

Cottage Grove Sentinel

Established August 15, 1880.
Published every Thursday at
Cottage Grove, Oregon

Entered at Cottage Grove, Oregon, as second class matter.
Subscription rates, cash in advance. No subscription for less than three months.
In Oregon 1 Yr. 6 Mos. 3 Mos.
3.00 2.00 1.25
Outside Oregon 4.00 2.50 1.50
Foreign rates on application.

W. C. Martin Editor, Publisher
Orlene Martin Advertising Manager
Miriam Adams Society Editor, Phone 555, 554, 561 Y
Joan Gallo Managing Editor, Phone 555, 556, 559



Time Muddle

For the sake of uniformity, we hope the time muddle will soon be settled in Oregon. And after the issue is settled, the nation ought to adopt some sort of uniform time without having to fiddle with the clock. Personally we think the war-time emergency, which was the cause of adoption of a new time is no excuse now. In fact we believe that if the issue were put to the voters of the various states in a form that the voters would understand, they would ban running up the clock.

The question of getting up an hour earlier ought to be left up to the individual localities it seems to us. If the business houses want to open an hour early, they could open at 8 a.m. instead of at 9 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. The same rule could apply to the mill workers, the farmers and others. In this way nobody would be forced to work early or late to conform to prevailing time.

Oregon's daylight saving law is "impossible and reprehensible," according to T. Lawson McCall, news commentator, who spoke to a group of 200 Republicans at a meeting at Rose City Park School in Portland Saturday night. "The question of whether we should have daylight saving time should be decided by the people," said McCall, "and the present law which 'passes the buck' to the governor, should be taken off the books. No matter which way the governor may decide on the daylight saving issue in any given year, he is going to antagonize some of the voters of the state. The wording of the law itself, according to McCall, necessarily "forces a conscientious man into the untenable position in which Governor McKay now finds himself."

New Lights

One of the biggest improvements so far as downtown traffic is concerned is the installation of the lights at Sixth and Main. Pedestrians, however, must become accustomed to the lights soon, unless we are to avoid a bad accident. Some apparently paid no attention to the lights during the first few days after the installation. Once the public gets accustomed to the lights, they will mean less time lost and greater safety.

Maybe a Radical Remedy Is Needed

Two congressmen have come out in favor of impeaching President Truman for his seizure of the steel mills and for saying that he believed he had the constitutional rights to take over the newspapers and radio, if he saw fit. One congressman, George Bender of Ohio, proposes to impeach the president on the fact that he took over the steel mills. The other our own congressman, Harris Ellsworth, would remove Truman because he is apparently power drunk and would not stop at seizing the steel mills, but would take over the newspapers as well.

Congressman Ellsworth admits that this is a radical remedy, but perhaps radical remedies ought to be used on radical situations. You would only have to look to our sister South American republic, Argentina, to see what happens when a president takes over as dictator and see how movements of a supposedly free people can be checked, even to confiscating a great newspaper. You would not want to live in Argentina with its controlled economy. Neither would we, and we surely ought to check any move to make us like Argentina.

The announcement that the president thought he had the right to seize the press and radio created quite a lot of comment in our community as it undoubtedly did in thousands of other localities over the nation.

The idea of giving the president of a democracy that kind of power "ain't no joke son" and we had better wake up to the situation.

You Can't Buy Friends

You can't buy friends. That simple truism is sometimes used as an argument against American aid to non-Communist countries. It might better be used to test motives and methods in any foreign-aid program.

John Foster Dulles recently made the startling statement that the United States "is today less liked, more isolated, and more endangered than ever before in its history" because the gifts made since World War II have not included "the spiritual values that count most." Vast loans and grants have been made to other nations, said Mr. Dulles, not out of compassion but because Americans have been told they had to make them in order to achieve certain political objectives.

The gifts have not carried a message of sympathy and good will, but rather expressions of annoyance, grumbling, and carping criticism. The result is that we have not got what we bargained for.

