

THE COTTAGE GROVE SENTINEL

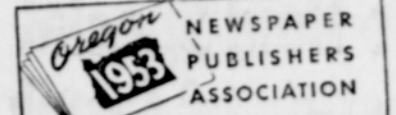
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The City Charter Mess

For the second time in the past year the fact that the city charter, ordinances and charter amendments are in an incomprehensible mess has been brought out.

The first time was last August when the council wanted to put two amendments to a vote of the people but upon advice of the acting city attorney decided it couldn't because it did not know where it was going. Amendments did not refer back to original charter sections and the whole "mess" was called unworkable.

One amendment finally reached the voters, the "1%" one that lifted the restrictions on the general fund.

But somehow the other one, to raise the fine for drunk driving, got bypassed either thru forgetfulness or because officials really thought the city had a law to take care of it.

An amendment (not stating to what) was passed in 1921 that said "any person who shall violate any of the provisions of THIS ACT, etc., shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$250." But in a recent test case in circuit court Judge Skipworth ruled that this amendment did not really refer back to a specific part of the charter, and THIS ACT did not mean any act in particular, and after reading it we have to agree.

The charter mess we know is in the minds of city leaders and they are anxious to straighten it out. This should be done NOW, not just putting to the people a charter amendment to take care of the drunk driving situation.

Some say it would take at least a year to revise the charter and ordinances and codify them. Maybe so. But perhaps an easier way would be to repeal the old charter and adopt a new one. Samples of ideal charters are available from the League of Oregon Cities. Then the city ordinances could be revised and codified and amendments that are taken care of in the new charter could be made obsolete and done away with.

In the meantime the city has been embarrassed, especially the city judge, who thru no fault of his own has been fining drunk drivers twice the legal fine since he took office on January 1.

But we know that the city council, before another situation like this arises, should dig right into the job of straightening out the city's laws so it will know just what laws it does have. (JHG)

Vacation Bible School

By Charles V. Stanton
(in Roseburg New Review)

Several Roseburg churches are holding Daily Vacation Bible Schools this week. Other such schools are scheduled for later dates.

Because road construction makes transportation uncertain as to schedule, while involving some hazard, a small school is being held in a private home in Umpqua Park.

Daily Vacation Bible Schools have grown in number and activity throughout the country in recent years. As more and more experience is gained, courses of instruction are enlarged and improved. It is interesting and gratifying to observe that attendance shows increases each year.

The Daily Vacation Bible School, usually held during the forenoon only, provides a gradual transition from all day school hours to full-time vacation. Both children and parents are afforded opportunity to adjust gradually to the vacation regime.

But more important is the fact that spiritual training is provided at a time in a child's life when he is most susceptible to religious influence.

While the small boy or girl may squirm and fret during regular Sunday school class periods or the more solemn church services, the Daily Vacation Bible School succeeds in imparting spiritual lessons in easy-to-take form, mixed with handicraft, story-telling, supervised play, etc.

The Achievement Day programs of such Bible Schools, normally marking the close of the sessions, show that youthful students have memorized many Bible verses, have learned stirring Bible tales, and at the same time have gained new skills in handicraft.

The Daily Vacation Bible School fills a gap in the education of a child.

As the family circle type of American home, so common when our economy was based principally upon agriculture, has broken down under the concentration of population in urban communities, religious education in the home has suffered. Few homes today observe the practice of daily Bible readings and family prayers, once almost a universal custom. In fact, through the influence of artificial lighting, motion pictures, automobiles and other of the more modern inventions, the American family today seldom is ever assembled in the home.

People who complain of the complex programs and "frills" in our schools often overlook the fact that the schools have taken over many phases of instruction once provided in the home. Girls learn home economics. Boys take manual arts. Intensive instruction is given in such courses as trades, shop, agriculture and others, once left principally to the responsibility of parents.

Schools have succeeded ably in handling these subjects. Students in these courses frequently beat their parents in competition at local and state fairs with their displays of cooking, canning, baking, crafts, livestock, gardening, etc.

