

Cottage Grove Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

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FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1923

The Sentinel wishes to give an opportunity to all who wish to be heard to express themselves upon the issues which will be before the voters of Cottage Grove at the special election to be held June 4.

Letters of reasonable length upon any of the issues which will be up will be given space.

DESECRATION OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Sixty years ago thousands who were then young men offered their lives to preserve the union. Many did give all they had to give.

Many such now peacefully rest in our own cemetery. Their work is done. Their column is broken.

But they are not forgotten. And each year loved ones place at the heads of their graves the American flag—the colors which they served so well.

In contrast to those who served so nobly and who are now at rest, there are those who have so little appreciation of what the old boys did, they have so little appreciation of what Old Glory means when placed at the head of such graves.

It seems impossible that there could be grown persons so low that they would thus stoop to desecrate hallowed graves.

It seems impossible that in this enlightened age there could be children who have not greater intelligence than this, who have not greater respect for those who offered life to preserve the union.

Let us hope that there will be no such desecration this year. It is

difficult to say what kind of punishment would be fitting for such a crime.

HONOR THE THINNING RANKS.

Memorial day approaches.

The passing on during the past few weeks of both the commander and vice commander of Appomattox post emphasizes the fact that the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic are thinning more rapidly than ever before.

The old boys are not afraid to go but the short time we are yet to have the remainder of the thinning ranks with us can be made more pleasant for them if we show them upon Memorial day the respect that is due them.

An hour or two upon one day is little to give in honor of those who offered their all.

They did not falter in a duty when it was time to do or die. Let us in the fullness of health do the little that remains for us to do for them.

CONCERNING SCHOOL HISTORIES.

The Sons of the American Revolution and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as one of their contributions for the benefit of our people and country, have engaged in the work of scanning the present-day histories of the United States used in many of the schools.

Other organizations are taking some action in this respect, and one called the Patriot League for the Preservation of American History, of which Charles Grant Miller, Rosebank, New York city, is director, is devoting its endeavors to this particular and very important work.

West, in his "History of the American People," said to be widely used in high schools, teaches: "George Washington as a youth had been refused a coveted commission in the British army. Sam Adams' father had been ruined by the wise British veto of a proposed Massachusetts 'Land bank.' The older Otis had failed to secure an appointment on the Massachusetts bench. Alexander Hamilton was a penniless and briefless law student, with no chance for special advancement unless by fishing in troubled waters."

Prof. Hart, in his "School History of the United States, Revised," calls Samuel Adams "a political boss," and Hart, McLaughlin and Van Tyne in their "History of the United States for Schools, Revised," attribute to Alexander Hamilton the sentiment, "The people are a great beast."

Everett Barnes, in his "Short History," part II, page 9, says: "John Hancock, a rich merchant of Boston, who at a later day was president of the continental con-

gress and the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a smuggler; so had been his father." This is the only mention of Hancock in the Barnes school history.

Dr. Joseph Warren, leader of the Sons of Liberty, and the first patriot of distinction to lay down his life in the revolution, is not mentioned in any one of the ten modernized school histories.

Paul Revere got scant mention from any of them for his notable services to the patriot cause.

Gen. Richard Montgomery, whom Washington placed in chief command of the northern army; Gen. Harry Knox, who was the head of Washington's artillery; Gen. Daniel Morgan, the leader of his adjutant; Gen. Edward Hand, his infantry general; Gen. Joseph Reed, his secretary; and the distinguished Generals John Sullivan, Anthony Wayne and John Stark all fare sadly at the vandal hands of these revisionists.

Hart gives to Benedict Arnold sole credit for the attack on Quebec, with no mention whatever of General Montgomery, who commanded, led the attack and lost his life there.

General Knox's outstanding services throughout the revolution are ignored by every one of the modern revisionists, and the only mention of him by any of them is passing mention by Hart, Gittens, McLaughlin and Van Tyne, who in Washington's cabinet.

Like neglect is accorded to Gen. Sullivan, who was Washington's right-hand man in the victory at Trenton, who won at Quaker Hill what Lafayette pronounced "the best contested battle of the war," who served with great distinction on Long Island, on Staten Island, West Chester, at Brandywine and at Germantown, and even when breaking in health led the expedition that drove the Tories and Indians out of western New York. Yet Everett Barnes seems never to have heard of Gen. Sullivan, and McLaughlin, Van Tyne, Hart and Gittens refer to him only as leading a march against the Iroquois.