This may be overstating the case. We believe much good will has come through and much gratitude has been felt for American aid. A common free-world front has been built against aggression. Yet the fact remains that too large a part of the world believes United States policy to be dictated solely by fear of communism and to be relying solely on material force.

The answer, clearly, is not to stop giving aid where it is crucially needed and where the United States alone is in a position to help. It is to recognize the real needs of the nations—to understand that in some cases economic aid may be more urgent than military, that in others technical aid may be more needed than economic, that in many truthful information may be more important than technical knowhow, and that in all a generous faith in common humanity will be more welcome than guns and dollars offered as bribes.

In this recognition enlightened self-interest and enlightened giving can meet.—Christian Science Monitor.

Better Living

If some of the old timers of 50 years ago could be brought back to life, they would be amazed at the changes that have occurred in the half century period, which make for better living. They might also be amazed at the present cost of government.

The high school pupil can learn more now just by going thru high school than they could 35 to 40 years ago, in going away to school, to the normal, something like Drain had at one time. Then going away to a normal school was like going away to college, except the normal school taught little if any advance from the present high school. Then it was the three R's strictly with none of the present day equipment.

Young people of today sorter shrug off tales of hardships which the early day residents went thru. Not having experienced the early day hardships, most of the present day generation have no conception of what early day life was like.

Letter From Washington

President Ignores Law to Issue Steel Seizure Order

by Harris Ellsworth
Representative, Fourth District

In the avalanche of words which the presidential seizure of the steel plants touched off, facts have been obscured and the deadly implications of the act have been generally overlooked.

It is the first time in our history that a president has ignored and refused to administer a specific law, choosing instead to issue an executive order based only on undefined "inherent" powers of the president.

When congress passed the "Labor Management Relations Act of 1947" it anticipated the situation which developed in the steel industry several weeks ago. Section 206 of the act begins: "Whenever in the opinion of the President of the United States, a threatened or actual strike or lock-out affecting an entire industry or a substantial part thereof engaged in trade, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States or with foreign nations, or engaged in the production of goods for commerce, will, if permitted to occur or to continue, imperil the national health or safety, he may . . ." and thereafter the full legal procedure for meeting the situation without a work stoppage is carefully spelled out in the law. The President has used these provisions of law successfully at least twelve times previously. He could and should have used this law this time.

Why did Truman go outside the law? That is the serious question. I heard his explanation given in his radio speech but it was no explanation or reason for his action at all. He said in effect that he did not use the law which requires a total of 80 days waiting time because the dispute had already been going on more than 100 days. That fact had nothing to do with the application of the law.

Why, then, DID the President ignore a law passed by congress and proven by use? Why did he make his own law? I think the obvious answer is

that he wants to establish his way AS THE LAW! Proceedings have been started which will test the President's order in the courts. If the Supreme Court upholds his order, the broadest possible powers will be thereby vested in the President—as constitutional. That situation could only be changed by a constitutional amendment. The congress could not correct it by law. If and when the court ratifies such broad constitutional powers we will then be in almost exactly the same position Germany and the German Reichstag faced when Hitler became the dictator of Germany by issuing a series of executive orders which the German constitution gave him the power to do.

Am I merely seeing bogies? Am I TOO agitated by the danger presented in the possibilities outlined above? I do not think so, and here is why: Although I was worried by the seizure order, its full meaning did not strike home until a few days later when the President, in reply to a direct question as to whether or not he could seize newspapers and radio stations, clearly indicated that he considered he had such power if, in his opinion such action was necessary for the good of the country. He made this answer in spite of the fact that such an act is specifically barred by the Constitution.

Note the reference to "his opinion". The essence of our free system of government is government by laws written by the elected representatives of the people. We cannot tolerate government by opinion or personal edict. We revolted from that long ago.

The congress should now act to crack down on the attitude of mind so clearly revealed by Mr. Truman. Such a tendency toward government by men rather than government by law should be dealt with immediately. These are the reasons why I have publicly stated that the congress should consider impeachment proceedings. Resolutions for this purpose, which I shall support, have been introduced in the House of Representatives.

