

CITY MANAGER PLAN BEING CONSIDERED BY MEDINA BUS. MEN

Educational Addresses Being Planned For Near Future—Prof. Hatton, an Authority, Promises to Come.

REQUIRES 3 ELECTIONS - TO PUT INTO EFFECT

In planning for city manager government of a municipality it is necessary to choose a charter commission to frame a charter for submission to the voters of the municipality, to then vote on the new charter, and where the new charter and system are adopted to hold an election later to choose new city officials to serve under the new charter.

In the case of Medina it would be necessary to elect a charter commission, after a preliminary campaign, then for these men to perfect a charter. This proposed new charter would then need to run the gauntlet of the City Council—which it would be almost certain to do—providing for its presentation for approval to the electorate. This approval by a vote of the people, it would then be necessary to choose new officials under the terms of this new charter to sit as a ruling government of the city, and those of an executive character to have the direction of city affairs.

There is considerable detail in a change from the old system of government—as now in vogue in Medina—to a new, as proposed in a city manager plan. This work cannot all be done in a day, and it would be very unwise if it could. Making the change by steps, with some time intervening, the people of a city can learn what the change is to mean to them, and those who wish have time sufficient to study the proposition from its several angles.

The final election could not be had in the case of Medina until November, 1921; for the law stipulates that officials in municipalities shall be chosen in odd years. There would be two preliminary elections—one to choose the charter commissioners and a second called for decision on the acceptance or rejection of the charter itself. There must be some time intervening, the people of a city can learn what the change is to mean to them, and those who wish have time sufficient to study the proposition from its several angles.

Medina business men and citizens have given this proposition considerable thought. Already several short addresses have been made at gatherings in this city with a view to disseminating information on this topic. Others are being planned for as soon as men convenient with the proposition, and thoroughly informed as to what has been the outcome where it has been tried, can be secured to deliver them. Quite a proportion of the total citizenship is interested, and men who are not satisfied with governmental conditions in the past, and who feel that we have a wretched condition of affairs now and a bad muddle financially, are thinking more and more each month.

It isn't that the better citizens feel that there is now, or ever has been, gross mismanagement of city affairs; but there is a general feeling that something has been wrong, may now be wrong, from a good business standpoint, with the city affairs of Medina. The present financial muddle is not the result of failure on the part of one man, or one Council, to do its full and wisely executed duty. The present unsatisfactory financial condition has been one that has crept in, or on, to the affairs of Medina; but it certainly has such a hold on the city's financial affairs that it practically paralyzes matters.

Will the new system of city management remedy this evil—or evils, if they are many? This question is being asked by some of the best people of Medina. And certain of the best business men of the city—men who have had affairs of their own calling for their time so that they did not have time they could devote to city affairs—are wondering if the city's financial affairs are not too deeply involved for extrication under the old way of doing things.

Prof. Hatton, of W. R. U., is well pleased with the results obtained by a score of cities in the State that have adopted the new city management plan. But at no time has he intimated that lax methods will produce good results under the new law any more than under the old. What is claimed for the new plan is that under it a man takes on a responsibility, that he does this in the open, and that if he fails to do his duty there is no one else to whose shoulders he can shift the blame and hence the city and its affairs receive a man's best efforts, which are quite certain to produce good results. With three Councilmen on the street committee, when nothing is done and the committee called to account later, it has been possible for each one of the three to blame the other two; what has been everybody's business has drifted into nobody's business. And the public has footed the bills—or the bills are still to be footed.

Medina is planning to take on new business propositions—is planning to expand. The larger the city under a bad system of business management the worse for all. If we are to grow as the pushing business men

say we must, then we must have a wise system of government, well executed. Now—before we get these new industries—is a good time to plan for a wise and beneficent government, and if this new government is to be put into operation Jan. 1, 1922, we must hold an election in November of the fall before. If not then the city will need wait two years longer. The iron seems to be warming up at this time, so citizens of Medina, why not be ready to strike when it gets hot?

HOOVER SAYS "NO! NO!" HE'S NOT A CANDIDATE

Now, when the stage is set, and the boys are fast making choice—and the girls, too—along comes Hoover and denies that he is a candidate for President.

He won't tell, either, whether he is a Republican or Democrat until he sees the platforms, and knows something of who is to "walk 'em."

