

Cottage Grove Sentinel
A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

Bede & Smith, Publishers
Elbert Bede, Editor

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

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1923

DISGUSTING MAUDLIN SENTIMENT.

We can think of nothing more disgusting—we can think of nothing more conducive to the dignifying of revolting crime than the maudlin sentiment expressed by some members of the feminine sex who have so far forgotten the things for which womanhood should stand as to write letters of sympathy to a degenerate brute who attacked an 11-year-old girl and robbed her of that priceless possession which every girl has a right to reserve for that period in life when she succumbs to the mating instinct.

We do not know those who wrote the letters—we do not wish to know them—but we wish we might say to them that, when the womanhood of our land overlooks the delinquencies of degenerates so far as to shower them with scented notes expressing sweet sympathy, the arm of the law is palsied.

These women once were 11-year-old girls. Would they now be ready to send perfumed billets to one who had treated them at that time of life as this worse than libertine has treated this little tot which he crushed and besmirched in his unholy embrace?

These women are mothers themselves, or ought to be unless Mother Nature has ruled otherwise. Would they write sympathetic notes to the one who robbed their own little one of something more to be prized than life itself?

They are of the feminine sex. This degenerate, or others equally impervious to shame, may seek older victims next. By their maudlin sentiment they have invited from the degenerate with whom they sympathize, and others of his ilk, the same treatment that they now condone when another, and one more helpless, was the victim.

Maudlin sentiment for a murderer, expressed by flowers and love notices, is disgusting enough. Such sentiment for one who has defiled the body of an 11-year-old child is disgusting beyond the power of pen to describe.

GOOD THINGS FOR FARMERS.

For two years or more we have heard much about the unbearable condition of the agricultural class.

The Sentinel would not minimize any of the real troubles this important, substantial and considerable portion of our citizens have had, but it is pleasing to note a change of tone in the publicity concerning our agricultural activities.

We have been informed that it is the purpose of the farmers' union, which has a mighty membership in this state, to stress the good things which the farmer has to look forward to, while endeavoring to bring about the conditions which will give him more of the good things of life. That is mighty fine. We make little progress by dwelling upon our sorrows. Optimism cures many an ill that pessimism only aggravates.

Dean Cordley, of the Oregon agricultural college, says that agriculture has passed the low point—that brighter days are ahead—that those whom propaganda has not chased off the land are coming into their own—that those who have so vociferously cried the underdog to the farmer are going to have to get out of the way to avoid being

trampled under foot as agriculture forces to the fore.
Senator Capper is responsible for the statement that the farmers this year will receive a billion dollars more for their crops than they did last year, while the things they must buy show a slight decrease in price. Senator Capper indicates that this is only the turning of the tide and that there need be no worry about the farmer being able to supply plenty of gas for his tin lizzie. Even the price of gas has dropped materially and tin lizzies are getting so cheap that no longer can they, by any stretch of imagination, be considered a luxury on the average farm.

An investigation recently made by the state agricultural college of Iowa disclosed the fact that in one county, out of 207 farms, 30 made a profit of \$2000 or greater, only 30 made a profit of less than \$500, only 6 showed a loss, while the remainder showed a profit between \$500 and \$2000. It is significant, in connection with these figures, that all the farms were operated under conditions which, with the same kind of management, should have produced equal profits.

This latter statement indicates that the cost of operation of the farms which showed a profit of \$2000 during the year was that much less than the cost of operation of the farms which showed no profit. All farmers can not be the best of managers. There is as much difference in the business ability of farmers as there is in the business ability of those in other lines of endeavor. Some will starve under conditions under which others would make a profit.

Profitable farming under even favorable conditions requires the exercise of business acumen. The farmer who does not have it must go the way of the business man who shows the same lack.

Farming has become a business. Because it is a business it is affected in a large degree by the mental outlook of those engaged in it.

Looking for the good things will have a tendency to bring more good things.

JOURNAL'S STOMACH TURNS.

Even The Oregon Journal, chief newspaper sponsor for Governor Pierce, could not stomach Warden Smith. One of the most sensible things we have ever known The Journal to say is that a prison is a prison and that the slaughtered father, the murdered wife, the assassinated mother or the little girl robbed of her honor are entitled to sympathy ahead of the murderer and the rapist. We congratulate The Journal upon having the backbone to make such a statement without any "ands", "ifs" or "buts" and we would gently remind the same paper that we told it, while it wildly vociferated for Weeping Walter, that he would bring about just such conditions as that for which The Journal fain would apologize.

