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THE TOWN THAT JACK MADE.

Culp Creek has been appearing rather frequently during the past few months in Cottage Grove, Eugene and Portland papers. Probably few ever saw the state know where Culp Creek is, or what it is, and know of no reason why it should suddenly take a place in the news columns.

Culp Creek is a station on the Oregon Pacific & Eastern railway out from Cottage Grove. It came into being several years ago when the Anderson & Middleton company established a logging camp there and is remaining in existence in expectation that the same company will operate there again.

Recently there has been opportunity for news items from there for the reason that Buster Keaton is filming a large part of his forthcoming picture, "The General," in that vicinity. Otherwise than this there is no more opportunity for news to break than there is at any of a thousand communities in the state from which local newspapers print a dozen or two personal items a week in the correspondence columns.

But it happens that C. J. Howard

has a little ranch near Culp Creek and that during the forenoon of each day he is employed at the Culp Creek store, the only business establishment at the place, and C. J. Howard—familiarly known as Jack—is a former editor of Cottage Grove newspapers. There isn't as much news at Culp Creek as there is at thousands of other places from which none is printed, but Jack knows news when he sees it, and has a knack for developing what many others would consider a small item into something that gets real space.

All of which further proves that news usually is found where there is someone who knows news when he sees or hears it and knows the features which appeal to copy desk men.

CARELESS JOHN D. JR.

When we think of our wealthy men traveling over the country we usually picture a bodyguard of two or three ready to save them from harm.

Recently John D. Rockefeller Jr. traveled through Oregon. He and his party came up the Redwood highway from California in automobiles. They visited Crater Lake in automobiles. They went wherever they wished and in the manner that they wished, as much like common people as it was possible for them to travel. They even tried to travel under a name that would attract less attention than the Rockefeller name.

So far as could be seen no precautions whatever were taken for protection against violence. The Rockefeller children ran around the streets of Grants Pass and Medford the same as other children, to the astonishment of city police officers.

Mr. Rockefeller had asked that no fuss be made because of his visit and his request was respected. He was on a pleasure trip and was permitted to enjoy himself. There were no fawning crowds, but those who did come in contact with Mr. Rockefeller were of the opinion that he had no wish to be other than a common citizen like the rest of us and wished to be able to enjoy himself like the rest of us. He couldn't get much pleasure out of his trip if he had to run into a member of a bodyguard every time he turned around or if he had to worry about keeping the kids off the streets.

This seeming carelessness on the part of one of the world's wealthiest men shows that the world do move. Wealthy men are so common that they probably feel as common as the rest of us, and the feeling against great wealth is not what it used to be.

It's not so much the hours a person works as the way he spends the hours he isn't working that wears him out.

Buying shoes for half a dozen youngsters makes it hard for some fathers to keep on their feet.

It's worth more to live 60 years than it was to live 900 in the time of old Adam.

A woman won't allow you to convince her in a logical way—nor in any other way.

PREVENTION OF ROT IS STUDIED BY INSPECTOR

C. E. Stewart, county fruit inspector, has been doing some experimenting on the problem of preventing brown rot in packed fresh cherries. The presence of this disease in fresh fruit shipped to eastern markets has been a serious one. In the packing of the fresh fruit the presence of brown rot spores, even to a very slight extent, cause practically all of the pack to become infected and by the time the fruit reaches the consuming market it is badly damaged by the disease and much of it is unsalable. It seems that with the most perfect orchard spraying there is sure to be some brown rot that will escape the effect of the spray and in picking and handling the fruit the spores from the infected fruit are sure to be carried to all the pack.

Mr. Stewart believes that he has found a solution of this important problem. He has found that by immersing the fruit in a weak solution of formaldehyde the brown rot spores are entirely destroyed. He took the matter up with the plant pathologists of the Oregon Agricultural college, who have conducted further tests of the method and these tests have fully corroborated the findings of Mr. Stewart. The college men are convinced that this method can be successfully applied by canneries; that it can be cheaply and easily applied and that it will be wholly efficient.

Although Earl Balfour is nearly 76 years of age, he still plays golf and plays it very well. Not long since, while doing a round on some links in Scotland, he drove his ball into a clump of long grass, it is related, and invited the advice of his caddy. "Try and drive to the farthest sky-line ye can, sir," Lord Balfour did so and landed the ball on the green. "Ah, sir," said the wise boy regretfully, "if ah'd your strength, and ye ma brains, what a capital pair for a foursome we should make!"