Gen. Anthony Wayne gets barest mention by Hart, Gittens, McLaughlin and Van Tyne, and Everett Barnes does not name him at all. Nor does Muzzey mention him or take any notice of the battle of Stony Point, which saved New York from annexation to Canada. Congress deemed Wayne worthy of a special medal, but modern historical revision eliminates him.

Gen. Daniel Morgan, admitted by both Barnes and Gittens to have crushed Tarleton and freed the south of British and Tories, and also admitted by Barnes to have played a leading part in the capture of Burgoyne, is not mentioned by either of these elsewhere, nor at all by Hart, or Muzzey, or West.

There is little mention of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Gen. John Stark, Gen. Philip Schuyler, Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, Gen. Peter Gansevoort, or Col. Ethan Allen, in any of the ten revisions. Barest mention, if any at all, is made of the invaluable assistance rendered by Steuben, De Kalb and Kosciusko.

All the names cited were illustrious ones in our old-time histories. It cannot be said that their services were not of sufficient importance to justify their continuance.

Few studies are of more importance than history in molding the character of boys and girls into the kind of men and women that they should become. The memory of heroes, the brave men and women of the revolutionary period, as taught in the histories of the old school days, has been a greater incentive for making the best class of men and women than almost any other force that could be mentioned.

What kind of histories are your boys and girls being taught? Have you read them yourself? The safety of this republic lies in its schools, and it is the duty of every citizen to watch over them carefully.—The New Age Magazine.

DR. OLSON ANSWERS HIGH SCHOOL CRITICS

(Concluded from page 1)

large sums of money now on these tracts of land, actually drilling for oil. We have five oil wells being drilled in California now with wonderful showings of oil and gas, proving that we will there have large oil and gas wells in the near future. We have large interests in several oil wells in Texas that are very near completion with the best of oil and gas showings which also bespeaks the certainty of great fortunes there. We have one well producing oil of 56-gravity paraffin base worth hundreds of thousands of dollars just as soon as our refinery is finished, and the well properly cased for taking care of its full production. We were offered \$300,000 for only a small portion of our California holdings, which offer we refused, owing to the fact that we have larger offers pending. We have large property holdings in other states with a net worth of over a half million dollars. We have other assets which we feel, as all good business men do, is nobody's business what they are worth. I myself, carry \$125,000.00 worth of life insurance in favor of my estate, to protect all against any possible continuance in case of my death. My friends who know us and are willing and ready to invest with us never question our ability to back our guarantees. Only those who have not invested, and who will not invest, and furthermore who will never be asked by us to invest, are raising these questions. We do feel that if our friends wish to invest with us and with us have a part in the opportunities offered, that they surely have the right to so invest without others being so deeply concerned. Are you the guardian for them in business?

No. 2.—By what phenomena do you explain the action of your inventions? Answer. There are some actions about electricity that can not be explained by the electrical experts. That is also true with radio, and a

thousand other wonderful things in the field of science, but does that disprove their scientific work? Then again there are some actions connected with some machines and instruments, and the phenomena thereof that the inventors do not explain to anyone unless they wish to give away their secrets, which we are not ready yet to do to people who are not willing to sign their names to their questions. We can prove that they work, and that their work is accurate, and that in thousands of tests made in the great oil fields of America there is not yet to be found one single failure recorded against them. I can say that this combination of chemicals, minerals, magnetism, electricity, radio, and other waves, negatives and positive, horizontal and perpendicular of science, and mathematically correspondence figure somewhat in the phenomenon referred to in the above.

No. 4.—Do you believe that oil actually flows toward the poles in streams from the regions near the equator? Why? Answer. We have never said that oil flows toward the poles from the equator. Many expert oil men do believe that oil migrates toward the north, and that it runs in veins in that general direction wherever it can find shale, oil sand or porous formations through which to travel. As a general rule, the oil in the southern states, near the Gulf of Mexico, and South American borders, is very thick, heavy, tarry and sticky, of an asphaltum base of very low grade and gravity. As you follow these structures northward the extreme south, the oil gradually changes from asphaltum to paraffin base, and the further north you get, the thinner said oil is found to be. This, many great oil men take, as evident that oil is pushed or pulled toward the north as the needle of the compass, by strange mysterious powers. In Texas we have a low grade paraffin base oil, which is always found in the upper formations just above some fault line where the oil from the lower and deeper trinity sands had been trapped and was forced to push its way upward through thousands of feet of difficult formations and thus in part has become filtered and through this process changed from asphaltum to paraffin. This is true of the Mexico and San Antonio oil fields below and above the Balcones fault line.