But our schools are furnishing little spiritual training. Because of the difference in religious beliefs, schools have been prevented from giving religious instruction. In fact, daily Bible reading is prohibited in some schools.

Thus the very important phase of spiritual training and religious education is being neglected, although the school system has gradually taken over various other responsibilities surrendered by parents.

The Daily Vacation Bible School partially fills this neglected gap, but only for the very young and only for a short period of time. It becomes gratifying, therefore, to observe the increased number of such schools and the steadily increasing attendance.

"Liberalism implies freedom and individualism," writes Bob Munger in the American Student, official publication of students of America. "True liberalism stresses the dignity of the individual rather than the omnipotence of the state." Keep this in mind the next time you hear the word liberalism applied to giving some government agency more power.

The 10 best years of a woman's life are said to be between 29 and 30.

Letter From Washington

Waste of War Is Cited by Congressman

By Harris Ellsworth
Representative, Fourth District

For some time many people, I among them, have been wondering how to stop what might be called the "spending attitude" of the military part of our government. War is waste. But war is also desperation. There is no time or place for considerations of economy when our very homes are endangered by war. In 1941 we were plunged suddenly into the horrors of war and its devastating effects upon our economy and our resources. In most ways the country recovered its balance after 1945. Our military people, however, have never had a genuine opportunity to become adjusted. The rapid demobilization was as wasteful as war itself. Billions of dollars worth of material and equipment was simply destroyed.

Then came the war in Korea and the Russian "cold" war with the frantic necessity of rebuilding our military machine—and quickly. Again the urgency of the situation produced a climate wherein flourished wasteful attitudes.

Here are some "horrible examples" quoted from a statement made recently by a member of the house committee on appropriations:

"A Korean railroad, for example has been charged

ing the United States \$1,000,000 a day for hauling army supplies; a federal hospital was built at a cost of approximately \$90,000 per bed; a system of buying military supplies was found to be broken into 93 districts, all bidding against each other in the open market. The most amusing (if waste can be amusing) was the purchase of military topcoats with pants attached, apparently ordered because the military officials responsible did not want to have unsent money at the end of the fiscal year. These coats cost the taxpayers \$45,000,000. Then it cost the army \$972,244 to have the pants cut off."

The Truman administration never made any serious attempt to curb wasteful tendencies of the military. Congress, almost without fail, has quickly approved appropriations for anything labeled "national defense." This has been a hang-over of war fear and war psychology. A thoroughly war-conscious military has been playing the spending tune and the rest of us have danced to it.

Now President Eisenhower, with his great patriotism and common sense, has moved with vigor and determination to place our entire military department on a strictly down-to-earth, civilian-controlled, practical level. I am certain that there will be no serious opposition to his reorganization plan.

Defense Department Spending May Be Cut

There have been some pessimistic reports recently on the subject of federal finances. It appears that expenditures by our federal government for the coming fiscal year might exceed its income. In other words, some of the experts now say that the budget may not be balanced in fiscal year 1954. There may be a deficit. I have mentioned this cheerful possibility before but until recently no real figures on which to base a prediction were available.

Now at least a few figures can be stated which indicate the trend. Treasury receipts are promising to be more than the Truman budget predicted. Thus far this fiscal year which ends June 30, income has been \$58.6 billions compared with \$52.5 billions for the same period last year. This might possibly mean an increase in income over the \$68.7 billions estimated for next year. The original Truman expenditure estimate was \$78.6 billions. The previous administration, then, anticipated a deficit of about \$10 billions for fiscal year 1954.

Recently, however, President Eisenhower estimated that eight and one-half billions (about the amount of the total budget in pre-war years) could be cut from the Truman estimate. House action on five bills thus far has cut almost two billions. The

remaining money bills are the big ones including the military. It is still therefore a fair guess, only this time with some figures to support it, that the Truman budget may be cut ten billions when Congress finishes its job of making appropriations for fiscal year 1954, resulting in a balanced budget.

