

The Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

Albert Bede and Albert Smith Publishers
Editor
Editorial Board

A first-class publication entered at Cottage Grove, Ore., as second-class matter

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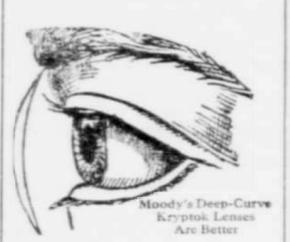
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1922

From Oregon to Minnesota

By Elbert Bede, Editor The Sentinel

Backbone Fixed to Walk On.
Stanley, Wis., Sept. 16.—My "busted" knee is feeling much better today and for the first time I have been out for a drive over the Stanley country. The injured member seemed to be getting worse, when a chiropractor told me I needed to have my backbone fixed. I didn't quite understand how I was going to be able to walk on my spinal column but felt like taking almost any kind of a chance. He has juggled my vertebrae around and replaced them in a way that he thinks gives an improvement upon their former disorderly arrangement, paying no attention whatever to the original cause of the trouble. For this or some other reason I decided today that it was time to quit being a complete invalid.



Moody's Deep-Curve Kryptok Lenses Are Better

Workman's Eyesight

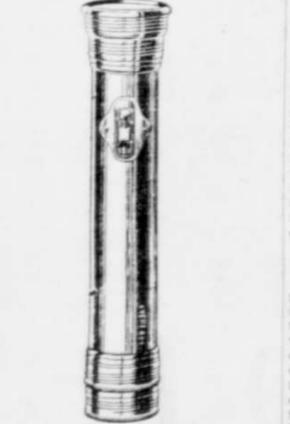
cannot be guarded too jealously. The loss or injury of an eye is a most serious misfortune for anyone, but especially to the working man.

Statistics show that of all serious industrial accidents, seventeen per cent affect the eye and could probably have been prevented by perfectly constructed goggles.

We make a specialty of goggles for factory and mill purposes. All the best styles are at very reasonable prices.

Sherman W. Moody
OPTICIAN
301 WILLAMETTE ST. EUGENE, ORE.

EVEREADY SPOTLIGHT



—with the 300-foot range

No matter how many flashlights you have, you'll want this newest Eveready. Three times as powerful as any other flashlight the same size.

For out-of-doors safety, comfort, convenience, the Eveready Spotlight is a positive need.

Two styles—full nickel and vulcanized fibre. Come in and let us demonstrate this new light.

KEM'S for DRUGS

and it now seems that our homeward trip may be started within a few days, and not many days behind schedule.

No Logs for Sawmill.

The depletion of eastern forests is indicated by the fact that a large sawmill here which once employed several hundred men is being dismantled, there being no logs with which to feed the saws. It had operated for about 40 years. No doubt when operations were first commenced it was said that the timber would not be exhausted in a lifetime. A logging railroad brought the logs to the city, reminding one of the operations at Cottage Grove and at other points in Oregon. On account of the numerous streams in these eastern states most of the large mills which I remember got their logs by using the streams to transport them. In the early days railway transportation would have been thought so expensive as to make the price of logs prohibitive.

The dismantling of this great mill seems to me to be a warning to those states like Oregon where the timber supply now seems almost inexhaustible. In Cottage Grove we say that the timber is growing faster than it is being cut. We know that a large part of it is going to waste because it is now ripe and can not be gotten to the saw before it begins to deteriorate. We know that the amount which falls to the ground and which is destroyed by fire annually would keep the saws in one or two mills pretty busy, yet in what we say about our supply of timber we are only repeating what was said here 50 or 60 years ago.

I have, however, seen no section of the east where timber formerly grew in quantities that is entirely devoid of its timber. The pine is entirely gone, but hardwood groves are everywhere. Hardwood trees grow on every city street and upon all residence property. A wealth of hardwood timber is rapidly growing to merchantable size.