Society

A reunion of the Garoutte and Gross clan was held Sunday at the ten-mile park west of Roseburg. Those present were the A. W. Kime family, Miss Martha West, Mrs. and Mrs. M. P. Garoutte, Mrs. Isaac Land, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Garoutte, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kelly and Lawrence Kelly, all of Cottage Grove; Mrs. W. F. Hart, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Romaine and daughter Bettie-Mae, Salem; the Carl Garoutte family, Miss Margaret Hanley, Miss Sadie Garoutte, Al Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. Guss Gross and Mrs. Gladys Gross, all of Bandon; the E. V. Garoutte family, Riverton and Mrs. Emma Walker, Pasco, Wash.

An informal picnic was held Sunday near Blue Mountain, honoring Mrs. Charles Matthews of Portland and Mrs. Robert MacKenzie of Pittsfield, Mass., who left today for Portland. Beside the honor guests those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Short, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bedler and Mrs. Mary Smith.

Of interest to her friends was the marriage of Miss Anna Bethel King and Richard Bloom which took place Wednesday, July 14, in Redmond. Miss King is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. King, former residents of this city.

More than 50 attended the annual Masonic and Eastern Star picnic held Friday at the Veach camp ground. Swimming was a diversion. A basket dinner was served at 7 o'clock.

Indirectly Enjoyed.

"Sir, said the young man with enthusiasm, as he seized the lecturer's hand and shook warmly, 'I certainly enjoyed your lecture last night very much indeed.' 'I am glad to hear that,' said the lecturer, 'but I didn't see you there.' 'No,' admitted the youth, 'I wasn't there.' 'But,' said the puzzled speaker, 'how could you enjoy my lecture if you were not there?' 'Oh, I bought tickets for my girl's parents and they both went.'"

Keaton Wears B.V.D.'s As He Leads Fight Against Forest Fire

(Continued from first page.)

The first report of the fire received here was that much of the Keaton equipment, including two expensive cameras and a Civil war train, had been destroyed. The greatest property loss was to uniforms. The Red Bridge station of the Oregon Pacific & Eastern railway, where the first flames were discovered, was destroyed. This was an expensive structure.

Thousands were again at Culp Creek yesterday to see the completion of the final battle scene of the picture, the rebel retreat. It was with difficulty that the traffic jam was handled when the several hundred cars started for home as soon as the scene had been filmed. Within a few minutes after the cameras ceased to click, cavalry horses were being put onto cars, equipment was being loaded onto trucks to be taken to Cottage Grove for shipment and plans were under way for sending home the 600 soldiers that had participated in the battle scenes. By evening Culp Creek, for several days the busiest place in Lane county, was a deserted lumber camp.

The battle scene taken yesterday was realistic enough to please the large audience. As soldiers and cavalry charged, heavy artillery apparently threw shells into the enemy camps and dirt flew high into the air. The big guns apparently ripped tops from big trees. Billy Linn of this city sustained severe injuries in the artillery charge, being thrown off a cannon when it struck a stump. He was brought here for medical attention and it was found his injuries were not serious.

Today filming is being continued at Marietta, Marietta of after the war days. Local women with long hair are having their first chance to appear in the picture.

Last night Union and Confederate forces received their money from the same paymaster. The trip of the troop train to the city was halted by fire that broke out near the Bake Stewart place following the passage of the train. Members of the train crew and passengers tried to stamp out the flames but had no fire fighting equipment and a serious blaze probably would have resulted except for the arrival of men from the Stewart home with wet blankets. The flames were confined to dry grass on the railway right of way. A woman whose name was not learned was thrown from the rear platform of the train when the air brought it to a sudden standstill but was not seriously injured.

As the locomotive was an oil burner, the fire probably started from a cigarette or match thrown from the train or from a revolver or rifle shot fired by one of the soldiers.

Boston Had the First Fire Engine in America

The first fire engine introduced into America was received at Boston from England some 247 years ago.

It was a strong cistern of oak placed on wheels, furnished with pumps, air chambers and a suction pipe of strong leather. In case the suction could not be used the water was supplied to the container by buckets passed from hand to hand.

