

The Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

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THE KAISER OF OREGON.

So far as affording a means for the people to legislate, the initiative might as well not be in existence this fall. But it does afford the means whereby the crude power of money may place measures upon the ballot.—Oregon Voter.

It was intended that the initiative should be a protection for the common people against wealth and entrenched special privilege, and it has performed some service of this kind, especially in conjunction with the referendum.

But the initiative and referendum can only perform their functions when the common people, in whose interest they were enacted, take due interest in their operation. When the people cease to take that interest, then the initiative and referendum fail of their purpose.

When the people take the interest necessary to cause these methods of legislation to function properly, they will study carefully every measure that is proposed by the initiative and they will also stand ready to give some of their time in circulating the petitions that are necessary in getting a meritorious measure upon the ballot, or in causing an unmeritorious measure enacted by the legislature to be subjected to a referendum.

When the great mass of the common people do not stand ready to do this, they thereby turn these methods of legislation over to those who propose to the people measures which the legislature wisely refuses to enact, or who wish to invoke the referendum against wise measures which the legislature has enacted. When the common people neglect the initiative, they leave in the hands of wealth and special privilege a greater power than that which the initiative was to take from them.

The quotation from the Oregon Voter indicates that this is what has happened this year.

Several measures were proposed but none will be on the ballot except two that were drawn up at the behest of one person—the wealthy owner of The Oregon Journal. As the Voter says, "the brute power of money," and nothing else, has resulted in these measures being placed on the ballot. No one but the rich publisher of The Oregon Journal cared enough about these measures to put up a cent to get them on the ballot and the "brute power of money" which he used in getting them there is characteristic of the method he pursues to gain any purpose to which he sets himself. Brute force is the only method he knows.

At the legislature last year he had the opportunity to achieve the end which he says he hopes to accomplish by these measures, but he would not accept what he could get, simply because he would not then be recognized as the dominating influence in Oregon politics—because he would be accepting as wise the counsel of someone else—because he could not bear the idea that he, the great I am of the Oregon newspaper world, should budge one iota in the direction suggested by Oregon country editors. He was going to have a complete knock-down and drag-out, or nothing at all. A brute, yet a babe in wanting his own way, he made his threat that if every point for which he childishly contended was not granted by the Oregon legislature he would invent new forms of frightfulness that would make candidates for reelection yell "kamerad" and beg for mercy. He was going to be master of politics in Oregon or he would know the reason why. He would make no concessions. He would listen to no advice. He knew what he wanted and he was going to have it. He had his General Hindenburg Hagood there who advertised a drive upon Paris and named the day upon which he would arrive. "We are going to put the screws on and make you squeal," were the exact words of this pastmaster of frightfulness.

But this Oregon kaiser received the same kind of a surprise that the one whom he attempts to emulate has recently received. He was caught in a pincer movement and had difficulty in extricating his forces, after what up to the last moment seemed certain victory for those who took and executed his orders without asking the reason why.

Were the wealthy owner of The Oregon Journal ruler of Germany he would put the Hohenzollern family so far in the shade that they would never even dream of any kind of a place in the sun. The forms of frightfulness used in the present war would seem child's play and the ambitions of kaiser Bill would seem very modest indeed.

He is determined to fasten single tax upon Oregon. Anyone who stands in the way of his doing this must be put up against a brick wall. Anyone who disputes the wisdom of his judgment is an enemy of the fatherland and a traitor

to his country. He must be put out of the way.

The country press stands in the way of the ambition of the wealthy owner of The Oregon Journal. Therefore, the country publisher must be put out of business.

The country publishers are reasonable. They want only what is fair. They do not claim, for example, that the present method of publishing the delinquent tax list could not be greatly improved. They have suggested to the wealthy publisher of The Journal a method by which the object he hopes to attain could be accomplished without doing away entirely with the wise advertising feature, but that would not suit his purpose.

Why? His own representative gave the answer at Salem last winter. Because doing away with publicity for the publication of delinquent tax sales is merely the first step in the direction of single tax, the one object at which all the activities of The Journal are directed.

As an example of the methods of camouflage, deceit and hypocrisy employed by this would-be kaiser of Oregon, he has fought the correction of certain points in connection with the publication of the delinquent tax list which would have the publication method in a condition satisfactory to all, for the reason that his single tax ambition demands the entire repeal of the publication method and if the vulnerable points were removed he would have no argument to use in gaining his nefarious end.

Another example is that he has attached to his measure to do away with the delinquent tax list publication another to decrease the maximum rate for the publication of legal notices in the state of Oregon. He knows that the present maximum rate is fair, that the rate in many places was reduced by the enactment of a maximum rate, that many papers now charge less than the maximum rate allowed by law (The Sentinel being one of the many), but in order to put over his single tax propaganda, in order to become the kaiser of Oregon, he must put the country newspapers out of business or reduce them to a state of subserviency. So he attaches this measure to the other in the hope that he can carry the second one through with the stigma he hopes to attach to the other.