PROMINENT GROCER FALLS IN WEAKNESS

C. M. Cannon Found in Bath Room With a Bruise on His Head From Striking Bath Tub in His Fall.

SICK SEVERAL DAYS; PLANS TO GO TO STORE

Ford Cannon arose about 6 o'clock Saturday morning to breakfast and open the store. Looking around he missed his father, who had been sick for several days. He was nowhere to be found in the house and so Ford looked outside. Searching he found his father in a bath room off the back porch, in a heap on the floor and lying tight up against the door. With help Ford took his father into the house and put him back in bed.

C. M. Cannon, the father, had been sick for several days, confined to his bed. When he had expressed a determination to get up and go to the store next morning, while talking to the attending physician Friday night, he had been warned against such a step. But about 4 or 5 o'clock Saturday morning, as near as his son can figure it, he had dressed and it is supposed started for the barn. Becoming sick from weakness and exertion he had gone into the bath room off the porch to get a drink, weakness had overcome him, and as he sank down in exhaustion he struck his head against the bath tub.

Mr. Cannon must have lain in the cold for about an hour. When found he was stiff, cramped, unconscious, with a big bump on his head. He was carried to his room, put into bed, and Dr. Sipher called. Before the physician arrived Mr. Cannon had regained consciousness. The doctor says he probably became sick, hoped to revive himself with water, but was overcome before he could regain himself. A glass and water was found on the bathroom floor beside him.

Anxiety on the part of his daughter, Miss Ida Cannon, who was also sick in bed with the flu, led her to jump out into the cold and try to assist in caring for her father. It was feared the exposure might cause a relapse in her case. Unless the elder Cannon caught additional cold while exposed in the bath room, little ill was feared from his attempt to surreptitiously return to business at the store.

A MAD DOG KILLED ON NORTH COURT ST.

Hurry Call is Sent to Sheriff Bigelow, Who Brings Shot Gun and Kills the Animal.

BRAIN IS DESTROYED; CAN BE NO ANALYSIS

At about 4:15 Wednesday afternoon secured his shot gun and ran to Bigelow calling him to N. Court street to kill a mad dog. The Sheriff at once secured his shot gun and ran to the scene of the trouble.

When the Sheriff arrived on the street, he found that a stray dog was running in and out of the yards just beyond the traction depot. Passing around the Hanshue home the Sheriff encountered the dog, coming towards him, let fly the charge in the gun and blew the left side off the head of the dog.

The dog came from S. Court street, said some boys and as it came up the street along the west side of the Court House Square, it snapped at several boys and horses, passed on out N. Court, bit at one little girl on the street, pulled a leather glove off the hand of a lad standing in front of the Southwestern depot and then continued on up the street passing in and out the yards as it progressed out N. Court.

As soon as the Sheriff arrived on the scene he was told of the strange actions of the brute and immediately took the trail. Entering the lawn

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START SUBSCRIPTION FOR RUBBER PLANT AT TUESDAY MEET

Court Room Crowded to Listen to Akron Visitors — Over \$15,000 Subscribed First Attempt to Float Project.

MEDINA BUSINESS MEN BE READY TO SUBSCRIBE

A full court room greeted the Akron men interested in building a rubber plant in Medina, Tuesday night and much interest was manifested in the proposed enterprise. Harry Coddington was chosen chairman for the evening. Messrs. Eaton, Welton, Schwartz and Ruggles were present from Akron, and talked of the various angles of the rubber proposition.

Mr. Ruggles talked of the proposition of the rubber business being overdone, or of the prospect that it might be and assured those present this could not happen within many years.

Mr. Eaton said the Firestone and Sieberling interests were planning to spend from eight to ten million dollars in new construction within two years; that as the industry now stood the supply was two million tires short annually.

Mr. Welton told the plans for construction; one unit 80x285, two stories, cost \$175,000 for building and \$175,000 for equipment with \$25,000 if equipment to supply own electric power was decided on. Engineer on job all first year equipment and installation and for first year's operation; company to receive 5 per cent of construction cost for building; one unit to produce 300 tires a day; if cord tire equipment add \$50,000 more.

Mr. Eaton's proposal: Buy a site at \$5,000 with subscriber's money; citizens take \$250,000 stock and Eaton sell \$750,000, he gets 15 per cent. Three Medinaites to have place on board of directors. Capital \$2,000,000, half 7 per cent preferred and other half common. Bonus of common stock to go with preferred, proportion up to State board. Mr. Eaton plan in common stock and also Schwartz's for patents; bonus stock in escrow till common earns 14 per cent dividends.