Several large items in the federal budget are not subject to much, if any, reduction. These include Veterans Administration \$4.5 billions, interest on the public debt \$6.4 billions, and the atomic energy program \$2.7 billions, for a total of \$13.6 billions in the almost "untouchable" bracket, or 17.3 percent of the original budget. The Department of Defense plus European defense aid calls for \$53.1 billions or 67.6 percent of the budget.

So if the above listed "must" items are uncut and the defense budget is not pruned, reductions must come from the remaining 15 percent of the budget (less than \$12 billions) for the ordinary operation of the government. Therefore, in order to achieve a ten billion cut reductions must be made in military, foreign aid and atomic energy also. If these items are reduced and between two and three billions lopped off the 12 estimated as needed for regular government operations it may be possible to balance the budget for fiscal 1954, in spite of the recent gloomy reports.

Just Between Us

By Mathilde Prager

Howdy:

Summer time — picnic time — vacation time — all happily add up to husband-hunting season. For any girl who has kept her weight down, is attractively dressed and is not too dumb, success is assured.

If there are any chess players in Cottage Grove, will you please get in touch with me immediately! Write to me c/o the Sentinel and include your phone number if you have one, otherwise your address will do. I have important news for you.

Let's Gossip:

(It's uncivilized not to)

It's fun running into Mrs. Jim Davis and Mrs. Don Wickendell.

These sisters make the town look attractive.

Mr. Ernest of Ernest-Young Insurance called on a customer about six miles out of Scottsburg (on the Umpqua) who had lost 15 lambs to coyotes and bobcats. He was compelled to bring the sheep

in every night. Mr. Ernest observed, "We think we're on the inside of civilization, but that's out in the wilds."

Painting is being taken up as a hobby by so very many people—the Eisenhower influence. Dr. R. H. Kitts who recently moved to his new office on North Sixth street proudly showed me water colors painted by his wife, who is a school teacher.

I may be low-brow but I have lots of company. Mrs. Kitts' work appeals to me because you don't have to turn it upside down to see what it is. She is not a devotee of the fried egg school of art.

I noted a really beautiful sepia water color of a fishing village scene. Artist, Fritz Wertz, commented on it very favorably. There were two most unusual finger paintings.

Something went wrong in Dr. Kitts' new offices and for the first time they had no hot water. After the doctor kicked about it, they couldn't get a drink of cold water. Hot water came from both faucets and steam poured out of the bathroom.

The Sentinel office doesn't seem

the same without Mrs. Adkins, who was practically a landmark. We hope to see her back soon.

BON VOYAGE: to Dr. Schaffner and his family. A missionary must have the most difficult field in the ministry, struggling as he does against language barriers, heathen creeds and different forms of government.

Not one of our service organizations decided to sponsor a Miss Cottage Grove Pageant. Probably afraid of the Rose City's entry. A Portland girl has never won the Miss Oregon title.

Now comes the intellectual part of this column:

Why do they call ships a "she"?

Because they make their best showing on a windy day.

Why do they really call ships a "she"? If you know, please write and tell us.

I can't bear my ignorance any longer. I heard someone use the expression "kitty wampus." What does this mean?

ODDS AND ENDS:

Doesn't it feel wonderful to park on what's left of someone else's nickel? And to go thru a revolving door on someone else's push?

It's been nice talking to you.

We'll catch up on more news next week and until then—

Au revoir.

Reception to Honor Fifty-Year Couples

An anniversary reception honoring all couples in this area who have been married 50 years or more will be held from 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sunday, June 28, at the Methodist church.

Sponsoring the event, which is to be an annual affair, is the Adolphus circle of the church. However, the public is invited as well as ministers of all local churches. Announcements of this event will be made from the pulpits Sunday.

A large wedding cake will be furnished, with the couple who have been married the longest to cut it. A musical program also will be given.

CHECKS TOTALING \$2,700 HELD BY ACCIDENT COM.