We Remain Strong Because of Faith, Freedom

It is doubtful if any great government—or system of government—has ever undergone a greater strain than our own country is now experiencing, and emerged intact. But here there is no violence, no threat of revolution and no indication that the giant is anything more than annoyed. We continue the trek into the future strong, powerful and confident. Why?

How can this be true in the face of our fighting a war that has no goal nor even an end in sight and which is costing \$5 billion a year?

How can our economy carry on with such health and vigor when our communications systems are partly paralyzed by strikes and the great steel industry is on the brink of nationalization—or the alternative, closure by a strike?

When our present government administration itself staggers through its last months scandal ridden and all but leaderless why is there no revolution, physical violence and bloodshed?

With a powerful enemy ready to march against us, with taxes nearing the point of confiscation, with inflation ready to strike and with a public debt so great it surpasses understanding; we carry on without panic and with what amounts to good cheer. How do we do it?

The answers lie in two simple words: FAITH and FREEDOM. We are a Christian people. We believe that truth and right and goodness will prevail. With the minor individual exceptions which any of us might note, our basic code is the Golden Rule.

We are a free people. There is no sovereign against whom we might revolt. We rule ourselves. Our ballots select our officers and the representatives who conduct the business of governing. With faith in the right, with our free ability to choose the right, and with the determination to exercise our rights as citizens, we have ample reason to look into the future hopefully.

There is sometimes the lighter side here in Wash-

ington. Not long ago an Office of Price Administration attorney was arrested in one of the D. C. parks while trying out a slingshot. He told the court he was testing it for the manufacturer who wanted the item decontrolled. I might add that they have already decontrolled crepes suzette and walnut sauce.

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire told the Senate the other day that he had just compiled some figures on taxation. From the day the first President of the United States took office until Harry Truman was sworn in as President on April 12, 1945, the Federal government had collected in taxes from the American people a total of \$244,200,000,000. From the day Mr. Truman became president until now (April 4, 1952), seven years, a total of \$310,463,056,589.59 has been collected. In other words, this one president has collected more taxes in seven years than did ALL of the other presidents in their one hundred and fifty years.

All of the regular appropriations bills, except the Agriculture, Legislative and foreign aid bills, have been completed by the House with some eight billions chopped off the budget thus far.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is conducting hearings on the 7.9 billion foreign aid bill. The State Department, propaganda mills are laying down a barrage of material, in all fields of communication, to the effect that "not one cent should be cut from the request." Yet the witnesses to date have not justified any such sum. The situation is the same as it was one year ago when ECA had a 5 billion carry-over, yet it was requesting 7.5 billion. As of January 31, 1952, there was an unexpended balance of \$9,617,152,042. The question that all members are asking is—with such a large unexpended balance on hand, why appropriate 7.9 billions more? I am sure the request will be reduced, and it should be.

Iron Curtain Philosophy

Thurman Sensing, of the Southern States Industrial Council, recently wrote, "If freedom in a democratic country means anything, it means that a man has the right to join a union if he so desires, but it also means that he cannot be forced to join a union before he can get a job and make a living for himself and his family—as in the closed shop. It should be just as clear that it also means that he cannot be forced to join a union in order to keep a job and make a living for himself and his family—as in the union shop."

Years ago some businesses forced workers to sign a paper in which they agreed not to join a union. This was called the "yellow dog contract," and it represented an indefensible tyranny. Congress properly made the practice illegal, and so affirmed the right of a man to join a union if he so chose. Today the shoe is simply on the other foot—the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme. Compulsory union membership is every bit as tyrannical, every bit as inimical to the American tradition of individual freedom, as the yellow dog contract.

The unions' job is to sell their services on their merits—just as any other service is sold. That is their right and their duty. If a worker thinks those services are worth their cost in dues, he'll join. That was the way the organized labor movement was built, and the way it grew strong. To say that a man must join or not join any organization in order to get and keep a job is to urge dictatorship, Iron Curtain style. That kind of thinking has no place in a free nation.