The wealthy publisher of The Oregon Journal instates the kaiser in more ways than one. He is an expert on camouflage. He knows that he cannot gain his ends except by the grossest, yet most plausible, deception. He must dupe the common people in order to use them for his own ends. This method he has developed to a degree that must make the Hohenzollerns turn green with envy.

The wealthy, imperial, imperious, pompous publisher of The Oregon Journal is an adept in all the subterfuges by which the other kaiser has maintained his hold upon the people which he refers to as his property. The Oregon Journal would imitate the methods of the German kaiser but improve upon them in several important details.

We are at war with the kaiser in Europe. We are not going to let another pull the wool over our eyes in a more diabolical manner than his Hohenzollern counterpart. The people are not going to stand for this one-man legislation.

NEW POSTAL RATES A BENEFIT.

At first glance it seems as if the new newspaper postage rates are going to work a great hardship upon newspapers and magazines. It is true that the expenses of publication are going to be increased by them, and that subscription rates must advance. Especially is this true in the case of magazines, a large proportion of whose subscribers live thousands of miles from the place of publication of the magazines.

But the old saying that it's an ill wind that blows nobody good again applies.

In the first place, the increased postage rates mean that newspapers and magazines are going to draw in on credit extended to subscribers. Very few copies are going to be sent to those who do not pay promptly. This will inure to the benefit of those who have been conducting their papers upon a business basis. They will be relieved of much cut-throat competition. The mails will be relieved of the congestion caused by newspapers sent as long as those to whom they were addressed would take them from the postoffice.

If the circulations of the magazines are curtailed the local newspapers will immediately take a commanding place in the advertising field—and it is only right that the advertising money should be spent where the returns come from.

The Sentinel sees a still greater good to come from the new postal rates. As the rates increase rapidly in the zones a long distance from the office of publication, great magazines will have to establish offices of publication in centers of population throughout the country. Instead of all the large magazines being published in New York and being allowed to congest the mails in their journey across the country, the blank paper will be shipped by freight, electrotyped plates may be sent across the country in the same manner and these magazines will maintain large establishments within the territories where they circulate. Then the Pacific coast will get back a large part of the money it pays for magazine subscriptions, and the same will be true of all other sections of the country.

The new rates will cause some inconvenience at first, but they are going to stick, and it seems to The Sentinel that all concerned will be better off for the change after the necessary adjustments to the new condition are made.

The Sentinel makes this lengthy explanation because of the fact that many

CLEARANCE

JULY SALES

Continued to and Including Wednesday, August 7 Every Department Contributes Its Quota of Worth While Values Temptingly Underpriced

The alluring price reductions that characterize this clearance of seasonable summer stocks, together with the powerful incentive of authentic style and faultless quality will unquestionably take this fine merchandise off our hands in record time.

If the same goods could be purchased wholesale today, and priced accordingly, you would then better realize just how good these inducements are. Of course, styles and sizes are limited to some extent, yet there is enough variety, enough choice to satisfy every one's present and future needs.



A CLEARANCE OF SUMMER DRESSES

Many Attractive Styles—Very Alluringly Priced for Quick Disposal.

Even though you may be well supplied with dresses, these remarkable price reductions are a telling argument in favor of another purchase.

\$2.50 values, special \$2.19
\$2.75 values, special \$2.39
\$3.50 values, special \$3.19
\$4.00 values, special \$3.29
\$4.50 to \$5.00 values \$3.95
\$5.50 to \$6.00 values \$4.95

CHILDREN'S DRESSES REDUCED

Styles for play, school or best wear.

\$1.25 values, special this sale each.....98c
\$1.50 values, special this sale each.....\$1.19
\$2.25 values, special this sale each.....\$1.89
\$2.65 values, special this sale each.....\$2.19
\$3.25 values, special this sale each.....\$2.98

DAILY BARGAINS

BEGINNING SAT., AUG. 3

For Saturday and Monday August 3 and 5

Several hundred yards fine Valenciennes lace, special yd.....3c
27 inch Zephyr dress gingham in pretty patterns, special yd.....25c

For Tuesday, August 6

36-inch messaline, foulard and fancy silks, special yd.....\$1.69
18 inch linen and cotton crash toweling, special yd.....12c
Women's white fibre hose special a pair.....23c

For Wednesday, August 7

Wash hats in white and colors, special each.....35c
\$2.50 white cloth shoes, rubber soles and heels, lace, English style, special.....\$1.95
One lot 35c fancy 4 1/2 inch ribbon special a yard.....21c

SPECIAL SALE BLOUSES

Materials, Styles and Prices That Are Sure to Please

If you're in search of daintily fashioned blouses, your search can be ended immediately by a visit to our ready-to-wear section. We have selected a number of smart styles made from such highly favored fabrics as silk georgette and crepe de chine and repriced them for special selling.