Sixty-three checks involving close to \$2,700 are being held by the Oregon State Industrial Accident Commission because of incorrect mailing addresses of the workers involved, according to chairman Paul E. Gurske. Sixteen other checks involving over \$560 and issued more than two years ago never have been presented for payment, he added.

Unless these checks are claimed or cashed soon, workers may lose the amount to which they are entitled, chairman Gurske warned. Workers whose checks are being held may receive them upon furnishing the Salem office of the Commission with the following information: name, social security number, date of injury, name of employer at time of injury, and signature. If a check has been lost or destroyed the same information should be furnished, but in addition it will be necessary to complete certain forms before a duplicate can be issued.



Speed Crime Apprehension

Its going to be tougher on the car-snitch in Oregon.

Ninety-eight percent of stolen cars are now being recovered but not as many thieves are caught. The time now required to get information from key spots on the highways gives the thieves too much head start.

Secretary of State Earl T. Newberry has worked out a plan for law enforcement officials and agencies in the northwest to be connected by a phone network to provide speedy and accurate information day and night on automobile numbers, ownership, description and location.

Direct telephones will connect the Salem office with the Washington State police in Vancouver, the Oregon State police in Milwaukie, the communications office in Portland and the sheriff's office in Multnomah county.

The head of the network will be located in Salem with full operation scheduled for July 1. The change will eliminate a great number of files and filing clerks in the Portland office.

Teletypes will be used in Salem and Portland to supply information rapidly and accurately to banks, attorneys, financial companies and others desiring such information. The fee now charged is 10 cents a name. On July 1 it will be increased to 20 cents.

Newberry said the new system will save the state \$30,000 for the biennium.

Interim Committee

The most important legislative news since adjournment of the 1953 session late in April was the announcement this week of the appointment of 52 members of the late sessions as members of ten interim committees.

The appointments are significant plus. They give added political prestige to the lucky members come election November 1954.

The committees were assembled by Senate President Eugene E. Marsh and House Speaker Rudie Wilhelm. They are to report to the 1955 session of the legislature.

The committees are: Legislative council, to revise the laws and draft legislative bills. Senators Marsh, Brown, Hardie, Neuberger, Smith and Representatives Wilhelm, Chadwick, Diech, Francis, Husband and Steiwer.

To investigate property taxation—Senators Belton, Steen, Dooley, Ohmart, and McKenzie. To study the need of amending the constitution or write a new one—Senators Marsh, Allen, Bryson, Hounsell and Representatives Wilhelm, Corbett, Hatfield and Misko.

To study highway taxation and revenues—Senators Bain, Binger, McMinimee and Representatives Geary, Elstrom, Root and Stewart.

To study proposed department of revenue—Senators Marsh, Geddes, Hitchcock and Representatives Wilhelm, Lyman, Neuberger and Tom.

To investigate public welfare laws—Senators Ellis, Ulett, Anderson, Davis and Goodrich.

To study offshore fishing regulations—Senators McMinimee, Ulett, Amacher, Dyer and Goodall.

To investigate state retirement system—Senators Merrifield and Representatives Baum and Eaton.

To investigate parks in the Columbia Gorge—Senators Bryson and Lonergan and Representatives Hudson, Jensen and Klems.

Bank Savings Up
A. A. Rogers, Oregon's Bank Examiner returned recently from the annual convention of bank examiners of seven western states held at Sun Valley. In attendance also were federal reserve, deposit insurance and control of currency executives.

Over the nation bank deposits are slightly lower than that at this time in 1952 but savings deposits are holding up well.

Here in Oregon deposits are showing the national trend but savings continue to grow.

Bank executives consider Oregon to be thrifty conscious. Added business volume and the high rate of employment are rated as contributing factors to the state's excellent financial status.

Wage Climb

There was an increase of \$60 million in 1952 in payrolls of Oregon firms covered by state unemployment compensation. The increase established an all-time high of \$270,837,444.

The average monthly wage for all workers also reached a new high of \$348.50 a month as compared with \$303.40 in 1951 and \$256 in 1948.