No. 5.—Where does oil go when it flows toward the pole? Answer. In Alaska, it seems to be going toward the surface, because there it literally runs out of the earthquake crevices in the mountains. Mr. C. A. Olson, my brother, has spent many years in Alaska and is an eye-witness to the fact that the oil there is of an extremely high gravity paraffin base, very thin, almost gasoline, and that it does, in many places, run in streams from the mountains. The small earthquakes that are almost continually shaking the earth in those extreme northern regions may be constantly breaking the capings for the oil, so that large quantities there are escaping and going up in evaporations or maybe in places being stored in large underground reservoirs. This is what some oil men think and is what no one absolutely knows for sure.

No. 6.—Does oil flow toward the pole through regions where strata have been disturbed? Answer. Oil like rivers and creeks, flows in a general direction where it can find its way through, either forward, horizontally or upward toward the surface. Since many geologists freely admit that they do not know for sure where oil can be found without failure, it might be well for them to not be so positive as to where it can not be found and as to how it does or does not run, or where it can or can not migrate.

No. 7.—Why is so much money necessary to find oil if it lies within two hundred feet of the surface in certain localities? Answer. Someone must have had bad dreams. I have never said that oil in paying quantities is to be found within two hundred feet of the surface of the ground, either here or anywhere. I have constantly told the people in Oregon that we would strike oil in and around Cottage Grove and Eugene within three thousand feet. Where did you get such foolish notions? Oil shale and oil seepages may be found on the surface of the ground in many places where it is thousands of feet to the paying body, from which these indications are referred to the surface by tremendous gas pressure.

No. 8.—Why do you not confine your operations to one field instead of several? Answer. First, because there are people in Oregon who want oil here as well as in other states. Again, it is a good thing to have good eggs in many baskets. You should know that I was invited to come into Oregon and develop an oil well here. All oil is not in one place, might be another reason. We are successfully proving up our big holdings in other states, and now have a little time to give to the beautiful state of Oregon, where the questionnaire is working so hard to disprove its natural resources. We must open up and develop more new fields in order to supply the great demand for paraffin base oil of the high grade and gravity that is to be found in this state. Finally, because I like to show the skeptical, slow, doubting Thomases that there is oil in paying quantities in Oregon and that those who doubt it are more to be pitied than blamed for their unreasonable ignorance.

No. 9.—Are your machines patented? If so, by what government? If not, why? Answer. This question makes one feel like saying "I do not owe you enough to tell you all I know." Why should I tell you all my secrets? Why have you a right to demand them? There may be good and sufficient reasons why we do not have to answer such impertinent questions; in time we may, but not now. It might be true that to patent them now would be to give

away our valuable secrets. It might be for us at this time to publicly tell what we have done in that direction, or have not done, and what we are planning to do, might not be wise, and work great injuries upon the best of laid plans for the best and noblest purposes. We will, however, forgive the questioner for his impertinence and for trying to pry into other men's business where he has no such business or rights of any kind whatsoever.

No. 10.—Why did you leave the ministry for the oil prospecting game? Answer. We are not surprised at the funny things connected with the above questionaire. The writer is evidently very poorly informed and not at all armed with facts, which accounts for the folly of many of the questions. Surely the evies class (?) must know that I am still in the ministry and that I have not, for one day, left that ministry since I was sixteen years of age. The writer ought to know that I am preaching and that harder than ever, and a great deal more than most preachers of churches who only preach twice on Sundays. I do that almost every Sunday somewhere and many times during the week and then from house to house daily in connection with my business. I am surprised that the secret questioner was able to stop at ten questions when he did not even know that much. I am happy that in free America a preacher can work at a constructive program and be a real producer of a necessary commodity during the week and, like Paul, preach when the occasion arises and opportunity affords. Furthermore, let me inform you that God knows that I have dedicated all that I have and hope to have or make in the oil business to the training of evangelists, missionaries, preachers, teachers, social workers, christian Americanization leaders, and thus therefore I feel that I am preaching every minute of the day from sunrise to the midnight hours that find me happy at my task.

