

The Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

Elbert Bede and Elbert Smith Publishers
Elbert Bede Editor

A first-class publication entered at Cottage Grove, Ore., as second-class matter
Business Office.....412 East Main

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year.....\$2.00 Three months.....50c
Six months.....1.00 Single copy.....5c
One year, when paid in advance, or before expiration.....\$1.75

This special applies only on a full year's subscription
No subscription listed for less than 50c

Member of
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919

BE FAIR WITH OLD GLORY.

It was not so very long ago that the American people awoke to the worth of their old flag—we were told of the traditions that were entwined within its folds—we cheered the encomiums that were spoken in its name—we loudly acclaimed when it was fluttered before our eyes.

We were told of the respect that was due the old Red, White and Blue—we were told that we must never trail it—we were told that we must never let it touch the ground—we were told of the things that were considered abuse of it—and we approved it all.

As we became suddenly aware of the worth of the old flag we as suddenly changed from indifference to a desire to display it. Flagstuffs were erected—manufacturers could not supply flags in sufficient quantities.

But we were the same about this as about other things—our enthusiasm soon wore out—we neglected to take the old flag in at night—we left it out in rainy weather and fair—we allowed it to be whipped to pieces in the wind—to be continually taking it down and putting it up again was a nuisance.

We have not treated the flag fairly. We had much better not throw it to the breeze at all than to leave it there to be washed in the rain and to be whipped to rags in the wind.

If we think as much as we should of the old flag we would not allow it to be abused.

Thousands of boys have died and other thousands have been maimed for life that Old Glory should not be trod under the foot of German militarism. How little it would be in comparison to take the old flag in out of inclement weather. We owe it to ourselves and to the old flag to treat it fairly and when the soldier boys come back and see pieces of discolored rags being whipped about the flagstuffs of the country they are likely to say some unkind things about the patriotism of those who have remained at home.

Pull down those fluttering, discolored remnants of a once glorious emblem of liberty and if you put another in its place, see that it is not allowed to be mistreated like the one which preceded it.

Read the following from a soldier boy and then ask yourself if you are satisfied with the way you have treated the flag:

"I am not writing this for the soldiers, but for the civilian population that does not understand as a soldier does that one small word that means more to an army man than anything else in his life. The field is about a mile each way and at the far end is a background of blue, gold and salmon and sometimes streaked with gray. The troops move out on the field in snaking columns of fours. Far down the field, a mere speck against the stubble, stands the colonel. The band starts playing. You watch the spectacle every night at sunset. Suddenly something grips you, holds you rigid. The brown lines are rigid too. What is it? It is the first note of The Star Spangled Banner. Then as a small piece of bunting comes fluttering down that long pole in the evening air, a soldier reaches out to catch it in his arms. Then a sudden command, and those brown lines break, and the boys who have been working for you all day disappear into gathering nothingness. The day for them is done—that is 'retreat.' A soldier thinks of his mother. The flag means more perhaps to him than it does to you. It means to him sacrifice, home, and even his very existence, and he would give his life before he would let that piece of bunting touch the ground."

EASTERN MONEY FOR THE WEST.

It has been often predicted by the optimists that when the war ended eastern money would seek investment in the west. So many things have been predicted for the west that have never happened, and the west has been so discriminated against by the east, that many thought that this dream could never come true, but the prophecy is being fulfilled, and Cottage Grove is one of the first to benefit.

While the figures have never been made public, it is safe to say that those who have bought the mill and holdings of the Brown Lumber company have invested \$150,000 or better—and they contemplate a further investment even larger than the first.

The east profited tremendously from the development of industry incident to the war, but the west seems due to profit in the business of the reconstruction period.

Here we have a great empire in embryo. With its myriad streams and other hundreds of thousands of undeveloped dynamic horsepower, with mineral wealth untold and almost untouched,

with industrial possibilities, agricultural possibilities and a salubrious ozone unequalled anywhere—with all these things we think we have the greatest commonwealth in the world—we think we have a great destiny—and perhaps that destiny is on the verge of fulfillment.

We can confidently look to the future as holding big things for Oregon.

ALL FOR LOUIS.

The Coos Bay Harbor says that the state editorial meeting at Coos Bay pledged its support to Louis Simpson. We doubt if this is so, but—

If Louis wants anything from the newspaper boys about all he needs to do is to ask for it.

The prevalence of Bolshevism in Germany is at least an indication that that country has started on the long trail toward improved national ideals.

While the allies have made the world safe from democracy it would seem that they have drawn the line at making Germany safe for the Germans.