The Girls State annual convention to Salem recently simulated a session of the Oregon legislature in the Senate and House chambers.

Bills were introduced, discussed and acted upon as in a regular session of the legislature. The procedure was noticeably forthright and modern, with one exception. The "legislatrettes" elected state officers from the governor down just as Oregon legislators 50 years ago elected United States Senators.

The 224 young ladies visited the Supreme Court and other state departments, and got visual know how.

Letters to the Editor

June 19, 1953

Mr. W. C. Martin
Editor and Publisher
Cottage Grove Sentinel
Cottage Grove, Oregon

Dear Mr. Martin:

I have just read with interest your editorial in your paper of June 18, 1953, regarding the Community Chest. You state in your editorial that the Community Chest is not working in Cottage Grove, and mention the whole South Lane-North Douglas area.

I am speaking for the Board of the Lane County Chest in refuting your statements, and I want to offer a few statistics in behalf of the Lane County Chest, Inc.

You state that you could organize your own Chest in the South Lane-North Douglas area and thereby "not contribute at least 25 percent of every dollar to other portions of the county or perhaps Eugene." In answer to that particular part of your statement, I would like to point out a few facts.

The total amount raised during the last campaign—in 1952—was \$165,310.36. Of this amount, \$123,286.95 was raised in Eugene and its immediate suburbs which are included in School District No. 4. Of the balance, \$20,521.90 was subscribed by Springfield, and the rest of the amount—or \$22,501.51—in all of the remaining parts of Lane county. The Cottage Grove area, the part that you mention in your editorial, with the exception of North Douglas county, subscribed \$5,520.23. In other words, the "coat tail of Eugene" which you mention you are hanging onto, subscribed 74.1 percent; whereas, the Cottage Grove area subscribed 3 percent. Of the \$5,520.23 subscribed by the Cottage Grove citizens, there was absolutely no charge for campaign supplies or material, and the Recreation Committee of Cottage Grove received a check from the Lane County Chest for \$1,800.00.

I am convinced that you cannot operate the other services of the Community Chest agencies in the Cottage Grove area on \$3,722.23, which is the difference in the amount you raised and the amount of the \$1,800 for your Youth Fund, because there are operating at the present time four Cub Packs with 160 boys, four Troops with 93 boys, and one Explorer Troop with 36 boys—or a total of 291 boys. The amount budgeted by the Boy Scouts office for this area is \$2,945.00; there are also 180 Girl Scouts, consisting of 13 units, operating at an estimated cost of \$1,260, which amounts to more than the \$3,722.23. Besides these, the USO, which is at the present time under the chairmanship of President Eisenhower, requested \$170,000 from the state of Oregon as its share of the operation of the United Defense Fund; the statewide institutions or orphanages which care for our children who are needing institutional care are supported by the Lane County Chest. The combined cost of these and the USO was \$27,000. This sum does not include such organizations as the Oregon Chapter of the American Cancer Society which was given \$6,878.00, or the Catholic Charities and Salvation Army which give service to families and children in your area.

The Community Chest has to a large extent prevent multiple appeals with the exception of two major organizations. All the other appeals have been combined into this one. There will always be appeals for local projects and local funds. It has been expressed by some individuals that possibly the other remaining fund drives should be included in one, and some thought and effort is being given to the study of this subject at the present time.

Cottage Grove has always had representation on the Board of Directors as well as Executive Committee of the Lane County Chest. They also have representatives on the Budget Committee, and I believe that any of those citizens can truthfully say that the combined needs of the agencies in Eugene are \$77,680.00, that that \$123,286.95 was subscribed. You are therefore not contributing 25 percent to the overall cost. Perhaps we have been at fault by not giving more details to the good citizens of Cottage Grove and vicinity. The fact that the Boy Scouts had authorization from the Lane County Chest for a sustaining membership for a scouting program should have been publicized.