\$3.50 value silk waists.....\$2.95
\$5.00 value silk waists.....\$4.19
\$6.00 value silk waists.....\$4.95
\$6.50 value silk waists.....\$5.19
\$7.00 value silk waists.....\$5.95
\$8.00 value silk waists.....\$6.39



NOTE THESE BIG CLEARANCE SAVINGS

Sale of corsets including entire stock—reduced from regular price.....20% OFF
Sale of corset brassieres, all styles and sizes, reduced from regular price.....20% OFF
Sale of serim curtains in white and ecru reduced from regular price.....25% OFF

Special Sale Bargains Worth While

\$2.50 Kleanwell carpet sweeper, special.....\$1.95

SPECIAL 9c SALE KITCHEN NECESSITIES

Including mixing spoons, can openers, measuring spoons, graduated cups, funnels, pie pans, salt and pepper cans, soap savers—regular values 10c to 20c—special this sale.....9c

All Summer Fabrics—July Sale

Silks, wash goods, light woollens—all warm weather materials that you'll need to make additional garments for your wardrobe, now at prices lower than you've seen this season.

One lot 20c and 25c cotton wash goods, a yard.....19c
One lot 30c cotton wash goods, a yard.....23c
One lot 50c cotton wash goods, a yard.....39c
One lot 36-in. silks, including foulards, messalines and fancy silks, regular values \$2 to \$2.50, special a yard.....\$1.89
One lot wool dress goods, regular values \$1.50 to \$1.75.....\$1.23

Sale of Enamelware at 49c

Including pans, stew pans, and kettles, dish pans, coffee pots, etc. This enamelware is extra heavy metal and double enameled—the kind that gives satisfaction and good wear. Regular values are 65c to \$1.00. Choice this sale.....49c



Clearance Sale Men's Wear

Snappy Bargains for Men Tersely Told—Prices Talk—See for Yourself

\$1.50 values in pleated dress shirts, special at.....79c
\$3.50 to \$5 values in men's tan and black button oxfords.....\$2.49
\$3.50 values in felt hats, in all sizes, special at.....\$2.75
One lot Shidwell linen collars, good styles, at.....2 for 25c
One lot men's Panama straw hats \$3.50 to \$5 values at.....\$2.69

Clearance Sale of Women's Shoes



You'd scarcely expect to purchase shoes at a reduced price in view of the present market conditions. However, in order to make room for fall styles, and to give our customers the benefit of the many weeks of summer wear, we are willing to grant these unusual price concessions.

One lot \$3.50 shoes, pr.....\$2.98
One lot \$4 to \$4.50 shoes.....\$3.39
One lot \$5 to \$5.50 shoes.....\$4.19
One lot \$6 to \$6.50 shoes.....\$4.95

JULY SALE OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER KNIT UNDERWEAR

Knit underwear for 1919 will be much higher in price and all thrifty women will investigate this sale for next year's needs at once. Avail yourselves of this last opportunity to buy at these low prices for a long time to come.

One lot 35c to 45c sleeveless lisle vests for women at.....27c
One lot 30c sleeveless lisle vests for women at.....23c
One lot \$1.00 lisle union suits for women.....79c
One lot 75c union suits for women.....59c
One lot 30c sleeveless vests for misses.....21c
One lot 50c union suits for misses.....39c

Umphey & Mackin

THE QUALITY STORE—GOOD SERVICE

readers of magazines have been misled by the magazines themselves into believing that through the new postal rates some great calamity was going to befall the magazine-reading public.

NO ANNEXATIONS, NO INDEMNITY, WHAT?

We went into this war with the cry, "No annexations, no indemnity."

We meant it, and as far as material returns are concerned we have not changed our minds.

But there has got to be some indemnity

for the loss of life on the Lusitania; there has got to be some indemnity for the loss of life of our brave soldier boys; there has got to be some indemnity for the mothers and fathers, wives, sisters and children who have given those held dear to be fed into the maw of German militarism; there has got to be some indemnity for the brave boys who are coming home wounded and crippled; there has got to be some indemnity for the violation of Belgium and her mothers and daughters; there has got to be some indemnity for the blood and tears shed in France; there

has got to be some indemnity for the methods of murder and frightfulness invented by the Hun hordes.

We want no more territory, but to say that no indemnities are to be paid is to say that we are fighting for nothing.

Whether or not we shall consider the cleaning out of the house of Hohenzollern as sufficient indemnity is a matter to be settled around the peace board. When this war is ended, we will be in a position to exact whatever indemnity to us seems fit and proper. The United States can be depended upon to act in

a most magnanimous manner. We have always been easy in dealing with the conquered. But we have never before faced such a foe. What indemnities we will exact we are not now prepared to state and our terms of peace will not be prepared until we are ready to present them on the point of a sword to a foe ready to accept whatever terms we may make.

As to annexations, we will be satisfied with Canada, England, France and Italy, now our allies forever—a combined force for peace that none can ever hope to overcome.