

The Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

Albert Bede and Elbert Smith Publishers
Elbert Bede, Editor

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EXCURSIOTINGLY FUNNY.

It would seem to be almost impossible to see anything funny in a meeting where taxpayers were asked to increase their school taxes by about 50 per cent, but possibly the editor of The Sentinel can see amusing things where they escape the attention of others.

To us there was something very amusing about the recent school meeting.

It was not very long ago that numbers of the patriotic citizens of Cottage Grove worked upon committees that solicited funds for the Red Cross, that solicited subscriptions to the Liberty Loan drives and kindred drives. At that time some of those best able to give were the most stubborn about parting with any of the filthy lucre. They weren't going to part without protest with the money for which they had given the best years of their lives, while others had squandered their substance. As far as they were concerned the Red Cross and the government could get along the best they could.

That was a case when, if they were willing to stand the sneers of their fellow citizens, they could not be compelled to contribute.

Unfortunately for them, however, the fruits of their years of toil, for

If—

An Oregon family of four had \$100 a month to get along on in 1913, but had grown into a family of ten with only \$45 a month income in 1920, how in the world would it live!

That Is the Case With

The State University, the Agricultural College, and the Oregon Normal. In 1913 they had 2250 students; now they have 5400. And \$1 in 1913 is only as good as 45 cents today, in purchasing power.

If You Yourself Were Responsible

Could you carry on the work of the College, University and Normal on the same support as in 1913?

You Could Not.

Neither can the State University, the Agricultural College, and the Normal School do it. Will you not help these three institutions to continue their useful and productive work for Oregon by voting on May 21 for the Higher Educational relief measure?

(Paid advertisement inserted by Colin Dymont in behalf of the Joint Alumni Relief Committee for Higher Education in Oregon, 514 Pittock Block, Portland)

which they gave up pleasures and the enjoyment of life, is subject to taxation. The fact that education means nothing to them; the fact that they have no children to attend school—and wouldn't vote any frills even for their own children, if they had any in school—doesn't exempt their property from school taxes. How they did squirm over the prospect of a 50 per cent increase in those school taxes.

The Sentinel doesn't like to pay taxes any better than anyone else. It has sympathy for the old couple who have scrimped and saved to lay by a little for old age, whose income is not increased as the cost of living has increased, and to whom an increase in taxes means doing without many things which most of us deem real luxuries. These are entitled to our sympathy, but the number of such who objected to an increase in the school tax was few. Most of such recognized that good schools are an absolute necessity, most of such seemed to feel that the Cottage Grove schools are being conducted as economically as it is possible to conduct schools. Many probably felt that education might save those of future generations from coming to old age without the competence necessary to a full enjoyment of their declining days.

But our sympathy for those entitled to sympathy did not prevent us from enjoying the squirming of at least two taxpayers who if they have ever voluntarily done anything for their fellowman have succeeded in keeping that fact hidden from the light of day, who if they ever cheerfully gave anything to a war drive gave it to some other solicitor, who if they ever gave anything to any worthy cause without bemoaning the fact that they were being driven to the poor house, must have done so without the knowledge of their neighbors.

This was a time when they could not turn the solicitor away—a time when they could not tell the solicitor to come back again and again while they considered what they could afford to give. This was a time when the patriotic citizens who did their duty during the war, who made up what these tightwads did not give, walked up to the little old ballot box and said "You will this time give what we say you ought to give."

The agony of these taxpayers, as they saw their money being voted away was greater than that of some of the soldier lads who were stricken down with German bullets. It was really excruciatingly funny, and takes away much of the sting that goes with the increased tax the rest of us also will have to pay.

TAXES THAT ARE NOT TAXES.

There is much talk on the part of voters which indicates that through misunderstanding of some of the measures on the ballot there are likely to be many negative votes, when, were the measures fully understood, the same votes would be in the affirmative.

One of the measures which seems to have drawn the greatest amount of misapprehension is the one to raise the limit to which the state may issue road bonds.

Many voters look upon this measure as one which will levy a tax of four mills for road purposes. Even were that the purpose it might not be such a bad measure, but nothing could be further from the intent and purpose of the measure. Not one penny of direct tax will be imposed by this measure. As a matter of fact, to defeat this measure would be more likely to result in a direct tax than would its approval.

What the measure will actually do will be to make it possible for the state to issue bonds for the building of permanent roads up to four per cent of the total of its assessed valuation. The limit to which bonds now may be issued is two per cent of the assessed valuation.

Unless the limit is raised at once, the state will soon have to stop issuing bonds for road building.

The measure will not raise direct taxes one penny, because all these bonds will be taken up by receipts from automobile license fees. The table which will be shown in the voters'

pamphlet, which every registered voter will get, will show that the receipts from this source are such that there is absolutely no possibility of these fees failing to take up all bonds, as well as leaving a princely surplus to be expended directly in road building.