I was talking a few days ago to the purchasing agent of the Virginia Lumber company, located at Virginia on the iron range in northern Minnesota. Their mills are cutting 750,000 feet daily, getting their timber from Rainy river, at the Canadian boundary. He said that they had pine logs to keep them going for 15 years. This is one of the last stands of merchantable pine in this section of the middle west. The production of these mills was once a million feet a day but the size of the logs has been so decreased that the production has been cut down 25 per cent.

At Pine City, Minn., my former home, the big sawmill was dismantled years ago. The great rafts of logs that every spring came down Snake river, which passes the city, millions of feet going on to Stillwater, cleaned up the northwestern side many years ago. Even when I left home logs were going down the river that would make nothing bigger than a 4x4.

We at Cottage Grove in years to come be thankful that so much of our timber is in the government reserves which are being systematically timbered by our paternal federal government.

Deserted Mill Pond Becomes Lake.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the five Stanley people are turning misfortune into profit. The deserted mill pond of the dismantled mill is to be made into a miniature lake with a bathing beach and the former site of sawmill and lumber docks will become a beautiful city park. The ground has been donated by the former owners. Next Friday the citizens will turn out for the first cleanup day in bringing about this improvement which will greatly add to the esthetic setting of this pretty little city.

I attended Masonic lodge last night, the first occasion of the kind at which I have been present since leaving Oregon, on account of the summer vacation, and the first occasion which I have been physically able to attend since the injury to my good left limb. W. M. Miller, a nephew of H. A. Miller of Cottage Grove, holds down the job in the east. His initials are peculiarly adapted to the position. Cottage Grove lodge, which has some reputation, couldn't have put on the work much better. Incidentally I have a good story to tell Brother Herman which came as an aftermath to his visit here and of which he hasn't the least inkling.

The Why of the Radical.

Stanley, Wis., Sept. 18.—We of Oregon often have heard that Wisconsin is something of a radical state and that it is peopled to a large extent with those discontented with the conditions under which they live. A residence of a few days here has tended to confirm rather than disprove the opinion formed while a resident of faraway Oregon. The nomination of LaFollette for another term in the United States senate is given by substantial and conservative residents of the state, half of whom stayed at home on election day, the same as they do in Oregon, as evidence that the radical and dissatisfied element controlled the election.

It seems to a casual visitor that conditions here are such that the citizens should be among the most contented in the union. It is preeminently a great agricultural state—I have never seen a better or more productive agricultural section anywhere than that in the immediate vicinity of Stanley. Farmers, many of them, are worth from \$20,000 to \$60,000 and even a few are reported to count their wealth in yet larger figures. Mammoth well painted barns and other buildings indicate the prosperity of the producer. Within a distance of a mile I have counted six such barns. All have stone foundations and usually a silo is built at one or both ends. Contented herds graze on green pastures. Great stacks of hay for which there was not room in the barns, large as

they are, are placed where they may be conveniently reached during the winter. Many of the farm homes are of brick.

In the cities there are many substantial buildings and in a city of 3,000 may be found a dozen or two homes costing better than \$5,000. The citizens generally take great interest in civic affairs, in their schools, in their churches, in the beautifying of their cities.

Everywhere, on the farm and in the city, is found the evidence of substantial citizenship, everywhere is found conditions of prosperity which should bespeak a citizenship content with the conditions under which they have accumulated a competence or amassed a fortune.

What is the reason of this inconsistency? I do not know that I can answer the question. I can not presume, upon so short a visit, to diagnose the case, but I have been particularly interested in the situation here because of the fact that Wisconsin has been often spoken of in Oregon as one of the few states that has seemed more ready than Oregon to nibble at new issues and new schemes offered as a panacea for all that ails the body politic.