It required three men to work the pump and direct the nozzle. Few improvements were made in the methods of fighting fire until the middle of the last century, when steam fire engines were introduced, the first successful one being used in Cincinnati in 1853, and in a few years most of the larger cities had one or more of these.

It was about this time that the present department system of fire fighting was introduced. But there need be no doubt that the Boston small boys of 1799 took as much delight in running after the engine as does his modern successor—only, of course, he did not have to run so fast—nor so far.

Cincinnati seems to have led in the organization of paid departments, as in 1858 that city had 100 firemen on its pay rolls, who each received a salary of \$90 per month.

Another Fairy Tale for the Very Young

There was once a writer who, struggling for recognition, wrote carefully and exceedingly well. One day success became his. Thereafter, his works were often quoted; his pieces appeared in many of the best magazines; his books sold by the edition instead of by the copy; in short, he became an established member of the literati.

Despite the fact, he continued to smoke his cigarette without a holder; he insisted that his portrait be made full face rather than profile (with shirt collar unbuttoned); he refused to dig out his first and rather weak literary attempts to foist upon an unsuspecting public; he made sure that the film rights to his works should be granted only to those companies who pledged themselves truthfully to portray what he had written; he did not travel to France and attempt a different description of Paris at dusk than had been written before; he was careful to speak of pictures as pictures instead of prints. And what is more, he continued to write carefully and exceedingly well.—Daily Californian.

Wordy Warning

At one of the big London hotels there was a page boy who in his spare moments studied the best English literature. Once he was paid his wages with a small fine deducted for a breach of the regulations.

Indignant, the boy said to the manager: "Sir, if you should ever find it within the scope of your jurisdiction to levy an assessment on my wages for some trivial act alleged to have been committed by myself at some inopportune moment in the stress of my avocation, I would suggest that you refrain from exercising that prerogative. Failure to do so would of necessity force me to tender my resignation. In other words, if you fine me again I shall chuck the job!"

Cost of Rust

The inability of anyone to say exactly what corrosion is and how it acts has permitted our annual rust bill to mount to the astonishing total of \$300,000,000. Structural steel, ships, railroads, water and steam pipes, the metal equipment of our industries, the multitude of wires overhead and of cables below the ground and under the sea, indeed, everything of metal that is necessary to our complex modern civilization is subject, more or less, to the ravages of corrosion and in the course of time adds its bit to the general waste.—D. H. Killefer, in the Scientific American.

Correcting Psychic Evils

Psychic disorders are disturbances of the proper association and organization of the parts or processes of the mind. Corrective work on them consists in mental reassociation—in getting back the relation and balance they should have toward one another.

Preventive work lies in mental education, in teaching the exercise of reason and self-control, and pointing out the dangers of psychic injury, just as preventive medicine teaches hygiene, and the wisdom of diet and bathing.

Take Your Choice

I had a bad cold and husband, wanting to make me comfortable, as he thought, started to put something around my shoulders.

I said, "I don't want to be bundled up like an old woman." Friend husband shot right back, "It's better to be wrapped up like an old woman than to be wrapped up like King Tut."—Buffalo Express.

Average Length of Life

There are no figures as to the average length of life in America, covering all the states, but the average length of life in this country is variously estimated by different authorities to be from forty-five to fifty-five years.—Exchange.