SESSION SQUIBS FROM SALEM

(Continued from first page)

Congress except by an organized lobby at Washington from all the western states interested in the money collected from the forest reserves. He suggested an appropriation of \$10,000 for the maintenance of a lobby from Oregon, which he said would be almost certain to bring back the bacon in the form of a million dollars for expenditure in this state.

Alta King, of Cottage Grove and Eugene, is on the job as chief clerk of the judiciary committee and doesn't plan on having much time to watch the animals perform.

State Capitol, Salem, Ore., Jan. 20.—T. J. Thrift, member from Coos county, is living true to his name and drawing two incomes from the state, one as a legislator and the other for injuries sustained in a sawmill accident previous to coming here.

W. S. Roberts, of Eugene, has arrived here to see that his old job of mailing clerk is handled right. He went up San Juan hill with Teddy, but says that was a tame affair compared with the onslaught of members who must have bills and calendars to send back to their admiring constituents.

Bert Farrell, senator from Portland, must have his little joke, even at the expense of losing his senatorial dignity for a few moments. When it was proposed that clerks and stenographers should be inoculated for the flu, as well as members, he said that he wasn't going to vote to force inoculation upon the flusies until he knew where the application was to be made.

In a debate in the senate a few days ago Senator Pierce, stated it as his opinion that the ablest members of the senate had been placed upon the reconstruction committee, which was no mean compliment of Senator Bell, of Lane, a member of that committee.

There is a disposition on the part of members to do everything within reason for the returning soldier boys but to be on guard that their patriotism is not played upon to do things that are not within reason and not the result of sound judgment. Some fear that an attempt may be made to put over some political buncombe through an unfair appeal to the higher patriotic feelings of the members.

Representative Lewis, of Multnomah known as so dry that he doesn't even know which ones of the anti-booze members carry the bottle, and he caused some consternation in the house when he asked to be excused from voting on the ratification of the prohibition amendment and to state his reasons in the journal, saying that he had no objection to voting except that he wished to please Governor Withycombe who had asked that no vote be cast against the ratification of the amendment. It is not unusual for a member to explain his vote, but no member could remember of having ever before heard of a member explaining his reason for not voting. Representative Gordon, also from Multnomah, stopped the wrangle by stating that he would demand that Mr. Lewis vote if he remained in the house chamber. Mr. Lewis voted no, explaining that despite his hatred of John Barleycorn he believed in the sovereignty of states and was not willing to subordinate the rights of the great state of Oregon to those who might force prohibition upon states which did not wish it.

As an example of how quick members will be to provide for soldier boys so far as is within reason, the bill to appropriate \$250,000 to be expended by a commission looking after the welfare of returning soldier boys was read first, second and third times and passed without debate within 30 minutes after its introduction, and the house stayed in session until after a great many of the members had missed their trains for home in order to get the bill back from the senate for engrossment and signing by the speaker.

Roy Griggs, member from just over the line in Douglas county, is always found on the job but does not plan to take a conspicuous part except in road matters and in matters affecting his own county, although he is always on hand and ready with his vote.

A visitor from one of the country districts stepped into one of the houses a

THINGS WE THINK

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

There is no escape from adequate punishment for the person who kills time.

You just can't keep a woman from telling how much her husband is making.

It takes a patriot to fill a public job in the days of investigation, but there is no dearth of patriots.

Some people preserve their faith in things by not investigating when they know they'd find something wrong.

Country life wouldn't be so bad these days if it were not so much like city life.

The man who is clean inside likes to be clean outside.

Some folks respect the law; others obey it.

There's luck, they say, in odd numbers—that's probably the reason women never get to be over 25.

When a young man gets his name on the college roster he acts like a rooster.

The wife who objects to a man staying away from home nights doesn't want him hanging around the house in the daytime.

Let the knockers strike—no one wants them on the job anyway.

There ought to be some statutory provisions about admission to the hall of fame.

The man who fights and runs away may live to see his wife another day.

One kind of a coward is a man who vents on his family the grouch he has acquired by being worsted by some man.

A nonentity is what a man feels like when, after telling a friend confidentially how easily he runs his wife, he turns around to find that she has heard the whole story.

Be careful what you tell a man who he knows, if you don't want it repeated.

You never can tell how far a candidate can jump until after he is elected.

The hardest kind of work is the kind we ourselves have to do.

Any old kind of a government would be all right if we could get the men we want into office—and if they would do what they promised they would before the ballots were counted.

Too much attention is paid to athletics in school and too little outside.

A grown-up sister gets very little flattery from her kid brothers.

Compliments, even when you don't mean them, are better than knocks any day in the week.

A man who predicts success for himself is often fooled by false profits.

