

Here is the picture of the man who advertised his business in the Leader last week and made enough money selling Cupid and Waldo Hill flour at nearly cost to enable him to rent a column in The Sentinel.

I have rented this column to advertise the business of J. F. Spray, phone 162, located at the big hole in the wall near the depot; also to advertise anything other people may have to sell. I will give one-half of one column in this paper every week to the people in and near Cottage Grove for their advertising. If you have goats, sheep, horses, cows, chickens, pigs or grain to sell, phone 162 or come in the big hole in the wall and tell me about it. I will try to find you a buyer and it won't cost you anything unless you buy something of me.

If you take The Sentinel, look for the Spray column and see what your neighbors have to sell. If you don't read The Sentinel, go and subscribe for it right away, as this column will be worth the price of the paper. You can see what your neighbors have to sell, you can advertise what you have to sell; and if you have nothing to sell and do not want to buy anything, come right into the big hole in the wall. I would like to buy the recipe of how you live.

This is a square deal proposition. I want people to read about what I have to sell. I expect every reader to get well paid for reading what I have to say, and if anyone is dissatisfied, I invite him to come right down to the big hole in the wall, and I will sell him a sack of Cupid or Waldo Hill flour at cost. Then we will call it square and he can read this column next week for nothing.

J. H. Chambers has slab wood for sale. The reason he can give you good measure is because he bought two new wagons of Spray. Then he buys Waldo Hill flour and loads going and coming.

Eggs for hatching from a splendid winter-laying strain of Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs. Mrs. Kate Sears, box 99, Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Buy a fanning mill. I have the best seed cleaner on the market. Come in and see it when you come to town. Remember Spray at the big hole in the wall.

Ask your neighbor what he saves by using a seed drill. Then come in and I will sell you a drill at prices and terms whereby it will not cost you a dollar. It pays to farm right.

G. H. Tyson has a good, second hand buggy for sale cheap; nearly new; reason for selling, it doesn't fit his small horse, but I think he is stuck on one of my high grade, low bike wheel Studebaker wheel buggies.

Harry Mitchell has a White Orpington cock for sale.

Gentle pony for sale. Frank Fulton. Driving team for sale. Joe Burnett. A pair of coach colts for sale; three years old, gentle and well-mated. J. F. Spray, phone 62.

Second hand wagon for sale. Phone 162.

Eugene Miller has a mare for sale. Weight about 1,300 lbs.

R. H. Kennedy has two Jersey cows for sale.

Buy your feed and flour of Spray. Phone 162.

Dr. Kime has a gentle pony, also harness and buggy for sale. Just the outfit for scary women or children.

Shingles and posts. Phone 162. I deliver free to all parts of town. Spray, phone 162.

Chas. Taylor, the butcher, has a good team for sale.

Order a trial sack of Cupid flour. A

No. 1 hard wheat only \$1.25. I guarantee every sack to be as good as there is in town. Phone 162.

Here is a letter that a late arrival from the middle west allowed me to copy. It contains some good advertising for Oregon:

Cottage Grove, Oregon, Feb. 2, 1912. —Dear Aunt Jane: We are all well and the baby has four teeth. I hope this finds you and Jim and the children well. We got here October 3d. There has been no winter yet. They say they never have any very cold weather here. There has not been any of that cold northeast wind. They say they never have it here. And what do you think! They never have hardly any thunder or lightning here. Ice hasn't frozen thicker than window glass this winter. Will is looking over my shoulder. He says I am what they call a booster out here. That is what they call anyone when they brag on the country, but Will likes it just as well as I do. He says it rains too much, but it is always warm. You know Will always hated to cut wood. Well, it doesn't take half as much wood here and when it rains Will stays in the house and plays with Freddie. Then there is such a good market for everything. Eggs are 25c now. We have 110 hens. We get four dozen eggs a day. Then we have two good cows and sell cream. We sell \$25 worth of cream every month. Will says he is going to get two more cows and keep 200 hens. Then he can make a good living and not be frozen to death. We have bought ten acres two miles east of town. We are building a good little house. When Will gets it finished I wish you would sell out and come out here. You could get a place right close to ours. We gave \$1,500 for our 10 acres. It is a nice, bottom land, all clear and has no timber on it. It is not at all like some told us it would be, all mountains and timber. And what do you think! We don't see any more Indians and cowboys here than we did back there. There are good schools and lots of churches here. Do write soon, and try and sell out and come out here this summer. From your Tilda. Love to all.

I have a few more of those 10-acre tracts that mean a happy home and a good living. J. F. Spray, phone 162.

China Eggs To Be Exhibited. It is a new stunt to exhibit China eggs at an egg show, but that is what the Oregon Agricultural college is going to do. These are not exactly China eggs, but they are imported from China.

