

The Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

Elbert Bede and Elbert Smith Publishers
Elbert Bede, Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918

THE APPEAL OF GERMAN MOTHERHOOD. (?)

Who are these German mothers (?) who have appealed from the terms of the armistice?

Did they raise their voices in protest when the mothers of France were taken from their husbands and children and made slaves of German passions?

Did their mother (?) hearts voice a protest when the little tots of France and Belgium were orphaned, mutilated and ruthlessly and brutally murdered?

Did they protest with their sons who raped the daughters of France and Belgium?

Did they open protecting arms to the maidens of France and Belgium to save them from the lust of their sons in the German armies?

Were these mothers (?) of Germany touched by the cold-blooded murder of Russians for no other purpose than to save German food?

Did they approve or protest the Kaiser's hope that his armies would take few prisoners?

Did these Christian (?) mothers (?) of Germany offer a prayer for the poor Armenians in whose indescribable abuse their government was a partner?

Were the hearts of these mothers (?) torn by the drowning cries of the babes and mothers who went down with the Lusitania?

What would these mothers (?) have done had Germany been victorious?

Would their hearts have been touched and would they have raised their voices in protest against mistreatment of the mothers and daughters of the conquered?

Would they have protested that it was wrong to compel the daughters of the conquered to become breeding machines for the repopulating of the empire?

Would they have protested against the plan to give half German blood to all the new-born babes of Belgium, France, Italy and England, and even America?

Would they have insisted upon the righting of some of the wrongs that had been done to these helpless women and girls during the war?

They should ask for nothing which they would not have done for the conquered had they been the conquerors.

If they would not do the things they ask, they have no right to ask them of us.

Let them answer the question: "What would we have done had conditions been reversed," and let them ask themselves if they will be satisfied with the lot that would have been the lot of others had the Germans been successful in their campaign of lust, murder and frightfulness.

And what impression has the appeal of the mothers (?) of Germany made upon the mothers of America?

The mothers of America are typical mothers.

They love their children as well as any mothers.

They know what it means to be mothers.

They know what it means to the mothers of Germany to have to submit to the terms of the armistice.

They know what pitiful suffering will follow if there is a shortage of food.

They know what the mothers (?) of Germany will suffer while the war bill is being paid.

What do the mothers of America answer to the mothers (?) of Germany?

We have heard the answer of several and they were of this general character:

"What did the mothers (?) of Germany do for the babes and mothers of France and Belgium? What did the mothers (?) of Germany do to stop the slaughter of the innocent and the harmless? What did the mothers (?) of Germany do for the mothers of Italy? What did the mothers (?) of Germany do for the starving of Russia? What would the mothers (?) of Germany do for us if we were the conquered? We will do for them all that they would do for us? It seems hard to say, but we care little how much they suffer, for we know that they have cared little how other mothers have suffered, and they would have cared little how we might have suffered."

And how does it come that the mothers (?) of Germany are speaking now?

They have never been privileged to speak before.

Have things suddenly changed in Germany?

Before the war it was their business to obey their masters, to see that there was no race suicide, and to keep their mouths out of affairs of state, which were regulated by the male species.

How does it come that they are now addressing an appeal to America?

The answer is easy.

They have been ordered to make the appeal. The words have been put in their mouths. Their masters thought that the mothers of America could be reached in this manner.

But the mothers of America are permitted to think for themselves and they know that the appeal is not from mothers who have the same maternal feelings that the mothers of America have.

They know that the words of the appeal were written by those artful masters of Germany who are responsible for the death of 54,000 of the flower of American manhood for whom the mothers of America laid upon beds of pain

and looked into the dark valley of the shadow of death.

And the appeal of the mothers (?) of Germany falls upon irresponsible ears.

The mothers of Germany have not shown that they would ever have done what they are made to ask the mothers of America to do.

WHY WE ARE THANKFUL.

Never before have we had such an opportunity for the giving of thanks.

Today we are recognized as the greatest nation of the earth.

