The Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

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KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

They were summoned from the hillside, They were called in from the glen, And the country found them ready At the stirring call for men. Let no tears add to their hardships As the soldiers pass along, And although your heart is breaking. Make it sing this cheery song.

Keep the home fires burning, While your hearts are yearning, Though your lads are far away they dream of home; There's a silver lining Through the dark cloud shining, Turn the dark cloud inside out till the boys come home.

Overseas there came a pleading, "Help a nation in distress! And we gave our glorious laddies; Honor bade us do no less. For no gallant son of freedom To a tyrant's yoke should bend, And a noble heart must answer To the sacred call of "friend."

THERE IS NO PEACE.

be glad to talk peace on their own terms, we yet have some of our hardest battles to fight. It is possible that the hardest battles between the opposing armies have been fought, but even that is not at all certain.

The hardest battles may be other than those between the armies, but they are battles we must win or else the battles won by our soldier boys might as well have been lost and the sacrifices they have made have been made in vain.

harder the boys will have to fight over atorial toga.

the hypocrisy of the hun. It will be doing many things for his state. hard for us to steel ourselves to carry Should politics be adjourned only on the war to the end which we have set, that of the total destruction of Ger-in rule that works both ways? man militarism-the unconditional surrender of the imperial murderers of imperial Germany.

conditions as they were before the war, struction comes. when we think that peace means that Remember that a senator stays there torture of European nations, that is time as this. when we must think of the threat of the blood were not spent in vain; something have a man who is making good. to which they can point as the fruits of war as they train more millions for fu-politics and leave well enough alone.

Our hardest fight is to put up a defensive barrage against the German peace offensive and to see through the hypocrisy which veils a peace which is really a German victory.

Agother of our hardest fights will be to keep folks from talking peace until a real peace is in sight. There are now thousands saying that the end is near -that there is nothing to it. Nothing to it, when thousands of American boys of slightly wounded, making a grand tomay yet sacrifice their lives-nothing to it when thousands of American mothers and fathers, wives and sweethearts are to have their hearts broken in reading the casualty lists.

Nothing to it-that's what the Germans want us to talk-and the more there is of that kind of talk the more there will be to the war. It is that kind of talk that is going to give Germany the respite she needs to rehabilitate her list on American railroads of 980,565. retreating but still powerful army.

There is no peace-there will be no

not come home until the terms of that beace have been complied with-for the mperial murderers of Germany who hardly any attention. cast aside solemn treaties as scraps of paper can not be trusted to carry out even their own terms of peace.

They ask for an armistice-to be sed as the huns used the cry of "kamerad'' to get close to the American lines only to turn on the Yanks with bombs. They ask for an armistice for the same purpose that German troops surrender, be turned on their captors, That is the kind of an enemy we have

kind of an enemy like we deal with any other kind of a snake, That is the only way such an enemy

an be dealt with. When it is evident beyond question

that the enemy is helpless, unconditional surrender will be accepted. Until such time there will be no peace

eing nearly over.

If we stop to think, we can't help out realize that the peace we ask is not likely to come until the German armies should result in further reduction of are destroyed. .

Why must the destruction of the German armies come first? Such a peace as we demand means

the elimination of Kaiser Bill and his taught not to sacrifice himself needlessimperial band of huns and vons and to avoid that they will sacrifice every soldier. They have nothing to lose and intricacies; he is made physically fit for everything to gain by such a course. Unconditional surrender means to Ger-

many that she must pay to France and Belgium an indemnity that is going to impoverish the German nation. We him efficient against the enemy than must not forget that the destruction because it increases his own margin of wrought in Belgium and France runs safety. way up into the billions. The indemnity once paid by France was but a mere bagatelle compared to that which will be exacted from Germany for the wanton destruction of eathedrals, churches, beautiful buildings, fertile fields, hu man life and everything else that fell into her pathway, not to mention the claims of billions that must be paid for destruction of neutral commerce and the lives of non-combatants.

Peace to Germany is almost as fatal as to continue the struggle, and she will struggle on as long as there is the least While all the nations at war would hope of saving anything from the wreckage.