Mr. Eaton promised to come to Medina and help sell their \$250,000 and then sell the \$750,000 himself.

After stating the proposition Mr. Eaton read the incorporation data and asked for a discussion of it.

Vernon Horton was asked to tell what he knew of conditions at Newton Falls, where the Eaton Co., has just completed a plant. He said since the factory was begun about a year ago it was estimated 800 houses had been built in that little town. Mr. Eaton thought this was a high estimate but did assure those present the number was really large.

A few questions were asked by those present but all seemed more willing to listen to the Akron men present than to talk themselves. Final suggestion was made that it were well to start the subscriptions and tie up the site. At this Dan Pelton arose and said he was in the project to stick and intended to stay to the last ditch. To prove this Dan headed the list with a subscription for \$1,000. Others were invited to do the same and a half dozen or more duplicated the thousand dollar subscription while many more signed for \$500, others \$200 and some of small means for \$100. About, perhaps more, than \$15,000 were signed in a short time and then the crowd went home.

By the terms of the subscription the signers pledge themselves to pay 25 per cent by March 15, 25 per cent more each 30 days till the total subscription is liquidated.

Mr. Schultz's patents and molds are the ones that will become a part of the company's holdings, and he will be the man to set the style and build of the tires and give advice in the matter of other rubber products construction. He said he had been receiving about \$12,000 a year from patents and formulas he will turn over to the

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THIS PAPER STANDS FOR MEDINA INTERESTS

The Medina Sentinel, its owners and managers, have always been, are now, and as long as it is the property of the present owners it ALWAYS WILL BE in favor of, enthusiastic for and a booster of the best interests of Medina—city, county and small hamlets. First, last and all the time it will stand for the uplift of the community, the development of its resources, the enlargement of its business interests.

At this time the business men are reaching out after a rubber plant. At a meeting Tuesday night stock subscriptions were made for \$15,000 as a start to that end. Whether it is a rubber plant or some other industry the Sentinel is for it. There is, however, one thing to consider: Each and every enterprise seeking entrance should stand on its own bottom, and Medina business men should see to it that it has a bottom to stand on.

EACH INDIVIDUAL OWES SOMETHING TO HIS OLD HOME TOWN

Pride in Its Advancement, Too, Should Lead One to Make Some Sacrifices For the Public Good.

MEN WILL CALL ONE BLESSED WHO GIVES

Each individual owes something to the community in which he lives. If he has spent his life in it, has made his living and been a part of it he may owe much more than if he has spent but a few years in it. If he has been a professional man, ministering to and receiving compensation for his services, being a part of the community in a large degree, then he not only owes much to it as a return but as a natural sequence this return will be but compensating himself.

We are all a part of the community and what is for the good of one is for the good of all. No one does, no one can, live to himself; our duties and our privileges overlap and we are each a part of the other. When the community undertakes a big thing we go into it because of that fact; we may often go into the proposition without stopping to analyze this, but we are impelled into it because our natures tell us this is the case and our better impulses lead us on and they seldom lead us astray.

We owe much to the past. A young lad eats of the fruit from an orchard or vineyard long years before he is competent to plant and grow for his own uses and pleasure. He enjoys manufactured comforts long before he can or does participate in the making. Things out of the past become a part of him, then, and his debt is so much to the past.

In the present he has something of a part but even that is small. The big accomplishments in this world are composite, and the individual is a small atom. He may do his whole part, all that he can as an individual and all that the community asks of him or wills of him; but at the best it is but a small part.

He has, too, his duties toward the future. There are, too, in the future opportunities and privileges. Some men see somewhat of their opportunities but fail to visualize their privileges. It is a blessed privilege to be able to do something for the unborn generations or even for the young people born in your day but yet too small to do much for themselves. This last class may do the more fully appreciate what you do for the future, for they are living close enough to you to see more clearly.

The old prophet told Queen Esther "Who knoweth whether thou art not come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" What man that has in possession something sought after by the people, that is almost an essential to the growth or blessing of the community as is life itself, but that can say to himself just what Mordecai said to Esther; but that can see that he may be the very individual who can and does fully appreciate what his possessions will mean if given into the care of the community? He may see that it is a privilege to be able to turn over that which is dear to his own heart, and in doing this make peace with his own soul and win the applause of the people with whom he has associated for many years and who have been a part of him in life and prosperity.