Today we, the greatest nation of peace, are recognized as the most powerful nation of the earth.

We have shown an ability to organize a military force and to militarize our industries in a manner that is the wonder of the world.

Probably there never will be another such an exhibition till the day of doom.

To us is given the glory of having thrown into the fray the fighting forces that threw into disastrous rout the victorious conquering legions of the most merciless foe that ever fought the battles of autoceury.

To us is given the honor of having saved from suffering the millions in the countries of our allies and the neutrals of Europe.

To us is given the credit for having financed to a successful conclusion the most costly war of all history.

To us is given the credit for having stepped in at the critical moment that saved all the old world from the ravages of a merciless, frightful and gloating conqueror.

To us is given the credit for having knocked the props from under autoceury and for having put them under world democracy.

We have every reason to be thankful that we are not the deposed rulers of the central autoceuries.

We are thankful that we do not have to pay the war bills of the central powers.

We are thankful that we have not been devastated as have northern France and Belgium.

We are thankful that we do not live in starving, revolution-torn Russia.

We are thankful that we have plenty to eat and wear and the wherewithal to supply all our material needs.

We are thankful that so comparatively few of our brave boys had to make the supreme sacrifice.

We are thankful that those who did make the sacrifice were fighting in the cause of humanity and democracy, instead of for the Kaiser, autoceury and all that German autoceury stood for.

We are thankful that our boys are coming home.

We are thankful that those of us who couldn't go did all we could for those who did go.

We have more to be thankful for than we ever had before.

Let us observe the day as we never observed it before.

WHY WE WON.

What was the most striking point that stood out in America's part in winning the war?

What was the most striking point that stood out in Germany's conduct of the war?

How did it come that every industry in America was put upon a war basis almost instantaneously?

How did it come that the newspapers turned at once to promoting the win-the-war spirit?

How did it come that every little grocery store at once turned its attention to the conservation of food and to doing its part in insuring a sufficient food supply for our soldiers and the soldiers of our allies?

How did it come that in a few weeks the great Red Cross organization was carrying relief to the wounded and the boys in the trenches in Europe?

How did it come that every child started the saving of pennies for the purchase of war savings stamps and bonds?

How did it come that every woman learned new methods of making bread and of cooking foods that were different from any she had ever thought of trying before?

How did it come that our manufacturers found they could produce the things that we formerly depended upon others to furnish us?

How did it come that every American felt it a disgrace to revel in luxury when there were bonds to buy and Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. to support?

How did it come that the disloyal ones feared to voice their disloyalty?

How did it come that the captain at the front reported that his boys wouldn't retreat?

How did it come that the great German machine fell to pieces all in a heap like the one horse shay?

The answer is easy.

Americans think and act for themselves.

Each American felt that he had some particular part to play in the winning of the war, and he didn't wait for some high-brow, brow-busting official to tell him what that part was.

He discovered that part for himself, and over a hundred million other Americans did the same thing.

They acted upon their own initiative, and overnight this great peace loving nation was turned into the greatest war machine the world has ever known. It had not commenced to realize its full strength when the great German machine went to pieces in a heap, and it went to pieces in a heap because the men of Germany were accustomed to let a few do their thinking for them, and were accustomed to doing the things that these few thought out for them to do.

When the powers that did the thinking in Germany could no longer tell the soldiers things that they were able to do they naturally did the things the soldiers forced them to do.

The Americans never suffered a defeat, at home or abroad, and the reason was that each American had initiative of his own which he used under the general direction of the leaders which he had himself helped to select. The initiative of every American was coordinated to one aim.

Had there been individual initiative in Germany there would have been no war. One of the reasons why Germany went to war was to prevent the growth of individual initiative. One of the reasons it lost was because its soldiers did not depend upon themselves—had no individual initiative.

There is a subtle warning in all this. American individual initiative must

be maintained.

That is our one great problem during the reconstruction period.

We must not let officialism and paternalism wipe out individual initiative.