There is no peace-there will be no peace until Germany meets our termsand she will not meet those terms until she can struggle no longer.

OSWALD HASN'T ADJOURNED.

That must have been all a joke about adjourning politics. Although we un- giving to the war. If we were to give derstood that the idea of adjourning up all our pleasures we could finance politics until after the war was that of the entire war from the money usually One of the hardest battles we will President Wilson, and a mighty good spent needlessly, if not uselessly. We have to fight while Germany is throw one in some ways, yet here in Oregon haven't had any burdens yet. If the ing out peace feelers is to keep going we have the spectacle of members of the war ends next year, as now seems quite ahead with our preparations just as if president's own political party out possible, we will not be able to say that we expected a war for years yet. If we hustling for votes while the republicans we bore any real burdens. can keep up this spirit we will win by are waiting until after the Liberty loan the end of next year. If we relax our is put over. While we understood that efforts now, Germany may be given the the president had asked that politics be opportunity to come back and we may adjourned, we find Oswald West scurhave a lot of our work to do over again. rying home from Washington with the In other words, the longer the war we implied endorsement of the one who prepare for, the shorter the war we will had declared politics adjourned and he have, and the shorter the war we pre- will immediately start in to make certain pare for, the longer the war we will that nothing is adjourned until after he have. The less we fight at home the has had his measure taken for his sen-

Senator McNary is sticking to his job Perhaps the hardest fight we will in Washington, where he is supporting have will be to steel ourselves against the president and his war measures and

when the democratic party is in, or is it

West couldn't do at Washington anything that McNary is not already doing. McNary is much more sane, has a bet-When we think that peace of any ter head than the peppery Os., who acts kind will bring our boys back to us, like some plague out of a fairy book, to !-he gave her the name. even though ter porarily, when we think and will be a much better man to have that peace means temporary return to on the job when the period of recon-

thousands of boys will come home safe six years and that during the next six and sound who may be injured by a re- years conditions are going to prevail fusal of German peace offers, that is that will call for the steadying influwhen our hardest fight will come. It is ence of the principles of the republican then that we must fortify ourselves party. Oregon cannot afford to have against the insidious peace offensive- two democrats in the senate when that that is when we must bring to the front time in our country's development arour good judgment which tells us that rives. Oregon is too vitally affected peace on any other terms than those we by tariff schedules to let itself be indictate means future war and future fluenced by sentimentalism at such a

We know McNary is making good. kaiser that he would stand no foolish. We don't know whether West would or ness from America after this war was not. He doesn't know himself whether finished, that is when we must realize he would or not. No one knows one that the only peace Germany will offer minute what Os, is going to do the next is one which will leave the war lords su- and neither does he himself. We can't preme and will leave Germany some afford to have that kind of a man actthing they can use to show that the ing for us in Washington for the next tremendous fortunes of wealth and six years, especially when we already

In this case we're willing to adjourn

CASUALTIES.

The total number of casualties, in cluding the killed, the seriously wound ed, the missing and prisoners in the hands of the enemy, had reached the total of 33,987 when the official state ment dated September 21 was given out at Washington. To this for purposes of comparison may be added about 20,000 tal of more than 53,000.

Large as this total is, it will surprise most persons to learn that it is far exceeded by the number of casualties on railroads in the same period. Hiram W. Belknap, manager of the safety section of the United States railroad administration, said recently in an address that in the five year period ended December 31, 1917, there was a total easualty This was an average of 198,113 a year. It is almost four times the number of cally to our terms-and our armies will and prisoners, which we have incurred were put on earth.

in nearly a year and a half of war. Yet the railroad casualties have attracted

The number of killed in the military forces since the war began is given as 11,207. The number of killed on railroads in five years was 48,802, or at the rate of approximately 14,640 for the year and a half of war. This also has received only passing notice.