The Oregon City Banner-Courier anxiously inquires: "Where is the Magnus Johnson in Oregon who will insist that the government shall exercise its authority to the end that the profiteer shall cease operations or break rock?" We are constrained to remark that this is almost disloyal talk on the part of a newspaper published in a city where the paper mills are a supporting industry.

Sinulaw News: Plasterers and bricklayers are drawing \$12 for a day of eight hours because the American youth prefers a white-collar job, is the dictum of high labor officials in these trades. Doubtless the yearning for a white-collar job has operated to lessen the number of apprentices in these and other trades, but the shortage is due more to the high wage paid common labor. The American youth runs true to form and grabs the present two-bit piece at the sacrifice of the future dollar. Why spend a year or so learning a trade at a dollar a day when one can get \$5 or \$6 a day digging ditches? The plasterer's \$12 a day is the answer.

The photographer with the best reputation may never have made a photograph that looked like the original.
"Deafness is more prevalent in cold countries than in hot," says an exchange. By the same token, some men hear better around home than anywhere else.
FURTHER AID IS PROPOSED FOR SPANISH WAR VETS
Army veterans who served 90 days or more in the Spanish-American war, the China relief expedition or in the Philippines prior to July 4, 1902, will be interested in the provisions of the pension law of September, 1922.
This law contains two provisions: First, it allows pensions to all ex-soldiers, sailors and marines with the above service record who were honorably discharged and who are now over 62 years of age; second, it allows pensions to those who are at present materially disabled by disease from earning their living by manual labor, if the disability be not the result of their own misconduct. Such disability must be permanent but need not be total. It need not be the result of military service. The soldier does not have to be 62 years of age to claim on disability. The amount of pension depends upon the degree of disability and ranges from \$12 to \$30 a month. Widows of veterans are also allowed pensions.
Those wishing advice about this law have been requested to write M. E. Buchanan, route 1, Trevilians, Va.
The act of September 1, 1922, enlarges the provisions of the act of June 5, 1920. It affects many soldiers who have been rejected, increases the pension of widows and of children under 16 years of age.

THINGS WE THINK

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

BOBBED-HAIR BELLES.

Superior Purge Graham, of San Francisco, says, "If you want to keep your husband, bob your hair." He finds that no bob-haired women have been complainants or defendants in divorce suits in his court. Surgeons at the emergency hospital in that city also made the statement that no bob-haired girls have committed suicide.

The reason that bob-haired girls seem to make satisfactory wives may be because those who marry them know the worst about them before hand, and the reason they do not commit suicide may be because they already have done the worst for themselves that they can.

We say that these may be the reasons, but we do not insist that they are. We are old-fashioned and have become as disgusted as anyone with what seem to us the idiotic things girls think they have to do to be in style and in the swim. It is fortunate for them that when the tomb of old King Tut was unearthed—and new styles were set—that it was not found that women of the early day wore rings in their noses, bracelets on bare legs and diamond rings on bare toes.

The more natural a girl or woman is, in our opinion, the prettier she is. Walloping great wads of hair about the ears or upon other parts of the head is not natural. We can hardly think of anything more natural than bobbed hair, so let the girls be natural. Also think of the weeks of time that would be saved during a year which daughter could use to help mother with the dishes, instead of having to rush from the dinner table to wrestle the coiffure before Johnny calls to take her to the show.

Telephone girls are not flirts just because they holler 'hello' to so many men they do not know.

The bore makes a big hole in the day's accomplishments.

People plan on how many nice things they would do if they only had the money, but when they get the money they have waited so long that they are out of the notion.

It seems as if some men marry so as to take away the desire to do anything but look after business.

If some of the papers are to be believed, a coroner's jury is what they need down in Washington.

The quick-change vaudeville artist sometimes gets a good salary, but the quick-change man in the box office gets the dough.

When a man gets married he assumes many new relations with the world—many of them being his wife's.

If you can't stand it to court a girl more than four months you can't expect to live with her forty years.

It's fortunate that the Congressional Record doesn't have to have a paid up subscription list for admission to the mails.

The itch for office is a virulent skin disease that becomes active about every other year—and if the candidate doesn't get skinned the people may.

A WISE SLANT-EYED.
Probably the reason Japan didn't deny the recent rumors of a probable war with the United States was because the mikado knew that as long as he could keep the feeling prevalent, Uncle Sam would not try to sell him the Philippines.

Clothing set to music is said to be again becoming the fad. We trust that no attempt will be made to reach all the high notes.

A rumor is about the only thing that will stand up without a foundation.