The successful operation of utilities during the war was due largely because those whose initiative had made these great industries and utilities possible were retained in the positions they formerly filled.

Under continued government operation or ownership, this initiative would be lost.

Government regulation might be drawn closer in some instances, but not so close as to discourage initiative.

Government ownership would wipe out initiative entirely.

That is well shown in the government operated utilities of Europe.

The boys, when they come home, will tell you what the lack of individual initiative has done for Europe.

It would do for us all the things it has done for Europe.

We must retain our leadership.

We must retain our individual initiative, which means private ownership, subject to government regulation.

MOTHER.

[This poem was printed first in a newspaper in Paris and sent to Mrs. J. L. Hart, of Eugene, by her son Jack Hart who is now with the fighting forces, "over there."]

Dear mother, when I read each tender phrase,
Each throbbing line of love you write to me,
My heart grows sad, and oft I count the days
Until at last I shall sail o'er the sea.
Back, back to you and home and all I love,
And once I cursed the fate that placed me here.
But, lo! I caught a vision from above
That stole my heart with patience,
Mother, dear,
Before my thoughts were dark with fancied wrongs,
Of love miscarried and of work undone,
I heard faint echoes of the old home songs,
And glimpsed your loving faces, one by one.
I knew your troubles—that I could not ease—
I suffered at the worry in your heart.
I longed to rest my head upon your knees
And feel my bitter loneliness depart.
To me the war had brought out bitterness;
Brought discipline—that cut me to the raw—
And acts unjust that promised no redress.
Beneath the changeless military law,
All through the days I heard the homing call:
I saw your pleading eyes and heard your voice,
I prayed to come, I prayed to cheer you all,
And in reunion let our hearts rejoice.
All useless seemed the changeless game we played
Of endless labor, unremitting drill.
It seemed 'twould be far better had I stayed
At home with you who love and need me still.
And then I caught a vision from the skies
Of why we fight and suffer and are sad.
I saw the reason for our sacrifice,
And, seeing, lo, my heart grew strong and glad.
That I was in the ranks to fight and die,
If need be, for the millions yet unborn!
I saw the Belgian women as they lie,
The spoils of hunnish lust, undone and torn;
Their children lifting mutilated arms
And babies caught upon the bayonet;
Their aged mothers slaving on the farms,
To feed the German hordes unconquered yet!
I saw the helpless, sinking in the waves,
While German sailors laughed to see them die;
I saw a row of new-made baby graves
And distant aircraft sinking in the sky.
I saw the towns of desolated France,
The fruiting trees destroyed in senseless hate;
Oh, mother, these I saw as in a trance,
And others that my lips dare not relate.
O, think if we had lived in Belgium then,
If France had been our home! Oh, God on high,
To picture you the toy of British men,
Our home destroyed, my loved ones left to die!
I see—I see at last—the reason why
We must forget the little things of life
And dry our tears and stifle every cry,
Whatever pain may issue from the strife.
Why we must battle on, with ne'er a thought
But Victory, nor stop to count the cost,
Until a sweeter Liberty is wrought
From out the old, which was so nearly lost.
My mother, cheer your heart and dry your tears,
For afterwhile, God willing, I'll return.
We sacrifice today that, through the years,
We may enjoy the peace for which we yearn.
Forget all cares, forget all minor things;
Today we labor and tomorrow rest!
We fight for every mother as she sings
Her babe to sleep upon her throbbing breast!
We battle for the motherhood of Earth,
For Liberty, for Honor and for Right!
Be proud, oh mother dear, that you gave birth
To one who lived to enter such a fight.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County.

Oliver M. Baldwin, Plaintiff, vs. Lillian E. Baldwin, Defendant.

To Lillian E. Baldwin, the above named Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six (6) weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in plaintiff's complaint to wit: for a decree dissolving the marriage contract existing between you and the plaintiff on the grounds of desertion for more than one year last past.