Bad Choice

Between Mike M. DeCicco, whose reputation is rather unsavory, and Monroe Sweetland, an ardent fair dealer as candidates for democratic national committeemen, we believe there ought to be a reshuffle and a couple of new candidates. DeCicco is trying to ride in on the fact that he is against communism, as if this were any different from the ordinary American view, and Sweetland leads one to believe that he would bend over backward to support every fair deal movement of Truman, even if it meant seizure of the press and radio.

"The most important obstacle to government retrenchment lies in the false philosophy that large government expenditures are themselves an essential element in developing our economic progress and promoting the welfare of the people."—John G. Forrest.

"The essence of any Marxian system is compulsion; not the compulsion of circumstances, to which we must all yield, but the compulsion of government, which is harder to bear."—Los Angeles Times.

Hospital Patients

Visiting hours at the Cottage Grove Hospital are as follows:
Medical and surgery patients: 2 to 5 p.m.
Maternity patients: 2:30 to 3:30 p.m.
Evening hours for both departments are from 7 to 9:30 p.m.

Patients entering the Cottage Grove Hospital other than maternity cases between April 23 and 30 were: Jessie Gilchrist, Klamath Falls; Donald Zottman of Empire; Howard Sortor of Albany; Hildgard Whitman of Elmira; William L. Traylor, Max Meyers, Lynn Davis, Velma Hoskins and Minnie Sybrant, all of Drain; Herbert Crain of Lorane; Beatrice Cory of Creswell; Bernard Wanninger, Gerald Powell, Nora Treadwell, Vera Parks, Merle Carpenter, James Blackwell, Boone Hurgrehy, Louisa Lechner, Gus Turner, Baby Trunnell, Olive Lindstrom, James Allen, Clara McDaniel, Howard Marfield and Bertha Roach, all of Cottage Grove; Roland Miller of Oakland; Zene McNabb and Leon Maupin of Yoncalla.

Daily Bible School To Hold Open House

The Week Day Bible school for grade school children conducted on a released time basis at the Presbyterian church will hold open house Tuesday and Thursday, May 6 and 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Don K. Smith, instructors, will conduct regular classes with parents and interested persons invited to attend.

The religious education program here has been conducted for 25 years. A New York Supreme court just recently issued a ruling upholding the released time program as a result of a test case brought by two mothers who objected to the program in that state.

The school here is sponsored by a group of Protestant churches.

Fully to understand a grand and beautiful thought requires, perhaps, as much time as to conceive it.—Joseph Joubert



Estimated Federal expenditures for 1953, under President Truman's proposed budget, would equal the incomes of all persons west of the Mississippi (the darkened area), according to National Association of Manufacturers' estimates. This is a black picture, indeed, for the American People. The tremendous increase in Federal spending is realized when it is understood that in 1929 the spending amounted to less than two-thirds of the income of those people living in California.

Letters to the Editor

Our Annual Task

To the Editor:
I approach with reluctance "My Annual Task." Not that I dread the work connected with it, but rather the fact that the task itself may not be done as I would wish to do it. This is a trust handed down to me, thru three generations, you might say, as my grandfather, J. C. (Charlie) Stouffer, a pioneer Mason of the Cottage Grove community, was one of that little band of early pioneers who conceived the idea of establishing a Masonic cemetery. He journeyed to Portland, no easy trip in those days, to visit the Riverview Cemetery, which is situated on hills overlooking the Willamette River. From this visit came the decision to establish the present Masonic-IOOF cemetery, now on the Western hills overlooking the lovely valley in which nestles the City of Cottage Grove. It is a beautiful site for a cemetery, worthy of care, but which it did not get for many years. In 1922 Mrs. Clara Burkholder, daughter of the cemetery founder, decided to see that these grounds were taken care of. Together with C. A. Bartell, then proprietor of the Cottage Grove hotel, and Karl K. Mills, local mortician, who had similar ideas, they organized the Cottage Grove Cemetery association to take charge of this work. Funds were secured from the lot owners, and still are, since we have no other source of revenue. Mrs. Burkholder served as secretary of this association from 1922 to 1935, the year before her death. Since 1935, she was assisted by her daughter, the present writer, who took over this work alone in 1936 and has since conducted the annual clean-up. At first a supervisor was hired and men to do the work, but in the depression years, money became so scarce, that Mrs. Burkholder took over the supervisory work also, and this task is now handed down to me. Local labor is hired, and it is supervised by the writer in person.