Development of modern methods of accident prevention, adoption of safety then trail machine guns behind them to devices of every description, and exten sion of monetary compensation to victims to the point where it is literally o deal with, and we will deal with that cheaper to prevent accidents if possible than to permit them, warrant the conslusion that further progress along this line must depend upon the training of the human element concerned. The most improved mechanical devices have not served to reduce accidents to the zero point which all would desire. A considerable proportion of present casand no friend of the American boys nalties are traceable to lack of skill on lighting over there will talk of the war the part of workmen, to carlessness and to lack of discipline.

It would be a curious but not unthinkable sequel of the war if it the number of casualties of peace. Notwithstanding that war is a business of killing, the soldier is highly trained in the art of self-preservation. He is ly; he is not put in charge of a dangerous mechanism until he has mastered its emergencies because his life is valuable to the nation. The implicit obedience to orders which is part of his code is insisted upon no less because it makes

When the spirit of the discipline of the soldier imbues workers in vast civil industries, and above all when they begin to understand that rules and regulations are made for their own good, there will be a marked diminution of accidents which we now attribute to the 'human factor,' The man who learns as a soldier that discipline has this distinct value will be a desirable addition to the safety first industrial army of the future.-Oregonian.

If the war has done no other good, it has taught us what a nation of spenders we are. The fuel administrator has estimated that the saving to automobile owners by shutting off the use of pleasure cars on Sundays east of the Mississippi river amounted to a million and a quarter dollars each Sunday. Why then talk about the burden of Liberty loans or Red Cross drives? Our pleasure cars must cost us fully as much as we are



The man who can take castor oil without trouble deserves to have a family of 12 howling kids.

If everyone was to say just what he thinks there would be mighy little conversation in this old world.

her age after she has passed 50-no one is curious about it after that. Why shouldn't a man have his property in his wife's name if he wishes

It's very appropriate to wish "A Happy New Year'' just a week after

Christmas. Bad luck is not so much a matter of chance as it is of not accepting a

No matter how much money a man earns, if he can't make both ends meet, he is worse off than the man an a slender salary who has a little left over.

You can always tell whether a person is accustomed to being polite by the grace, or lack of it, with which he performs when circumstances require a

Most of us shoot off the most when the person we aim to hit is not in

The more worries a person has the less theories he has.

The man who beats up his rival in an attempt to win a wife can hardly qualify as angelic and sweet tempered.

Some people get tired of being

Some New York jokers recently gave woman poison-and will find the jury flies offers danger. has very little appreciation of humor.

An Oregon bride-to-be compelled her promised husband to travel a couple of contamination to others. thousand miles in order to be married by a preacher who would leave out the ried awhile she will learn how unnecessary was such a precaution.

. . .

Home rule was not originated by the

ESS FABRICS

A SPLENDID SHOWING OF THE NEW AND FAVORED FALL MATERIALS, CARE-FULLY SELECTED FROM THE STOCKS OF AMERICA'S FOREMOST MANUFACTUR-ERS, ATTRACTIVELY AND CONVENIENTLY DISPLAYED FOR YOUR INSPECTION

For Home Dressmakers

That we've been able to assemble such an extensive and varied showing of dress fabries in the face of such unprecedented difficulties, is an accomplishment of which we are justly proud. Through a careful and thorough search of the markets, the placing of early orders and the cheerful cooperation of manufacturers, we are able to present selections which are very extensive and priced very reasonably. The task has not been an easy one, but the results fully justify the additional efforts we have had to make.

The assortments are now complete. There should be no hesitation now on the part of the home dressmaker in choosing the material for any garment for fall wear. Quite the reverse, for we do not hesitate to say that at no time during the coming weeks will the selections offer greater possibilities. Beautiful silks in the soft, alluring autumn tones; woolen fabries, diversified in weave and coloring, attractive and serviceable cotton materials are here in an abundance that will surprise and please. We suggest an early visit to all planning new fall apparel.

The New Woolens

Plain weaves, mixtures and plaids in the newest fall colorings are presented in selections that afford excellent opportunity for choice, no matter what garments you are planning or for what purpose they are to be used. Qualities are up to our usual high standard and prices are most moderate for such splendid materials.