Hope that the one who really is responsible for the above questions may come out in the open so that we may speak to him face to face, I beg to remain,

As ever sincerely yours,

DAVID EUGENE OLSON.

SPEAROW GETS HIGH HONORS AT U. OF O.

(Concluded from page 1)

track meet while a student of Lincoln high school in Portland in 1914, and won first prize in the pole vault at 10 feet 7 1/2 inches, in spite of the fact that the week before he had broken his right foot arch in falling after a vault.

Spearow has competed in four national contests to date, an intercollegiate event at Chicago, when when he was in high school, the national A. A. U. junior championships in Philadelphia in 1919 in which he took first place, the intercollegiate meet in Chicago last spring when he was disqualified by the judges at 11 feet 6 inches, and the Newark meeting of the A. A. U. last fall. In the Philadelphia meet in 1919 Spearow set a national intercollegiate junior record of 12 feet 5 inches, which he still holds, no other junior athlete having equaled that height since. Before Spearow set this mark the record was held by Jennie, of Washington State college, and Gardiner, of Yale, who tied at 12 feet 1 inch.

In the Newark meet Spearow tied for first place with Ed Knourek, of the Illinois Athletic club, of Chicago at 13 feet, while in the Chicago intercollegiate he was adjudged to have made three trials and eliminated from competition at 11 feet 6 inches.

Spearow is a temperamental athlete, as far as his performance goes, and has to have everything just right before he goes well. If he gets the break in a track meet before he leaves college he will undoubtedly shatter the present world record; if he doesn't he will probably go on vaulting 13 feet 6 inches in practice but may never get official recognition of his feat.

Unable to leave with the 1920 American Olympic team to compete in Belgium because of the affairs of his family, Spearow vaulted 13 feet 6 inches, while Foss of the U. S. A. was going 13 feet 5 inches in far-away Antwerp. At that time he was filling a pastorate in St. Helens, Oregon, and his performance was staged in his back yard, where he had a sawdust pit for practice purposes. His performance was witnessed by two St. Helens boys, one of whom is now a freshman in the university.

Cottage Grove people will be interested to know that the first award of the Koyl cup was made to Herbert W. Lebow, who is now a practicing attorney in this city.

LYNX HOLLOW.

(Special to The Sentinel.)

May 22.—School closed last Friday with a hare and hounds chase and a picnic dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Porter were in Eugene the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Lebow attended the funeral of Mrs. Lebow's nephew, Clay England, in Cottage Grove Monday.

E. T. Hartley was at home over the week end.

The D. P. Caldwell and Lew LaJorie families visited Sunday at the L. D. Huff home at Hebron.

Quite a number from here attended the motorcycle hill climb at Cottage Grove Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Madden and a son and daughter from California on their way to Idaho, which will be their future home, stopped over and visited with the Walter Pentico family. They were formerly neighbors in Kansas.

Mrs. L. N. Dresser was a guest of Mrs. L. L. Green Sunday.

Mrs. William Slater has returned from a visit with relatives at The Dalles and Lebanon.

Mrs. Frank Cook, of the Grove,



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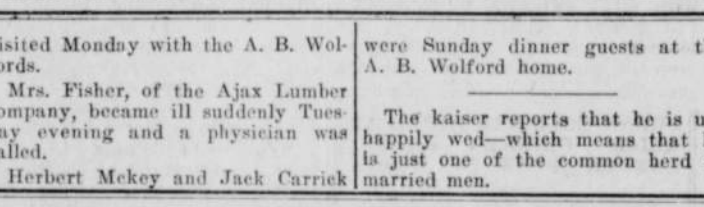
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Woodson Brothers

visited Monday with the A. B. Wolfords. Mrs. Fisher, of the Ajax Lumber company, became ill suddenly Tuesday evening and a physician was called. Herbert Mekey and Jack Carriek were Sunday dinner guests at the A. B. Wolford home. The kaiser reports that he is unhappily wed—which means that he is just one of the common herd of married men.



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Confections and Fountain Specials. Serves Special Business Lunch DAILY Beginning at 11:30 40c. Sunday Dinner 60c Service Begins at 5 o'Clock. We Serve Hazelwood Ice Cream. Gray Goose Tea Room.