Hoping that this statement will somewhat clarify the thinking, and thanking you and your community for the cooperation that the Lane County Chest has always received, I am,

Sincerely yours,
LANE COUNTY CHEST, INC.
By Ervin M. Molholm
Executive Secretary

Weyerhaeuser Begins
WOOD CHEM FELLOWSHIP

TACOMA—Weyerhaeuser Timber Foundation has established a fellowship in wood chemistry at Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. It has been announced by J. P. Weyerhaeuser, Jr., WTC chairman.

The fellowship provides \$2000 a year for three years and will be administered by Northwestern's chemistry department. The university will select the graduate student to whom the fellowship grant will be made. Dr. Charles D. Hurd was named by the university to be director of the fellowship.

Grange Road Plan

(Continued from page 1)

that the freeway is designed to serve the most people at the least possible expense, the Dorena Grange Highway committee has offered a plan, which we believe will be the answer to this problem.

Serve Population
By having access roads to both east and west sides of the freeway, it will serve the entire population. (The present plan gives no access road to the east.) By using existing streets the cost of purchasing right of way is almost eliminated. By putting the Southern Pacific overpass at Grover street, it reduces the height of the bridge and shortens its length due to the lower elevation of the tracks at Grover street rather than at Ostrander lane.

By placing the "cloverleaf" at the intersection of Harvey road (Wyatt street) and the freeway we take advantage of the OP&E tracks and to reach the desired elevation on Knox hill. The connecting road from this cloverleaf to the River road would be only one quarter of a mile.

In comparison the present plan has its access road leaving highway 99 at near the Associated Oil tanks and intersecting the freeway 1.2 miles from 9th and Main street.

Travel Farther
By having no access road to the east, this would force all northbound traffic originating east of the freeway to come in to Ninth and Main, thence north on 99 to near the Associated tanks, over the overpass and continue northeast to the freeway intersection, a round trip of approximately four miles additional for every vehicle. South Cottage Grove residents would have to travel the extra distance, since the site is not centrally located and there will be no other access roads between Divide and this one.

The officials of large lumber interests, such as Booth-Kelly and Bohemia, all business houses and individuals interviewed in the Row River, Mosby Creek and Delight Valley territories, have supported the Grange plan 100%.

Future Problems
From the economical standpoint, we definitely do not want any construction that will have to be changed or done over in a few years. The future traffic possibilities of the Row River road are something to think about. Dorena lake recreational area to be developed; fishermen and picnickers by the hundreds; logging in the area will continue for another 50 years; mining around Bohemia and the very good possibility of the road being opened thru to Oakridge will make the Row River road one of the state's busiest highways.

Is Cottage Grove going to pass these prospects of development and trade by failing to give the "east side" an access road and thus antagonize all travelers destined to or from this territory?

Dorena Grange Highway Committee
Byron S. Houck, chairman
Harold Tryck
Alpha Pitcher

Too Late to Classify

FOR RENT: Small 2-bedroom house suitable for couple only. For appointment to see call 787L Friday morning. 45-1tc

WORK WANTED: Office work or summer work. Phone 9F33. 45-2tp-46

ATTENTION WORKING MOTHERS: Would like to care for your children in my home Mrs. Kenneth Boohar, Ph. 519Y, Lorane Rt. 45-1tc

46 Olds Conv., new tires, new top, \$650. Or will trade. 1103 E. Main. Phone 262. Bill Evans. 45-1tc

CHRISTIAN LADY wants house cleaning work. Phone 383R. Mrs. Lewis. 45-1tp

CUSTOM HAY BALING 4F4 Creswell Geo. Belshaw, Rt. 2 Box 262. 45-tfcx

WORK WANTED: Teen-age girl wants baby sitting, light house work. Ph. 812J. 45-1tp

FOR SALE: Used umbrella tent 8x12. Good condition. Phone 588L. 45-1tc

FOR RENT: 2 rm. furn. apartment newly decorated. 523 South 5th or call 542J. 45-1tp

FOR RENT: Small house near Woodward's mill, suitable for a couple, \$25 Albert A. Hull, Ph. 1173R2. 45-1tc

FOR SALE: Bargain. Approx. 175 berry crates