A few days ago. With trepidation he inquired of one of the door officials if he could show him where Mr. So-and-so sat. "I don't know him; where does he come from and what does he look like," was the unfounding answer received by the up-courtesy constituent, who had evidently expected to find the legislator spoken of in awed tones as the big man of all the big men at the capitol. He lingered in the lobby for some time and was evidently more astonished when he did not find his member spilling copious quantities of oratory as he led the debate upon some question of great moment to the dear pepul.

Inconsiderate Infantry.

One artillery unit worked hard during the afternoon of the second day of the attack to get its pieces into position. It had moved up for the second time, and had not fired a shot.

It was four o'clock when the lieutenant in command gave orders for every one to stand by. The gunners were to fire their first volley into the German lines.

Every one stood waiting for the final word when the telephone rang and word came that the infantry had advanced so far that it would be necessary to move up again before going into action.

"Oh!" said a gunner; "those Infantry guys ain't got no respect for us at all!"—Stars and Stripes.

Conscientious Objector.

"I'm a conscientious objector," exclaimed the Prussian general who was about to go out of office.

"To war?"

"No. To peace."

W. W. McFARLAND

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SET RECORD FOR BUILDING

New York University Put Up Eight Large Buildings for Soldiers in Thirteen Days.

New York university set a record in finishing an army barracks building for the new students' army training corps in six days, says the New York Tribune. This building was the first of a group of eight needed for the newly inducted soldiers at the university. The entire group was completed in 13 days from the time the work was started. Prof. Collins P. Bliss, head of the department of mechanical engineering at the university, supervised this rush job of construction, the university authorities having contracted for the erection of the barracks as soon as it was learned that New York university would become an S. A. T. C. camp.

The buildings are completely sealed so they can be kept comfortably heated by the big cantonment stoves. There are double floors throughout, there is double sheathing on the outside, and the walls are sealed inside. Each barracks conforms to the army plan of 43 by 120 feet dimensions.

In the mess hall 1,000 men are fed in two shifts. High pressure steam cookers are used. There are gas and coal ranges, steam tables on which to keep the food hot, and some kettles three feet in diameter. A dishwasher operated by steam cleans 3,000 dishes an hour.

One of the university's graduate engineers—John Lowry, Jr.—was responsible for the rapid erection of the barracks. Being engaged extensively in government work, he was able to throw in a large force of men, transferred from other government work that was finished.

The site of the first barracks was surveyed and staked and posts were set in concrete in one day.

WHY IT IS 'CZECHO-SLOVAK'

Sounds Awkward, but Really Is the Only Way to Correctly Express What Is Meant.

Speaking of the awkward cognomen of "Czecho-Slovak," the Independent says it is partly due to linguistic accident and partly to political exigence.

The old familiar name "Bohemia" has, like the name "Serbia," a territorial rather than a radical significance and is too small to cover the ethnical entity on which the modern concept of nationality is founded. The Slovak language is only dialectically different from the Czech or Bohemian, but the differences were purposely intensified during the nineteenth century to keep the Hungarian branch of the race apart from the Austrian. Even in America Slovak and Czech newspapers are distinct, although either people can read the other language. Professor Masaryk, head of the new Czecho-Slovak republic, is a Slovak. The Slovaks, being inferior to the Czechs in numbers, wealth and education, are naturally insistent upon equal rights and recognition. The spelling "Czech" is neither native nor English. It is a Polish form of the word, foisted upon the world by persistence of Viennese journalists. The True Bohemian spelling "Cech" is impossible to our newspapers for lack of type with inverted caret over the C. to represent Ch. The final ch is sounded like the German guttural or the Scottish ch as in "loch," but to the ordinary ear is hardly distinguishable from plain k.

Turned Laugh on Jokers.

We do not think of M. Clemenceau as the sort of man on whom practical jokes would be played, yet he was the victim of an elaborate jest some while ago—in pre-war times, needless to say—and he accepted the position with commendable grace.

A number of Parisians received bogus invitations to dine at the premier's house. Some were total strangers, and their grateful acceptance mystified M. Clemenceau until he realized the hoax.

He did not put them off. He ordered the dinner, and gave his guests a pleasant evening. Not until the evening was drawing to a close did he inform them that their invitations had been sent out by some one of whose identity he had not the remotest knowledge.

More Americans in China.

Foreign firms and the foreign population of China are increasing perceptibly. The American population increased in 1917 by 10 per cent over the previous year, and American firms from 187 to 216; Japanese advanced from 104,275 persons to 144,492 and the number of Japanese firms increased during the year by 960; the Russian population decreased by 3,925, but firms increased by 1,492; the British population decreased, but British firms increased by 11. There was a total increase over 1916 of 34,872 in the foreign population of China last year and of 2,331 firms.