Quite naturally I have given the situation some study. It is my belief that part of the trouble is due to the fact that by far too great a number of the farming population are slaving year in and year out on the fertile acres of this section in addition to fortunes already amassed, and for that reason are themselves losing contact with the social and political conditions which surround them. Although they have shown good citizenship by obeying the laws under which they live and by creating farm buildings which are a source of pride to the community, they do not perform the duties which devolve upon them as citizens in this land of the free and home of the brave. They are ignorant as to the real conditions under which they live. Although neighbors are close at hand they do not maintain contact with them, do not exchange ideas with them. Although the country in which they live is big and broad they have become narrow public affairs. They are financially able to devote a large part of their time to recreation and study and to the welfare of their fellow beings, but do not know that to do these things is an unwritten obligation which falls to those who are protected by the red, white and blue of Old Glory.

Do not misunderstand me to say that all the farmers are of this class, for such a statement would be far from the truth, but the number is far too large for the best interests of the state.

Those of the class I have described are easily susceptible to the wiles of those who come along with a panacea every year for ills that are largely imaginary.

Another condition, and one which is to a large extent the cause of the first one I have described, is the great number of foreigners—those born in Europe and who have come here at an age when they are not readily moulded to a new condition. There are numbers of Germans, of Austrians, of Poles, of Norwegians and others from northern Europe. Probably they never before had any reason to do any thinking about the welfare of their government. That was attended to for them by those in power. All there was for them to do in their former homes across the pond was to work day and night to provide for themselves and their families and enable them to pay the taxes that supported an extravagant government.

It is hard for adults transplanted here to get out of the old rut, to change their entire method of living, to realize it to be a duty to do things which they were not permitted to do in their former homes across the sea. They have not gone through the melting pot. They are, in their habits of life, much what they were in their former homes, but the new generation will get their ideas from the free public schools and will be taught their duties of citizenship while their minds are plastic. It is my belief that within 25 years there will be entirely new conditions here, that the sons and daughters of these foreign-born parents will seem a new man, that their men in office, that red-blooded citizens will no longer have to laugh their heads in shame when they read the election returns, as they did after the late lamented primary.

Cannery Is Tremendous Success.

A cannery is one of the principal industries of Stanley, as it is of Cottage Grove. Naturally I have been quite interested in the learning of the amount of business it does. But two crops are canned. Peas are put up during the summer and during the winter it operates upon sour cream. Some \$200,000 has been paid out this season for peas. The cabbage crop has not yet been harvested. The owners of the cannery have a large farm of their own for the production of seed and cabbage plant and a portion of the product for the cannery.

It has been repeatedly said in Cottage Grove that we should have numerous wool seeking industries. No one has denied the statement, so far as I know, but we never have gotten the industries. Stanley no longer manufactures its own lumber, but two industries which use a large amount of lumber have been established through the efforts of the citizens here. One is a trunk and bag factory. The latter was at first a toy factory.

I have heard it several times reported that the Non-Partisan league has reduced its price of membership from \$10 to \$4. The bargain rate device for members makes me think it probably is a bankrupt sale and that its days are not many in the land which gave it birth.

Rains in Minnesota Too.

It has been said and there is some substantiation for the statement, that the rain is an important weather condition in Oregon. Minnesota people have said some unkind things to me about the rain in Oregon, and I did not improve my reputation for veracity when I informed them that the total rainfall in Oregon was no greater than in Minnesota. I do not believe my arguments were very convincing. Even members of my family did not

RHEUMATISM IS THING OF PAST HE STATES

The successful treatment of rheumatism by taking Tanlac is one of the outstanding features of that remarkable medicine. Thousands of people everywhere have testified that it has brought them complete relief from this tortuous disease.

Mr. A. T. Drisko, 2421 48th St., Southeast, Portland, Ore., says:

"My muscles actually felt like they were tied in knots, but since taking Tanlac I haven't a sign of rheumatism and I believe I could push any man in a foot race."

"I have been built up in every way, sleep like a child and feel as spry as a boy."

When the digestive system, liver and kidneys are not working properly, uric acid and other impurities accumulate in the muscles and joints, causing rheumatism. Tanlac quickly overcomes this condition by enabling the vital organs to perform their functions properly. Get a bottle today at any druggist.

completely agree with some of my statements as to the number of sun-burns during the rainy season, but kind Providence came to my assistance. Within a period of less than an hour nearly as much water fell in a section of Minnesota as falls during an entire year in Oregon. Automobile caught out in the storm report being nearly washed from the road. It was reported that 18 inches of water was running in the streets of the cities that were in the trunk of the storm. A store building was blown to smithereens and one person killed when lightning hit some dynamite stored in the building. Since this incident I have been able to get up no discussion about the rainy season.