There is a possibility that to defeat this measure would raise the direct tax because the national government has offered, and will offer, money to the state for road purposes which can be made available only by matching it with state money in the same amount. Money in a sufficient amount can not be raised in time to match the government money except through an issue of bonds. Without the federal money, the entire expense would have to be borne by the state and were the same roads to be built by state money a direct tax would be necessary. At least, more roads and better roads can be built by being ready to take advantage of the offer by the federal government, which is, in effect, a lessening of the state tax.

The measure to levy two mills for elementary schools will increase the state tax by that amount, but each county has returned to it the amount of money raised in that county. The average school district in the county will have returned to it practically the same amount that is collected in that district, which means that the local tax can be lowered by just that amount, if desired. In other words, should this measure be defeated, each district will have to make its local tax two mills higher than it would were this measure acted upon favorably.

There is a probability that taxes in Cottage Grove will actually be lowered by favorable action upon this measure. The reason is this:

Much property in Lane county is now outside of any school district and pays no school tax. By making the county the taxing unit, all property would pay the tax. As there are no schools in this untaxed territory, the money raised there would have to be expended in districts having schools. Cottage Grove might actually have more returned to it than it paid out. We doubt if anyone in the district would object to a tax having that result.

There is a probability, however, that school taxes will appear much higher in the years immediately ahead of us than they are now. This is due to the fact that local taxes must be materially increased. The cost of conducting schools must be met and that cost has advanced by leaps and bounds. The increased price of material already is being paid. Larger salaries must be paid to teachers. They are just as much entitled to an advance in wages as the laborer, the clerk, the printer, the engineer, or any other wage-earner. In comparison with what others were receiving, they were greatly underpaid even before the advance in the cost of living. The advances in wages they are asking will not yet put them on a wage equality with the sheep herder of eastern Oregon.

If we are to be satisfied with teachers receiving a wage lower than that paid a sheep herder, it naturally follows that we will be satisfied with teachers that will teach our children less than a sheep herder would teach them. We would want them to teach them less about some things.

The proposed two-mill levy is one of the first steps to put our schools on the scientific basis that prevails in states that have progressed further in such matters than we have.

When you go to the polls, bear in mind that the proposed raising of the road bond limit and the proposed two-mill levy for elementary schools will not, in effect, raise your taxes a penny, and are much more likely to make your taxes less.

They are tax measures that add nothing to the tax roll. The people of Oregon should be taken with such new-fangled tax measures as that.

THE A, B, C OF BONDS—WHAT ABOUT THEM?

Eugene, Ore., April 7.—(To the Editor.)—If the bond issue should be approved by a majority vote at the May election, it would provide for the following:

- A—A total issue of \$2,000,000.
- B—Not over \$500,000 to be sold in any one year.
- C—It is not the intention to spend \$500,000 or any other sum during any one year unless the labor or material market is such that the county court feels justified in doing so.
- D—All money received from sale of bonds to be expended only by the county court.
- E—Money cannot be taken from one project and expended on another.
- F—Money received from sale of bonds can be expended by the county court only on roads as designated in the bond bill.
- G—If you can't trust your county court in the handling of this money, who can you trust?
- H—NO PAVEMENT of any kind is provided for, and no pavement will be built with the bond money.
- I—Roads are to be built exactly as provided for in the bond bill, and not otherwise.
- J—The estimated cost of building these roads was made by the county engineer and county roadmaster.
- K—If you can't trust the county engineer and county roadmaster, who can you trust?
- L—Bonds to be paid off in twenty annual installments beginning with the sixth year after the bonds are issued.
- M—Not over \$100,000 in bonds to become due in any one year.
- N—Bond issue provides the only method for a definite, systematic road program which cannot be changed.
- O—That was the main reason why it was adopted by the committee of thirty-eight and the taxpayers meeting.
- P—Bonding the county to build good roads is the same as a taxpayer borrowing money to improve his home or farm.
- Q—Paying off these bonds is the same as a taxpayer paying off his note except that the county has a much longer time in which to do it.
- R—These bonds are to bear only five per cent interest and cannot under the law be sold for less than par. Can you borrow money for five per cent, or do you have to pay seven or eight?
- S—Would you have a prosperous busi-

ness, a good productive farm or a comfortable home if you had never borrowed money?

T—Were you ever financially ruined by repaying these obligations when you had long time in which to do it?

U—When you borrow money at eight per cent you generally make more than eight per cent on this money don't you?

V—Do you know of a successful business man or farmer who never borrowed money?

W—Money derived from the sale of bonds will be used to improve the condition of every taxpayer in the county.

X—If the bond bill carries, Lane county can expect to advance the same as our sister states of Washington and California have done with their good roads.

Y—Have you a good road by your place already—built by the state or county money?

Z—If not, help to get one at the May election by voting for bonds. If you have a good road, vote for bonds and help the people get good roads that helped you get yours.