Breaking the News Gently.

In our opinion this Higginville soldier deserves the medal for delicately breaking bad news of two sorts to mother. His letter in the Jeffersonian says: "How is every one at home? I am fine and dandy. Say, mother, you ought to have seen my new bed last night. It was one of the nicest white iron beds, with springs, mattress, sheets, blankets and a soft pillow. It was in a hospital where I am now. The front is the only place I see any fun now. I haven't been paid for six months, and so you see I am near broke."—Kansas City Times.

SOCIETY.

Social functions have been abandoned to a considerable extent for some time past on account of the influenza, but with the waning of the epidemic there have been a few informal affairs.

Friday night will be social night at the Eastern Star. There will be initiatory work, and light refreshments will be served.

The M. P. G. club was pleasantly entertained Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Albert Helliwell. Needlework was enjoyed and dainty refreshments were served.

The Constellation club met yesterday afternoon in the club rooms at Masonic hall, Mrs. C. E. Frost and Mrs. Elbert Bede being hostesses. A pleasant afternoon was enjoyed with needlework and light refreshments. Guests of the club were Mrs. Elbert Smith and Mrs. Ida Veatch.

The Women of Woodcraft at their regular meeting at Woodman hall Tuesday night were given a pleasant surprise by their husbands, who brought in refreshments unexpectedly, and a social evening was enjoyed.

Indian Missionary to Lecture Here.

Pastor George F. Enoch, 20 years a missionary in different parts of the world, the last ten of which were in India, will lecture at the Seventh day Adventist church Sunday evening, February 9.

Pastor J. Mark Comer, says Pastor Enoch is an eloquent speaker and that he knows India as few white men know it. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views and no admission will be charged.

Gleaning.

England is delighted, and justly so, with her surprising success at wheat culture, the present home-grown crop of which released many thousand tons of shipping for use elsewhere. Incidentally, also, the home product saved England many millions that normally would have been sent beyond the ocean to Argentina and the United States for breadstuffs. It is now predicted that never again will the "island kingdom" allow her ancient agriculture to fall into evil ways as during the last half century. How well, indeed, the world has learned during the trials and restrictions of war that Mother Earth is a cherishing mother indeed, and that in hours of distress it is to her that man must turn for comfort and succor.

Slang in the Pulpit.

A striking instance of the force of American "slanguage" is afforded in one of America's leading preachers. The speaker, a doctor of divinity, was addressing a Canadian audience on Uncle Sam's efforts. In a 90-minute talk there occurred, among others, these "gems": "We are on this job to the finish. We are prepared to fight till hell itself freezes over, and if Germany isn't beat then we'll buy skates and get after her on the ice." "This kaiser is the biggest duplex, double-act, high-powered liar in history. He told his people the Americans could never get to France. Waal, he and his people have got another guess coming."

Cement Industry Big.

Statistics of the cement industry in the United States in 1917, prepared by the United States geological survey, indicates that the total shipments of Portland cement from the mills amounted to 90,708,174 barrels valued in bulk at the mills at \$122,745,088. This represents a decrease in quantity of 4.1 per cent and an increase in value of 17.8 per cent compared with 1916. The production of Portland cement in 1917 was 92,814,202 barrels, compared with 91,521,198 barrels in 1916, an increase of 1.4 per cent. This production holds the record, the next highest output, 92,097,131 barrels, having been in 1913.

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, "Stewardship and the World Emergency." Evening sermon, "Stewardship and Faith."

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 emeritus. Sunday 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.

Adventure in Fiction.

In each army Y. M. C. A. building in the training camps of America there is a circulating library of books provided by the American Library association, and one of the duties of the secretary is to see to the circulation of the books among the soldiers.

In a Y. M. C. A. building at Camp Forrest a bright-faced young soldier leaned against the counter and earnestly inquired, "Have you got any algebra books?"

The secretary, delighted at this manifestation of interest in higher things, scanned the book shelves.

"No, my boy," he replied. "I'm sorry to say that I haven't. I have several arithmetics, but not a single algebra. Will anything else do?"

"Oh, give me any good book of adventure," said the boy.

And presently the secretary recovered sufficiently to realize that the soldier wanted a book by Horatio Alger, and selecting "Pluck and Luck, or From Porter to President," he sent the applicant on his way rejoicing.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TIME TABLE

(Corrected to Dec. 17, 1918.)

North Bound	South Bound
No. 18—10:05 a. m.	No. 13—1:08 a. m.
No. 14—4:07 p. m.	No. 53—7:14 a. m.
No. 16—2:29 a. m.	No. 15—2:47 p. m.
	No. 17—7:40 p. m.

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