This summons is served by publication in the Cottage Grove Sentinel, a newspaper published and of general circulation in Lane County, Oregon, by order of the Honorable G. F. Skipworth, Judge of the above named Court, dated October 24th, 1918, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 25th day of October, 1918, and the date of the last publication will be on the 6th day of December, 1918.

H. J. SHINN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Postoffice address, Cottage Grove, Oregon. o25-d6

THINGS WE THINK

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

Show girls are great for paint, but most any woman who paints makes a mess of herself.

When you meet a man who has had both eyes blackened, be careful how you advise him to look for the silver lining.

Some people feel well repaid if after wasting a dollar's worth of time they get a chance to make an easy quarter.

Paul Revere's famous ride never gets to be a nightmare.

Those who claim George Washington never told a lie have little respect for veracity.

The man who can't invent excuses for his shortcomings will never make much of a reputation as an original thinker.

A real friend is one upon whom you can impose at any time, but who never thinks of imposing upon you.

The bride always feels cheap when she is given away.

Why is it that a person is affected by having a preacher tell him things about himself that he already knows?

A man's good deeds live after him, but the bad ones are found out first.

Every new-born child causes a raffle, however small, upon the sea of life.

A political boss is a man who is successful in making people think he is doing what they want him to.

A newspaper man would feel neglected if there was no one finding fault with him.

Very few people are as important as they think they are, nor as unimportant as lots of folks say they are.

A well-known writer has said that the American press agent is an unmitigated liar. Another bid for the free services of the said press agent.

It's all right to love thy neighbor as thyself, but the biblical injunction did not mean that you should get mushy about it.

It costs money to get married; it costs money to be married; and it costs more usually to get unmarried.

Conservation is all right in some ways, but don't conserve your sunshine and happiness.

The Lord loveth a cheerful giver, not because of what he gives, but because of the way he gives it.

The fellow who digs for nothing other than the root of all evil ought to break his pick.

A genius is a man who does the things that others said could not be done.

Some folks feel that they have done their duty if they succeed in unloading it onto someone else.

The trouble with doing a favor for a man is that he feels that he has opened the way to ask for more.

The grouch is no good to anyone else and the worst kind of a burden to himself.

The fellow who has ever been up against it trying to peddle out some kind of a proposition that he did not care a snap about except for its bread-and-butter possibilities, has a kind of a fellow feeling for the man who comes along afterwards to sell him something that causes him to at least give respectful attention.

What a man's best friends say about him usually hurts the worst, because they really know his faults.

Some women who think their husbands are the best must have a mighty poor opinion of the balance of humanity.

The man who always says something when he speaks never tries to talk unless he has something to say.

About the only difference between a knocker and a respected citizen is that the knocker says what he thinks.

If the divorce courts were not one of the ways of robbing children of homes they could be more easily condoned—but, then, a home in which can be found grounds for divorce is not so elevating, either.

Our reporter says: "When folks traveled by train, I could keep track of 'em, but since these dodgasted autos are leaving town by every road every hour, I've got a fat chance. When folks go visiting or have visitors, I wish they'd tell me about it." o25-f

AMONG THE CHURCHES

Methodist Church—Rev. Joseph Knotts, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Regular preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

Morning sermon, "The Way." Evening sermon, "The Brain; Its Powers and Possibilities."

Christian Church—Walter Callison, minister. Bible school 9:45 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m. Preaching services at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Baptist Church—E. G. O. Groat, pastor. Bible school at 10:00 a. m. Preaching at 11:00 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock.

Christian Science Church—Services in chapel at 242 Second street each Sunday at 11:00 a. m. Regular testimonial meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The building is open for the use of the circulating library each Wednesday afternoon from 1:30 to 4:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to the services as well as to make use of the literature.

Gospel Mission—W. B. Finney and wife leaders. Second door south of creamery. Services Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday services at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

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War Time Sweeteners

AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth.

One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar.

One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.

Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junks, custards, puddings and cakes.

—for breakfast dinner or any occasion

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