It is a great thing to so live that one wins the esteem of his community in life; to feel that one has done his part and done it well and to know that the public recognizes this. It is a greater thing to feel that in addition to this he has been able to husband something that he can give over to this same public that has been a part of him that only he had the opportunity or foresight to garner for the day of need.

A great need of this community at this time is a site for the proposed Community House; a site that will fill all the requirements. Who has it; whom is the custodian of such a parcel of land; to whom has been given the honor of such possession? Not a doubt exists but such an individual "I'll gladly bless his community in selling to the committee at the right time; not a doubt but such a possessor will recognize this GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE and rise to the occasion.

TO ANSWER REFLECTIONS AGAINST MEDIANITES

There is a widespread belief that "he series of 'gospel' meetings recently held in Medina, drifting, as they did, into rapid discussions of topics foreign to a conscientious effort to save men's souls, did much damage to the 'religious morale' in the community, if that phrase can be said to contain things. Public criticism is being indulged, and among those who are passing unfavorable comment are conscientious members of the church in which the meetings were held.

By special request Rev. Caulk, rector of St. Paul's church, will review some of the outcroppings of these meetings laying some stress on certain sayings and criticisms uttered by the evangelist who essayed to promulgate certain doctrines not well received in Medina. At Vesper

service in St. Paul's church, Sunday afternoon, Rev. Caulk will talk on the subject, "Is Medina Going to Hell, or What Should We Do With Our Young People?"

This will not be a sensational address, but a fair presentation of the facts in the case. Rev. Caulk will try to deal with conditions as they are, endeavor to point out how certain things may be improved, will throw some new light on the recreations and pleasures that have engaged the attention of thousands in the past; and he may, possibly, be able to show people how it were wiser to use considerably, for good, certain agencies that over fastidious people in the past have given over to the Devil without any effort to make them a means for social enjoyment and consecrated pleasure.

SPECIAL MUSIC SUNDAY AT ST. PAUL'S VESPERS

At the Vesper service in St. Paul's church Sunday at 4:00 p. m., Mr. Louis Best will sing the solo, "Jesus, Redeemer," set to the beautiful melody of Bartlett's "A Dream." The choir, with Mr. Best as soloist, will sing the anthem, "Seek Ye the Lord." Kenneth Sedgewick, violinist, will assist the choir at this service.

FOUNDRY TROUBLES ENTIRELY ADJUSTED

Men Return to Work and Usual Tonnage of Castings Has Been Acquired—Working Up High-Cost Iron.

A NEW ADDITION IS UNDER CONTEMPLATION

An old proverb says that a man's hindsight is better than his foresight; and our experience would tell us this is true. At this time, the strike at the foundry having been settled, it is easier to tell Sentinel readers just what happened, and how the matter was finally settled.

A large percentage of the men quit work after having held a meeting, formulated plans, made a demand for an increase, and their demands not having been granted, feeling that their request had been denied. They quit Tuesday morning loaded all day, a few went back Wednesday, and seeing the futility in the face of conditions the rest went to work Thursday.

On the other hand the employers asked the men to stay, not to quit them, and even agreed to "talk the matter over." But each misunderstanding the other a little time to cool off seemed essential.

When the men had really quit, and were loafing about the streets, the employers went out of their way to get the men back. It was explained that the men's demands were too great; further explanation was volunteered that a stone in the way was the quantity of high cost iron on hand that could not be made up at a profit at the new wage. When the men were told they could have a raise to all of 10 per cent, and additional 10 per cent when the high cost iron was used up, there was a general capitulation and work was begun immediately.

Some idea can be had of the wage condition when told that the molders are receiving from \$6 to \$11 a day. Molders are skilled workmen, and the foundry is said to have some good ones, but such a wage is fairly good and the men—with conditions explained—seem entirely satisfied.

The average workman of intelligence, when shown that conditions are fair, will seldom quibble, over a few cents. The men did not complain of treatment; simply felt they were entitled to a raise, and not knowing the inside conditions of the business, and the employers not having taken an interest in the men to inform them, used the strike weapon as a means to securing their end.