40-inch to 56-inch all wool serge, poplin, gabardine, empress cloth, albatross, broadcloth, etc., in heavy, medium and light weights in all desirable fall colors, including black and white; a big price range from \$1.65 to \$3.25 36-inch to 50-inch all wool checks, plaids and stripes, priced a yard...\$1.25 to \$2.95 50-inch to 60-inch all wool coating materials in solid colors including navy, black, plum, taupe, burgundy, brown, etc., priced the yard\$2.75, \$3.25, \$4.50, \$5, \$6

The New Wash Materials

In the world of fashion wash fabries have become an important factor, and these quality materials, so pleasing in color and design, proclaim them worthy of the prominence which has been granfed them. The following are among the most favored: New 32-inch beautiful plaid

zephyrs and ginghams in plaids, stripes and solid colors, 27 to 32 inches wide, priced yd. 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c 36-inch to 42-inch white and colored cotton wash suiting for skirts, middies, suits and dresses priced at the yard .50c to 75c

27-ineh to 32-ineh romper cloth, galatea, khaki, etc., priced yd....35c, 40c, 45c, 50c

The New Silks

Among these beautiful silk fabries, georgettes, crepe de chines, crepe meteors, tricolettes, satins, taffetas and silk poplins hold a prominent place and these are shown in colors and designs that cannot fail to inspire you with their beauty. Very reasonably priced, too.

42-inch pure silk, best quality erepe de chine and georgette in over 25 shades, priced \$1.95 to \$2.25 a yard.... 36-inch satins, including black, white and ten colors, priced a yard...\$1.15 to \$1.75 36-inch beautiful flowered and conventional design lining silks, priced at the yard \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$1.75

27-inch to 36-inch pure silk imported pongee, priced at the yard \$1.65 to \$2.25 36-inch newest fall patterns in stripes and plaids for skirt or dress, yd \$1.95 to \$2.75

Umphrey & Mackin,

We Show a Full Line of Notions and Dress Accessories

How to Avoid the Influenza

New Dress

Trimmings.

Including

Display

Fringe, Tassels,

A woman does not have to lie about By A. R. Sweetser, Head of the Depart ment of Bacteriology, U. of O.

> The germ, whatever it may be, of influenza does not live long outside of the body, and hence it is possible to destroy it by concerted effort. The portals of entrance are through the mouth and nose, and likewise through them are thrown off the contaminating organisms by what is known as the "spray."

Avoid all spitting. All expectorations, either simple or from the paroxysm of coughing, should be caught in an old rag or piece of paper and burned. Smother the sneeze in the handkerchief. Abandon the filthy one-finger method of cleaning the nostrils.

Avoid big assemblages and ill-ventilated, overheated rooms-and breathing of dust-laden air in the open or in closed rooms. A cold is not a cause of influenza but renders the system more susceptible. Adapt your clothing to the day's temperature-have sufficient bedding, and sleep in well ventilated rooms.

leaves of books or papers.

stave it off and perhaps be a source of

In washing dishes and silver use hot lucky. Got knocked down by shell conwater with abundant soap and rinse in cussion and a little bit of gas. Just 'obey'' clause. After she has been mar boiling water. Wherever colds or grip made my stomach turn over and over occur provide the patient with dishes was all I get all the tobacco I so distinctive that they may readily be need and plenty to eat Where we It's hard work for a girl to keep her a pan of water and boil a few minutes. hands as soft and pretty as she would Cleanse your hands before touching supper with an old couple. We had like and still do her duty by her mother. dishes used by other members of the family.

Eat well and regularly. Avoid all ex-Irish. It has been a living, burning cesses. Get sufficient sleep. Keep the since I left the states. They boiled us for the sinking fund. peace until Germany agrees unequivo- casualties, including slightly wounded question since the first man and woman mind fully occupied and preserve your three eggs apiece to take with us. They equilibrium.

CHIGGERS AND GETTING TOBACCO ARE CHIEF WORRIES OF SOLDIER

George Foster Just Back From Front Line Trenches and Ready to Go After Boche Again.