The above is respectfully submitted for the purpose of clarifying some misstatements and misunderstandings regarding the bond issue in the hopes of having the matter thoroughly understood.

D. E. YORAN.

Note.—The Sentinel has offered to print letters from those taking either side of the bond issue and has been promised several on the negative side, but the above is the first for which the copy has been furnished. Unless the opposition hurries, it will soon find itself swept away by the energetic campaign being conducted by exponents of the bonds.

Feel Old?

Overwork, worry, anxiety or sorrow undermines strength and health. These causes contribute to kidney trouble, and weak or diseased kidneys make one feel old in middle age.

Foley Kidney Pills

help weak, overworked or diseased kidneys and bladder so that the system is free from waste and poisonous matter that causes one to feel old, tired, languid. They banish backache, rheumatic pains, sore muscles, stiff joints.

Mrs. J. D. Miller, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For many years I suffered with kidney trouble and rheumatism. I had a severe backache and felt miserable and all playing out. I got to a place where I had to do something. After taking two bottles of Foley Kidney Pills I can say my backache is gone, and where I used to lay awake at night with rheumatic pains I can now sleep in comfort and enjoy a good night's rest."

COMING Attractions

at the
REX THEATRE
of Eugene, Oregon

THURSDAY and FRIDAY
April 15-16, Zane Grey's
"Desert Gold"

SATURDAY SPECIAL
April 17 Only
"Overland Red"
With Harry Carey

NEXT MONDAY & TUESDAY, April 19 and 20
WALLACE REID in
"Excuse My Dust"

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, April 21 and 22
"The Confession"

Twice Proven

If you suffer backache, sleepless nights, tired, dull days and distressing urinary disorders, don't experiment. Read this twice-told testimony. It's Cottage Grove evidence—doubly proven.

Mrs. M. Kappelbeck, Birch and J streets, says: "Whenever kidney complaint has troubled me, I have used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results. I am subject to kidney weakness, and I was never able to find any medicine that would really help me until I used Doan's. A short use of this medicine once in a while keeps me free from all kidney complaint."

OVER THREE YEARS LATER Mrs. Kappelbeck said: "My estimation of Doan's Kidney Pills remains unchanged. They have never failed to give me satisfactory results when I have used them."
Price, 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Kappelbeck had. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. a16-23

DENBY TRUCKS

A size for every job
"Factory to User Service"
Investigate these trucks before you buy

Auto Electric and Tire Shop
901 Main Ave.
Phones: Shop, 110; Res., 145-J

DIVIDE.
April 14.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Tonole and family arrived Sunday from New York and will again make this their home.
Mrs. Lee Dugan visited Mrs. George Allaman Tuesday.
Kenneth McReynolds returned Wednesday from southern Oregon.
Mrs. Frank Turner and daughter, Miss Julia, left Monday for a week's visit with relatives at 1 Mo.
Mrs. James Ambrose shopped in Grove Monday.
N. Lewis was a Grove visitor Saturday.
Mrs. L. Brown and grandson, J. Brown, visited in the Grove Friday evening.

Special Prices on Paint

Week of April 17 to 24
To encourage you in cleaning up, painting up and dressing up your premises we will for the week beginning tomorrow, Saturday, April 17, and ending Saturday, April 24, offer our complete stock of paint at greatly reduced prices. Paint for both inside and outside and all sides of the house. Paint up, slied up, and make Cottage Grove look like a regular city.

W. L. DARBY & CO.

EUGENE Tuesday Apr 20 THEATRE

COHAN & HARRIS present
THREE FACES EAST
THE MOST FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY EVER WRITTEN.
THE NEW YORK VIOLET HENING COMPANY WITH

ONE SOLID YEAR IN NEW YORK—SIX MONTHS IN CHICAGO—FOUR MONTHS IN BOSTON
A GRIPPING PLAY OF THE SECRET SERVICE
ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST AND PRODUCTION
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEAT SALE OPENS MONDAY
Orchestra, \$2, \$1.50; Balcony, \$2, \$1.50, \$1; Gallery, 50c—Plus war tax

Plaster Lime Cement

Drain Tile Fire Brick Building Blocks

S. L. Godard

43 SOUTH SIXTH STREET a2-25 PHONE 15-F3

Knowles & Graber

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

Hardware and Furniture

"Here's An Eye-Opener" says the Good Judge

The man who used to chew the old kinds will tell you that it costs him less to use the Real Tobacco Chew.

The rich tobacco taste lasts so much longer. Smaller chews, and you don't need a fresh chew so often.

Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put Up In Two Styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco
W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman Bruhn Company 1107 Broadway, New York City

Our Window This Week

DO you know how they told time in Rome? Where the first watch was made? That seven watches a day was an unbelievable output for a watch factory in 1850? How many watches are turned out in the Ingersoll factories today? Learn the story of time by seeing the exhibit in our window.



Making a Date in the Stone Age

The Modern Pharmacy
Cottage Grove Oregon