We of Oregon are inclined to look upon our state as the only outdoor playground in the world. I must confess that I was mildly surprised to find my old state of Minnesota advertising itself as the outdoor playground of 10,000 lakes. It seems to me a little presumptuous for an eastern state to imitate us in this manner.

THINGS WE THINK

Things Others Think and What We Think of the Things Others Think

A man never can see how in the name of common sense a woman keeps busy all day long.

When a man's views are hidden under his virtues there is always someone ready to tear the virtues away.

Don't envy your neighbor his automobile. Think of how much you save by riding in his instead of your own.

The board of education of Omaha says pie is a brain food. Well, then, keep it out of the stomach.

A man knows himself just how much he is worth—and he knows he is not worth as much as he would have you believe.

Another burglar got out of the house prematurely when the baby cried. Probably that's the way he did at home and he did it from force of habit.

An egg 400 years old has been presented to the New York museum. We had heretofore believed that a museum was a place for exhibiting curiosities and things a person does not ordinarily see very frequently.

It is better to take a chance on not speaking when you should than to chance saying something when not certain whether it is proper or not.

When the contents of the flowing bowl run in, a man's brains run out.

A man hates to get drowned overboard just as he is planning on starting on a matrimonial voyage.

An eastern college has abolished football. Higher education is getting some hard knocks.

The head of George Washington is to appear on some of the new coins to be issued by the government—and George will be more than ever first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Unshaken Testimony

Time is the test of truth. And Don's Kidney Pills have stood the test in Cottage Grove. No Cottage Grove resident who suffers backache, or annoying urinary ills, can remain unconvicted by this twice-told testimony.

A. Rogers, retired farmer, 706 Chestnut Ave., Cottage Grove, says: "I have taken Don's Kidney Pills off and on for several years and they have always done good work. I was subject to kidney troubles and at times I had difficulty in retaining the kidney secretions. A box or so of Don's Kidney Pills always regulate my kidneys." (Statement given March 27, 1916.)

On March 27, 1920, Mr. Rogers said: "There is nothing better for kidney trouble than Don's Kidney Pills as they have always helped me when I have had need to use them."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Don's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Rogers had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. sep29-oct6

Compulsory Educational Bill

One of the arguments advanced by those who are opposed to the Compulsory Educational Bill, is that the Bill is not constitutional because it takes away from the parent an inalienable right, the right to send their children to the school of their choice. To take away this right would be an unjust infringement on their personal liberty.

This is the argument that has always been advanced by those who had little sense of social obligation, and wanted to be free to do and live in a way that seemed to be to their own best interests, regardless of the effect on society. It was the argument raised by the gamblers and liquor interests when it was proposed to put them out of business. But intelligent people know how false the argument is, for they realize a man's personal liberty ceases the moment it interferes with the general good of society, and when it does interfere with the best interests of society, then society or the state has a right to take it away.

The Compulsory Educational Bill is a bill in the best interests of a democratic society such as we are proud of having in America. Private schools of all kinds by their very nature tend to make for castes, in that they separate society into classes on the artificial grounds of race, social or economic standing, or religion. Private schools by their very nature lead the pupils to think of themselves as a separate class of individuals, who are different from and superior to the rest of society, thus fostering snobbery. So in place of promoting, they tend to destroy one of the great leveling influences of American society. Our public schools are a great social melting pot, for there the children learn to know each other, not as native and foreigner, not as rich and poor, not as protestant and catholic, not as Christian and Non-Christian, but as fellow creatures, with common needs, common feelings, common interests, common longings. So because of the value of the public school in this melting process which is the hope of democracy, the state has a right to say all children must attend and through their contacts with others learn the real meaning of Americanism.