Following are excerpts from a letter

"Only thing that worries me is the blamed chiggers. They bite to beat the band and sure do itch I've got a birthday coming up tomorrow. Guess I'll live through it. It's the next one I want to see What gets my goat is that the tobacco bought by collections taken up in the United States seldom gets up on the line where it is needed, but back in casualty camps and canteens they get all kinds of it 1 was out scouting day before yesterday and was crawling along on my stomack up a little creek when I got into a bunch of nettles and they sure did burn my eyes Am writing again as this probably is the last chance I'll get for per cent bonds already issued could be awhile Headed for the land of the boche and if I get as far into it as I The hands are the intermediary of did the last time I was up will feel that fenders. We touch in greeting, we take I helped out a little. . . . Well it is chow up articles handled by others and we time, so I will knock off. Wouldn't pass food to our mouths. The hands miss chow for anything I'm putshould be frequently washed, especially ting the biggest part of my pay with before eating, using liquid soap or an the paymaster. I'll get it when I am individual cake, and the individual tow- dischearged, or if I 'go west' it will go el. Rinse the mouth frequently with any to you. Have no need for it here. Have good antiseptic wash or with a strong been so close up you can't buy any solution of salt. Clean the tooth brush thing except a little jam or wine. Ev with the salt and the teeth with a good erything, even tobacco, is issued dentifrice. Don't wet the finger to turn You ought to see the threshing machines they have here-treadmill horse power. The cooking of vegetables removes They thresh all day and get about 10 danger, but uncooked vegetables or fruit bushels and it is very dirty We exposed to dust and the visitation of have a moving picture in the church tonight, so guess I'll drift down. Have If colds occur, take to your beds and not seen a moving picture in France summon your physician. Don't try to yet Have moved over 70 miles with heavy pack in last four days, and taxes when owned continuously for six had just come off the front line, too. We were on the line seven days. I was

green beans, potatoes, tomatoes, rabbit,

salad, cold milk, tea and, best of all,

wouldn't take a cent, but we put 15

ball, but I'll bet we're the only outfit that has ever gone into no man's land with a two-ton truck..... I've seen written by George D. Foster, of the 4th the foundation of one of the big guns engineers, to his mother, Mrs. A. E. That shelled Paris but the barrel was CONVERT YOUR 4 PER CENT LIBERTY BONDS Holders of first and second Liberty oan 4 per cent bonds should immediate

francs under our plates. That is nearly

\$3 but I would have given \$5 for a

meal like that. They have had two sons

in the war. One was killed two years

ago on the Somme You've proba-

bly heard of the English regiment that

went over the top following a big push

ly convert into 414 per cent bonds, otherwise, on November 9, 1918, they will lose the right of conversion for all time

without any compensating advantage. There has been more or less confusion in the public mind over the privilege of conversion attached to Liberty bond issues already outstanding. Many have supposed that the 31/2 per cent and converted into new 10-year 414 per cental bonds. This is not the case, however. All the outstanding issues may be converted into new 414 per cent bonds, but such 41/4 per cent bonds will not gift third Liberty loan bonds. The 414 per cent bonds issued on conversion will have the same dates for payment of interest, the same dates of maturity of principal and the same terms of redemption as the bonds upon the conversion of which they have been issued.

The tax exemption feature attached to the original 31/2 per cent issue, however, is lost in conversion, and the 41/4 per cent bonds issued in exchange for 31/2 per cent and 4 per cent bonds now outstanding, enjoy only the exemption attached to the third Liberty loan 10year 41/4 per cent bonds. They will be receivable for estate and inheritance

months prior to death of holder. Holders of first and second Liberty 4's have the right of converting their bonds into 414 's on or before Novem-

ber 9, 1918. Holders of 316's have the privilege kept separate. After each using put in laid over yesterday my pal, who can made during the period of the war exof converting into any subsequent issue 'parley' pretty good, made a date for

cept short term obligations. Five per cent of the amount outstanding in any one year of all bonds issued or converted since September 24, 1917, two plum pies. First pie I've tasted can be purchased by the government.

WATCH YOUR LABEL.