I am grateful to all those who have so loyally supported "Our Annual Task" all thru these years, and again appeal for their financial aid. We ask but \$2 per lot as a minimum charge, but with labor costs at \$1 per hour, we can devote but two hours work on your lot, if you contribute but two dollars. We have also much general work to conduct, which is indeed our main object, that we must appeal to you for your support in this, too, since many lot owners are gone or cannot be located, trash must be removed.

Please mail contributions to Miss Belle Burkholder, Secretary, Cottage Grove Cemetery Assn., 225 N. Lane.

Two short railroads in Oregon which carry passengers in gasoline powered coaches are the Condon, Kinzua and Southern and the Valley and Siletz, both which are thrilling rides for the Oregon visitor.

BIRTHS

Cottage Grove Hospital

SHEPARD - To Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Shepard, Cottage Grove, a son, Stephen Mikal, April 23, 1952.

FREED - To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Freed, Cottage Grove, a son, Lloyd Lee, April 24, 1952.

HASS - To Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Hass, Disston, a daughter, Mary Anzie, April 24, 1952.

TRUNNELL - To Mr. and Mrs. Roy William Trunnell, Cottage Grove, a daughter, Sandra Ann, April 24, 1952.

CHILDERS - To Mr. and Mrs. Everett L. Childers, Drain, a daughter, Teresa Helen, April 25, 1952.

MONROE - To Mr. and Mrs. Forest H. Monroe, Creswell, a son, Renay Alan, April 25, 1952.

CHRISTENSEN - To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Christensen, Cottage Grove, a daughter, Kathryn Marie, April 26, 1952.

BIAS - To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bias, Cottage Grove, a son, Allan Dwayne, April 27, 1952.

HAYES - To Mr. and Mrs. John N. Hayes, Cottage Grove, a son, Danny Lee, April 30, 1952.

Rhoads Clinic and Hospital
CANTWELL - To Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Cantwell, Cottage Grove, a son, April 19, 1952.

grass and vines cut, from alleys and vacant spots which belong to no one person, but to the cemetery as a whole, and thus it is absolutely necessary to have funds to do this work properly. NOW is the time to contribute your share, so that WE MAY HAVE A BEAUTIFUL CEMETERY FOR MEMORIAL DAY. We begin work May 15th. We cannot do any lots for which we are not paid in advance. We ask that you mail your donations promptly so that we can go ahead and hire the necessary labor.

Please mail contributions to Miss Belle Burkholder, Secretary, Cottage Grove Cemetery Assn., 225 N. Lane.

Two short railroads in Oregon which carry passengers in gasoline powered coaches are the Condon, Kinzua and Southern and the Valley and Siletz, both which are thrilling rides for the Oregon visitor.



No. 54261

KEEP RECORDS HANDY!
KEEP THEM SAFE! . . .

COLE'S
LOCK-and-KEY
PORTABLE FILE
only 41.95

Handy, desk-height file cabinet that rolls freely to and from your desk, wherever you want to use it. Top section for records and bottom section for books and supplies both under separate locks and keys for complete privacy. Heavy gauge steel, olive green or Cole gray, 30 1/2" high. Upper compartment 12 1/2" wide, 11 1/2" high, 24" deep. Lower compartment 12 1/2" wide, 14" high, 24" deep.

COTTAGE GROVE SENTINEL

Ph. 555-556

PLANNED PRINTING PRODUCES PROFIT

We are Direct Factory Representatives for MAIL-WELL ENVELOPES for every business need

See Us for Business Envelopes Designed to fit the PERSONALITY of your BUSINESS

COTTAGE GROVE SENTINEL
Phones 555-556