A case of two and a half dozens of eggs imported from China have been sent to Prof. James Dryden of the poultry department at the Oregon Agricultural college by the Oregon Pine Export company for exhibition at the big egg show to be held in the stock judging pavilion Feb. 9.

These are the first eggs to arrive here from China in a fresh, perfectly useable condition, previous efforts to import them being utter failures. On this let the Danish method of preserving eggs, a secret process which involves compressing wax or something similar through the pores but not beyond the shell when the eggs are new laid. The importers have tried for three years to find a safe way of bringing in eggs from China, but, owing to the long trip, in which the ship hold undergoes various changes of temperature and is poorly ventilated, all fresh eggs have spoiled before reaching this coast. Other ways of preservation have also failed to give satisfactory results, so the eggs to be exhibited at the show are the first fresh eggs from China in Oregon.

BERNSTORFF OF FRANCE

Ambassador Explains Moroccan Mixup and Defends His Country's Motives.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF, the German ambassador to the United States, in an article in the Outlook discusses the present attitude of France and Germany toward one another, "with special reference to the Moroccan question." He represents Germany as being quite satisfied with the Kongo concessions obtained as the result of the latest Franco-German agreement and insists that at no time was Germany seeking trouble with France by her Moroccan attitude.

The action of the Kaiser's government in dispatching the German cruiser Panther to Agadir and thus creating a situation which amounted at one time to a war scare, is alluded to as a simple necessity. The article follows: "The Moroccan question has passed out of its controversial stage and is now a part of history, so that we are able to look back on it with an impartial spirit and to judge the aims and results of the German government's action with fairness—a fairness which seemed to be sometimes lacking during the heat of the discussions.

"It is well known that until 1904 England and France were contending with each other for supremacy in Morocco. Then followed the Anglo-French agreement of April, 1904, and in the fall of the same year a French banking syndicate contracted a new large loan with Morocco. Privileges of such importance were granted to this group of banks that the eventual fate of the Sultan's empire seemed to be decided. Germany, however, intervened. The emperor visited Tangier, and a few months later the conference of Algeiras was held. In fair words it proclaimed the independence of Morocco and the sovereignty of the Sultan. It also created a multitude of provisions and stipulated the 'open door' in Morocco. At the same time, however, police powers were granted to France and Spain in eight open Moroccan ports, and, furthermore, the treaty concerning the above mentioned loan was ratified with certain amendments. Above all, owing to the long Algerian border line, the conference could not prevent French influence in Morocco from continuing and even increasing. On account of the wholly unsettled and untenable conditions in Morocco—which it is no use denying—opportunities for the exertion of French influence could not long be wanting. In fact, the occupation of Ujda and the bombardment as well as the occupation of Casablanca soon followed.

"All this could have been prevented only if Germany had been inclined to restore order in Morocco and first to go to war, as would have been inevitable, with the powers hostile to such an act on her part. The course of events will always prove to be more powerful than the most perfectly worded treaty provisions, and the Algeiras act could not expect to alter the fact that Morocco and her inhabitants no longer in themselves possessed the strength to reorganize their country. Some enthusiasts believed that Mulai Hafid would be able to perform this task, but they soon had to recognize that, notwithstanding his skill and ability as a statesman, he did not have the power to bring about the necessary changes without foreign assistance.

"For the German government there was therefore only one way open to protect German commercial interests in Morocco—viz, by securing France's protection of these interests. This result was achieved by the Morocco agreement of Feb. 9, 1909, which expressly mentioned the Algeiras act as its basis. Clearly the object of this agreement could only be to delay French advance in Morocco as long as possible, so that German traders, farmers and manufacturers were in the meanwhile under this same French protection, guaranteed by treaty, able to consolidate their interests in Morocco to such a degree that a French protectorate could not destroy them. No one who knew the conditions in Morocco as they really were and not as one perhaps wished them to be could entertain the slightest doubt that a French protectorate must in the course of time be established.

"This would have been considered the natural course of events had the aspect of affairs not suddenly changed when M. Pichon retired from the French foreign office and was replaced by M. Cruppi. It seems that colonial fanatics who could not await the ripening of the Moroccan fruit took advantage of this change to obtain the consent of the new minister of foreign affairs for the expedition to Fez. The pretended danger of the military mission and of the European colony in consequence of the rebellion of tribes in the neighborhood of Fez formed a welcome pretext. The capital was reached, and military posts were established.

