean to put him upon thee without compensation. We are willing to pay a liberal board, say \$1.50 a week, deducting 25 cents when he eats dinner with his uncle Joshua.

Wishing thee well and all thy family.

(Copied with his permission from a letter owned by Friend William E. Walton.)

Former Local Man Dies in New York

Emerson J. Wilcox, former resident of Cottage Grove and brother of Mrs. Grace Cruson, passed away Wednesday, March 19, in New York City.

He was born June 30, 1895 in Republic county, Kansas and came to Oregon with his parents as a child. He attended Cottage Grove schools and was the local Wells Fargo agent from 1914 to 1917.

For the past 20 years he has been a member of the merchant marine and was enroute to Keli, Germany when he was stricken by a heart attack and entered a hospital at Helsingborg, Sweden. He remained there six weeks, returning to New York where he suffered a fatal attack.

He is survived by one daughter, Louise Todd of Portland, and five sisters, Mrs. Cruson, Mrs. Fannie Wilcox, Mrs. William Parks of Kansas; Mrs. Ethel Coleman of Worley, Idaho, and Mrs. Minnie Lund of Portland.

Memorial services will be held at the J. P. Finley & Son mortuary in Portland at a later date.

Infant Joyce Little

Graveside services were held at the IOOF cemetery at 10 a.m. Wednesday, March 26, for Joyce E. Little, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berlin Little of 2189 East Main street, Cottage Grove. Smith Funeral Chapel was in charge.

Besides her parents the infant is survived by one brother at home and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Johnson of Eugene.

Fir, Hemlock Put Under OPS Prices

Douglas fir and west coast hemlock lumber are now under dollar-and-cent ceiling prices, according to Portland District OPS Director Carl C. Donough.

The ceilings will permit price rises from \$3 to \$10 per thousand board feet in standard grades but cause slight rollbacks in some classes of lumber.

Areas Named

The area placed under the new price regulation Mar. 18, northern California and Oregon and Washington west of the Cascades, contains about 60 percent of the nation's softwood saw timber and produces about 40 percent of the nation's softwood lumber.

OPS listed these f.o.b. ceiling prices per 1,000 feet board measure as examples of major items:
No. 1 dimension lumber, random lengths: green 2x4s, \$79, dry \$89; green 2x6s and 2x8s \$78, dry \$88; green 2x10s and 2x12s \$77, dry \$87.

Thick clear, mixed grain, random lengths: 3x4 inch green, \$164, dry, \$195; 4x4 inch green, \$170, dry \$200; 6x6 green, \$240, dry \$285.

Dry flooring, 1x3 and 1x4: grade B and better, vertical grained \$170; flat grain \$145; grade C vertical \$160; flat grain \$140; grade D vertical \$115; flat grain \$105.

Taxes of SP Three Times the Total Dividend Payments

Taxes paid by Southern Pacific Company last year totaled more than three times all the dividends paid to stockholders of the railroad, President D. J. Russell pointed out Monday, March 24, in a letter addressed to stockholders. Of the tax bill, about 69 percent was federal taxes, the figures showed.

"It is significant to note that 1951 taxes were equivalent to \$17.71 per share of your company's capital stock outstanding at the year's end," Russell said in his message. "This is much in excess of Southern Pacific's 1951 consolidated net income of \$11.62 per share."

He also explained that entirely separate are the taxes the railroad is required to collect on ticket purchases and freight charges and turn in directly to the federal government.

On basis of President Russell's message to the stockholders, it was calculated that the railroad's 1951 tax bill of over \$76,000,000 was at the rate of \$2.41 per second, day and night.

UN STAMPS TO HONOR HUMAN RIGHTS, UN DAY

United Nations, N. Y.—The San Francisco Opera House, where the Conference on International Organization drew up the United Nations Charter in 1945, and U.N. activities in the field of Human Rights will be the subject of two commemorative postage stamps to be issued this year by the U.N. Postal Administration.

The first, depicting the San Francisco Opera House, will be issued on United Nations Day, October 24. The second, relating to U.N. activities for the furtherance and protection of Human Rights, will be issued on Human Rights Day, December 10.

Both stamps will be in the denomination of 5 cents, and will be printed in blue.