The photographer with the best reputation may never have made a photograph that looked like the original.

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Illustration by Raymond Perry

THE AMERICAN WAY

America stands today at the crossroads of destiny. We are face to face with a great decision, which we cannot evade or postpone and which involves the future of every man, woman and child and of every American institution.

The question has to do with the relation of government and the people. Under our scheme of life, government exists for the citizen; the citizen does not exist for his government. In American government was created for the purpose of protecting its citizens from danger, of guaranteeing them in their rights while enforcing upon them the duties of citizenship.

An American chooses his own work and his own career. He makes his own place in society. When he acquires property, by honest means, as he usually does, his right to the possession and enjoyment of that property is as sacred under our laws as is his right to life itself.

Not only is the individual free to acquire and to own private property by his own individual effort, but he also has the right to cooperate with other individuals in the production and ownership of private wealth. When two or ten or a thousand persons unite in the ownership of private property, as in a joint stock company or a partnership, each enjoys exactly the same property rights under the law as if there were only one owner.

Economic Problems Pressing

There is reason to believe that for a long time to come the thought of the world will be centered upon economic problems. Having achieved democracy in politics, religion and education, we cannot stop until we have applied the same principle in some form to the production and ownership of wealth. The American people will soon have to decide how this shall be done. Shall we do it by making the government everything and the individual nothing? Or can we turn the trick by the long-tested American method of leaving the individual free to work out the problem of individual initiative and free private cooperation?

A growing participation of more and more people in more and more of the material good things of life can be accomplished only in one of two ways: either the Government will take everything and give back to the individual such a part as it may determine, or individual citizens will continue to possess everything and give to their Government such part as may be necessary for its support. The latter is the American way; the other is now being tried out in Russia.

Now, we can only forecast or judge the future by what we know of the past and present. Have we, therefore, any experience, or institution, or achievement, developed under American conditions, that will serve to throw light upon these problems of progress? Have we given the American scheme a fair trial? If so, has this trial made it

(Next Article of Series is "John Smith's Problem")

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., required by the act of congress of August 24, 1912, of Cottage Grove Sentinel, published weekly at Cottage Grove, Ore., for October 1, 1923.
State of Oregon, County of Lane, ss. Before me, a notary public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Elbert Bede who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Cottage Grove Sentinel and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, postal laws and regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publishers—Elbert Bede and Elbert Smith, Cottage Grove, Ore. Editor and Business Manager—Elbert Bede, Cottage Grove, Ore.

2. That the owners are: Elbert Bede and Elbert Smith, Cottage Grove, Ore.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: First National Bank, Cottage Grove, Ore. ELBERT BEDE, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of October, 1923. Homer Galloway, Notary Public. (My commission expires 3-24-1924.)

There are some things that women pass from lip to lip that don't cause much harm. They are kisses.

When some people want rain they pray that the weather man will predict sunshine.

Rubber stamps of every kind at The Sentinel live wire print shop. Anything in the printing or allied lines can be secured at or through your home live wire print shop.



What Should a Dairy Cow Produce?

Statistics tell us that the average milk production in the United States is 4021 pounds per cow per year. Yet, under better breeding and feeding many cows yield 10,000 pounds, some 20,000 pounds, and a few 30,000 pounds and more.

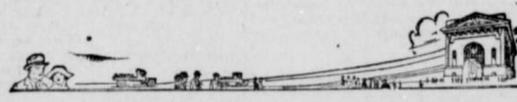
Then, if extra care in selection and breeding, and a better knowledge of feeding can multiply production twice, three and even six times, isn't the matter worthy of the utmost attention?

We look at it that way here at the First National bank, and are always glad and ready to assist farmers in procuring or increasing or bettering their herds within practical and profitable limits.

To anyone interested in studying livestock breeding and production from the standpoint of results, the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, November 3 to 10, offers unparalleled opportunities. In the great 10-acre livestock amphitheatre more than 3800 head of purebred dairy and beef breeds, sheep, hogs, horses and goats; also 2500 chickens and rabbits, will be gathered. This has become the largest and most varied livestock show in America. You will gain a liberal education in stockraising and feeding by attending.

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159-J

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In emergency cases, call the same number to give in your wantads. Forms close at 12 o'clock Thursdays.

Our phone is for your convenience; don't hesitate to use it.

THE SENTINEL

HOME COMING AND RALLY DAY Sunday, October 21

BIBLE SCHOOL AIM: 207 PRESENT ON TIME! YOU ARE INVITED TO BE ONE OF THAT NUMBER

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