There was little feeling on the part of the management. They were willing to concede the men should have a raise, the question arising between the two factions had only to do with the amount and the way it was asked and how to meet and settle differences.

The foundry is to run almost entirely on furnaces. The Cleveland head of the business says the foundry is far behind on the furnace demand and that steps must be taken to catch up. An addition is being planned, but the future, and future business alone, will tell just what the total output shall be for the immediate few months.

To make possible expedition of the shipping side of the foundry business the B. & O. Ry. has surveyed for, and is planning to build, additional switches into the foundry yards.

The foundry never had a brighter outlook for business and predictions are made that when the new proposed addition is completed the product will mount higher in tons than ever before. This will be good news to every citizen in Medina, all of whom are interested in the success of every Medina enterprise.

The case of Ziegler vs. Medina county, dispute over purchase of an auto truck, was settled out of court. Sentinel readers will remember this as the case in which the Court went out of the county to secure a jury; the jury secured, litigants settle their own differences.

"WILLFUL WASTING ALWAYS FOLLOWED BY WOEFUL WANT"

The Protestant Churches Have Three Sittings For Every Communicant, If All Should Attend at One Time.

BIG WASTE IN DISPLAY; PASTORS IN MARTYRDOM

To a man with but one eye it is easy to see that there are too many churches in Medina; and when one stops to think that two or three salaries paid are inadequate to a reasonable living by the men devoting their time to the work, it is possible to understand fully the wisdom of a combination making it possible to pay sufficient so that the pastor may live "like a white man."

It is true that a weak church, if it searches about, can find some man in its denomination who is receiving less—or at least is promised less—than it is paying, and in this way it can find a man who, on the surface, will think he can do better to come to it. But that don't excuse the weak church for asking a man to come to it and live on scant support. And this is especially true if there is an opportunity for merging that it will make it possible for the united congregations to pay a living salary, give their pastor a chance to be a real man and his family an opportunity to live christian lives.

But to show that what we print on this topic from week to week is but a reflex of what big men in the christian work are saying week by week, and month by month, we print an article from the pen of one of the popular pastors in the East who has made a study of the proposition. An Associated Press dispatch, dated New York, reads:

Charging that the "competitions and rivalries of evangelical denominations in the United States have resulted in astounding waste and inefficiency," and that 86 per cent of the Protestant churches have a total seating capacity of more than 53,000,000, or three times their requirement, Rev. Dr. Robert Wesley Peach, pastor of a Reformed Episcopal church in Newark, N. J., makes a plea for organic union of 22 national church bodies.

Dr. Peach's recommendations, together with others, were discussed by the Interchurch Council on Organic Union, which held a four days' session in Philadelphia last week.

The Newark clergyman is one of 50 composing the ad interim committee representing various Protestant denominations which was appointed last December upon an invitation by the Presbyterian church, to approve a plan for bringing about a merger. In his statement, a minority report, he declared that Protestants had built perhaps 100,000 superfluous churches at a cost of \$500,000,000.

"If not a single church had been built in the past thirteen years," he said, "those standing in 1906 would accommodate at a single service every Protestant communicant of the year 1919 and every Roman Catholic in our country, baptised infants included, and besides every man, woman and child in Canada, Cuba and Porto Rico and there would still be much room to spare.

"These 86 per cent of our churches reported over three sittings for every communicant. At the same time, the Roman Catholic churches reporting had one sitting for every two and one fourth members—a ratio of nearly seven to one in our disfavor. The Roman churches are crowded, ours are average less than one quarter filled; for it is the exceptional church which, at its principal Sunday service, has an attendance equalling 80 per cent of its communicant roll."

The upkeep and the salaries incident to maintaining services in Protestant churches, Dr. Peach said, "make necessary the raising annually of millions of wasted dollars; make necessary, moreover, gruelling efforts to raise this money.

"Inevitably there has arisen the 'Great Protestant Order of Mendicant Pastors and Sisters,' unincorporated. Inevitably also has followed a widespread defection of church members, weary of continual solicitation to give outright and to buy tickets for suppers, entertainments, bazars, etc.

Not the giving has repelled, in most instances," continued Dr. Peach, "for the American people are generous—but the needless calls for un-economic giving."

"Upon members who remain steadfast have fallen the heavier burdens," he said. "This defection also is mainly responsible for increasing the two out of three empty pews caused by over-churching to three out of four. Let not the pastors and members of exceptional congregations

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