BILLETS OPEN IN SQUADRON IN NAVAL AIR RESERVE

Many billets are now available in patrol, scouting and fighter squadrons of the Organized Naval Air Reserve due to the voluntary recall of officers.

The establishment of a training program which will permit pilots from the Volunteer Reserve to transfer to the Organized Reserve is being contemplated by the Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training. It is also possible at this time to transfer to the Organized Reserve those excess multi-engine pilots who desire to transfer to single engine squadrons by receiving transitional training.

Water Rate Raised

(Continued from page 1)
with the treatment plant, construction of which may get under way this summer, set at \$220,000 and trunk sewer costs at \$117,000. A budget item of about \$41,000 will have to be made each year to cover costs of the sewer system. Plant construction and operating costs are about \$24,000, with the balance to cover other costs and maintenance.

The bond issue of \$400,000 for the system was authorized by the people in a vote in 1950. It was the duty of the council to set the means of financing the system. **May Be on Ballot**
A bond issue of approximately \$300,000 for the water system may or may not be on the May primary ballot. The council has not yet taken action on it. However, councilmen and engineers agreed, the system would get underway anyway and be paid for by the extra water charges. If the people should fail to vote the bond issue when it does appear on the ballot, it would indefinitely prolong construction of the system. Instead of two or three years in the making it might lag over a period of from 10 to 20 years.

The State Sanitary Authority originally urged Cottage Grove and other Oregon towns as far back as about 1947 that for health reasons the sewer and water systems must be replaced. Growth in population and the hazard of throwing raw sewage into the rivers made the problem critical.

Solves Fire Problem
The sewer and water systems would not only solve sanitary problems but would also provide more pressure and more water for fire protection. A new network of pipelines would be extended throughout the entire city and some lines outside the city.

"The water system will serve the domestic and fire requirements for a city of 7,000 population and a certain amount in outside areas," Mr. Cornell explained. This calls for a 2,000,000 gallon reservoir. A budget item of \$79,512 would be required yearly for the water system, including \$35,475 for operating costs; \$5,250 for improvements and replacements; \$35,287 for bond debt service and \$35,500 for bond protection (10 per cent of annual debt service).

30% More Income
A 30 per cent increase in income from water sales will be realized under the new rates, to take care of a similar increase in expenditures.

Mr. Cornell also recommended a master meter at the main reservoir to compare meter readings with the amount of water sold. This will tell the city where leakage is occurring, he said, and lines can thus be replaced in the plan.

Outdoors Served
In regard to the problem of outside city limits water users, councilmen said they felt that the city was underwriting the whole plan outside, since no property tax could be realized from these residents. Also, councilmen agreed, that water was furnished at a disadvantage to the city since distances were greater, meter readers had to go out to make readings and that the city had to carry more water for the outside areas.

Landmark Razed

Continued from page 1
north Lane and Main streets where the Hot Spot cafe was recently located, the hotel was transferred to the Thompson Hotel and renamed Central Hotel. Later the building was purchased by the Stewart family.

According to Mrs. Lola Link, her family came to Cottage Grove in 1890. Mrs. Almada Beckley, mentioned above as the hotel operator, was her mother and mother of Mrs. Phillips, and grandmother of Merl King, present Greyhound bus depot operator.

Mud and Dust
Conditions then were described by Mrs. Link as follows:

"At that time the street (now Main street) was mud in winter and dust in summer. Often horses with buggies would get stuck in the mud."
"In 1894 most of the town was south of the old flour mill. After Main street was established, the buildings were moved north. The town probably moved to its present location east of the river because of the railroad going through."

(We wish to thank Ruth Stewart Caldwell for her efforts in gathering information for the above story. Also contributors, Mesdames Eva Holderman, Orpah Benson, Lola Link, Neva Perkins Harvey, Joe Young and George McQueen.)

The Sentinel asks that anyone with more history and pictures to please contact us.

BLM Requests Funds To Salvage Timber

A request for emergency funds to salvage damaged federal timber valued at more than \$10 million has been sent to the Washington, D. C. office of the Bureau of Land Management with recommendations that it be presented to Congress. BLM regional administrator Roscoe Bell revealed at Portland recently.

The critical problem of salvaging damaged and dead timber on BLM lands, principally in western Oregon, came as an aftermath of the 1951 forest fires, the heavy damage caused by tree killing bark beetles, and the terrific wind storms of last December.