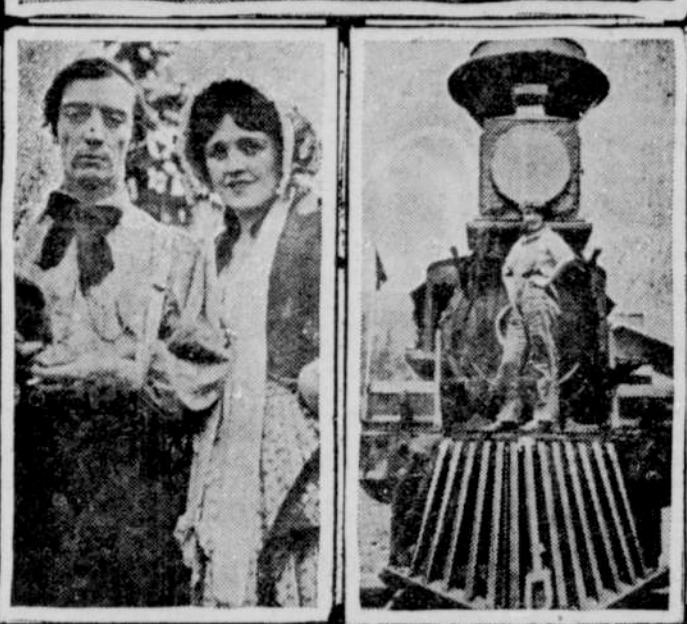
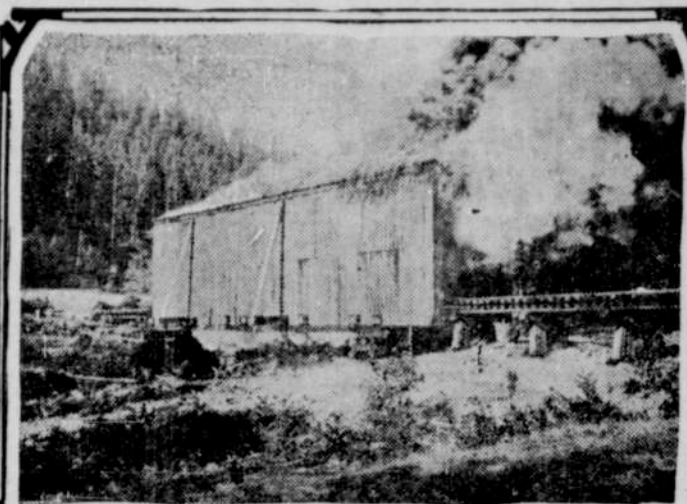
One Unclaimed District

No Man's Land or Public Land Strip, so named because it was not included under any government, was a district ceded to the United States by Texas in 1850. It now constitutes Beaver county, Oklahoma.

'Nuff Sed

An Iowa farmer showing visitors through his stable walked up to a mule and slapped it on the haunch, saying: "Here's a real mule." It was a real mule.—Detroit News.

SCENES IN MAKING OF BUSTER KEATON FILM



At top—Burning bridge scene—Buster as engineer of the General, burns the bridges behind him as he is pursued by raiders. This is not the big burning trestle scene. Center—Buster and his leading lady, Marion Mack; Miss Mack on Pilot of the General, Civil war engine. Bottom—Marion Mack and her Culp Creek gang. Miss Mack is the central figure of the picture.

Her Limitation.

Observing a young woman standing alone, the young man stepped up to her and said: "Pardon me, you look like Helen Black." "Yes," she replied. "I know I do, but I'd look far worse in white."

Collects Trifles.

Teacher: "Johnny, name a collective noun." Johnny: "A vacuum cleaner."

Over Proof.

Professor Hrdlicka is going on a scientific search in Alaska. Here's hoping he finds his missing vowel.—Boston Transcript. Here's hoping that the missing vowel is not an "a."—Arkansas Gazette.

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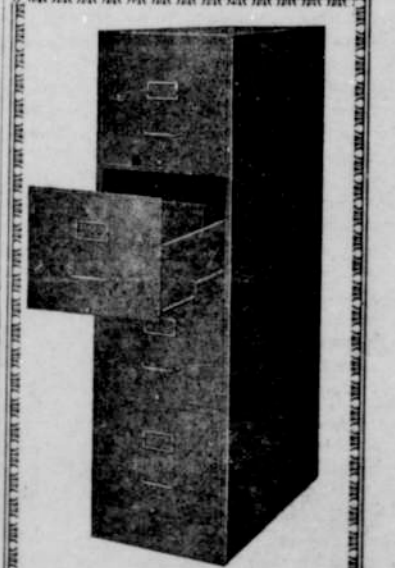
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, July 14, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that Jud N. Ward, of Creswell, Oregon, who on December 1, 1920, made Homestead Entry, serial No. 013518 for the SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of section 13, township 18 S., range 4 W., Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. O. Immel, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on the 23rd day of August, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses: James W. Richardson, Creswell, Oregon; Walter J. Hager, Creswell, Oregon; Arthur W. Kerr, Creswell, Oregon; August Liedke, Creswell, Oregon. HAMILI, A. CANADAY, Register.

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