Let us look a little farther into the question of the inalienable rights of the parent regarding their children. Has the parent an inalienable right on this one matter as to where the child shall be sent to school? We all know the state denies to the parent many other rights concerning the child, rights that are more intimate and vital than this one, and every true American admits they are just.

First the state says how your child shall be born. It must be a legitimate child, a child of legal wedlock. It says you have no right to even marry and bring children into the world unless you can prove to the state by means of a health certificate that you are physically fit to do so.

After it is ushered into the world the state says you have no right to even keep it, unless you give it proper food and care, and surround it with a proper moral environment. In case you fail to provide it with these things the state takes it from you. Later the state says you have no right to say what that child shall do, but that you must send it to school rather than to the factory or shop to work. When you send it to school the state says what course of study it must pursue and what textbooks it must use. It says it must submit to a medical examination and should it be found infected with certain diseases that might endanger the welfare of others, you must keep it at home and isolate it from society, even isolate it from yourself if you want to mingle in society. Later the state says you must send your child to war, where it may be shot or stabbed or gassed to death.

In the face of all this, does it not look rather far fetched to say that in this one little matter as to where the child is to go to school the parent has an inalienable right which the state cannot take away. To admit that the state has a right to say the child must go to school, but no right to say where he shall go, is like saying the state has a right to say he must go to war, but no right to say where he shall go in the war, whether into the front line trenches or into the officers' quarters as mess sergeant, far behind the firing line, but that is the inalienable right of the parent to decide.

The state is now saying in measure to what school you must send your child, in that it prescribes the particular school in a particular locality where it must go.

The state is not the only organization that claims the right to such authority. Certain autoeratic churches claim the same right over their families, and when they have a church school in a community they say to their families: you must send your children to them. How does it come that the church has such power, but the state has it not? Only those who claim that the church is a divine authority above the authority of the state, which claim is contrary to Americanism, can hold to such an argument.

If we admit that the state has a right to dictate to parents in all these other matters, and we cannot deny that right and be loyal to our government, surely we must admit that when it is to the best interests of democracy that all children should attend the American public school, the state has a right to so order.

The Compulsory Educational Bill simply means to say your children must attend the public school which is the purely American school, where it will be taught by American teachers who use the American language, and by thus coming in contact with other American children of varying classes of society, learn through this intermingling what the true American spirit is.

EUGENE COMPULSORY EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

(Paid Adv.) L. BILYEU, President, Eugene, Ore.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT COTTAGE GROVE, IN THE STATE OF OREGON, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1922.

RESOURCES		
Loans and discounts		\$319,666.03
Overdrafts: secured, none; unsecured		3,426.46
U. S. Government securities owned:		
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value)	12,500.00	
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.	127,309.30	139,809.30
All other United States Government Securities		114,618.98
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.		22,157.80
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		41,083.87
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		102,630.73
Cash in vault and amount due from National banks		
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		728.74
Total of two preceding items	103,369.47	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		625.00
Other assets, if any		2,368.29
Total		\$747,125.01
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid in		25,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits		
Total of demand deposits (U. S. bonds par value)	13,899.76	11,281.79
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	2,017.97	
Circulating notes outstanding		12,500.00
Amount due to national banks		1,829.52
Certified checks outstanding		25.00
Cashier's checks outstanding		478.60
Total of three preceding items	2,324.12	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		440,615.70
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		31,365.54
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		41,649.12
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (three preceding items)	513,630.36	
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):		
Other time deposits		157,043.89
Postal savings deposits		344.85
Total of time deposits subject to reserve (two preceding items)	157,388.74	
Total		\$747,125.01

State of Oregon, County of Lane, ss.: I, T. C. Wheeler, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. C. WHEELER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me
CORRECT—ATTEST:
this 22nd day of September, 1922.
HERBERT EAKIN,
Homer Galloway, Notary Public.
My commission expires March 24, 1921.
N. W. WHITE,
O. O. VEATCH, Director.