"During all this time semiofficial German newspapers had constantly reiterated that, according to communications received in Germany, the Europeans in Fez were not at all in danger. When these hints proved to be

ON ATTITUDE AND GERMANY

Not Seeking Trouble In Agadir Crisis—Kongo Concessions Satisfactory.

of no effect the North German Gazette on April 30, 1911, addressed a new warning to France which could not be misunderstood, declaring that a Sultan, governing with the aid of France, no longer represented the sovereign Sultan as defined by the Algeiras act and that Germany therefore would be entitled to resume her former freedom of action. This warning was not heeded. Events took their course, and it was soon clear that the south of Morocco would also be drawn into the growing unrest. In this case the security of the Europeans living there—among them many Germans—might indeed have been in danger, since there were no French troops in the south and no forces of the Sultan which could be counted on. At any rate, several German firms feared that their interests and their officials were in danger and during the month of June asked the German government for protection. As a consequence the German cruiser Panther was sent to Agadir.

"The French newspapers published during those days prove that after having been startled at first French public opinion very soon perfectly understood the meaning of this step. For any one who had followed the course of the Moroccan question it was inconceivable that Germany should suddenly wish to conquer Moroccan territory. Even during the most critical moments of the whole affair Germany had always emphatically declared that she pursued only economic interests in Morocco, and this with good reason. For Germany the occupation of some part of Morocco—apart from the war which no doubt would have ensued—could mean nothing else than a long and continual display of military force perfectly out of proportion to the possible gain. The friendship of the Moroccans for Germany naturally would have turned into enmity as soon as she followed the example of France and took up the role of an aggressor. It is only necessary to glance at the map and to look at the sea route from Wilhelmshaven, in Germany, to Morocco by way of the British Isles to understand what it would have meant for Germany to send a large military force to Morocco.

"As already stated, the attitude of Germany was soon understood in Paris. The error of the expedition to Fez having been made, there was nothing left but to bear the consequences and pay dearly for what otherwise in the course of time might have been obtained without any sacrifice whatever.

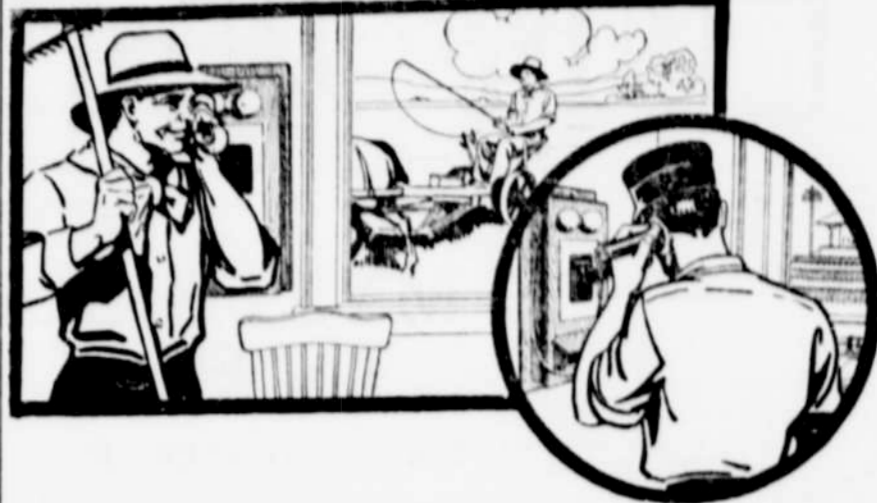
"There could be no doubt what price Germany would ask. "On the one hand, increased and precise guarantees for the maintenance of the open door in Morocco, which would enable Germans to settle and do business in Morocco in spite of a French protectorate.

"On the other hand, a compensation in the form of colonial territory, which had already often enough been mentioned during the earlier phases of the Morocco affair. Frequently the desire had been expressed in Germany that such a step should be taken. The government, however, had hesitated, hoping that the independence of Morocco might be maintained. This hope was now destroyed by the force of events, and Germany must be considered lucky for having been able to return to the idea of compensation.

"It is well known that from the beginning this compensation was desired in the French Kongo in order to unite as much as possible the adjoining German colonies on the western coast of Africa were it only by forming an economic unity through the establishment of appropriate trade routes. This goal was reached by the recent Morocco agreement between France and Germany, which gave the latter power access to the Kongo and the Ubanghi.

"Although, of course, opinions may differ about the value of the territory ceded to Germany, it is evident that German commerce and industry, German miners and farmers, have obtained valuable guarantees for their interests in Morocco. The agreement furnishes a powerful instrument in the hands of the German government, enabling it permanently to protect German interests in spite of all contrary efforts. A careful reading of the text of the agreement will be convincing in this respect. The explicit prohibition of differential treatment of goods imported by foreign countries, which is of equal benefit to all nations, including the United States; the severe rules for controlling this; the possibility of an appeal to a clearly defined system of arbitration with regard to claims against Moroccan and French authorities; the possibility of the construction of private railways without public competition and their administration by private boards—all these provisions of the agreement cannot be too highly valued.

"On the whole, it can therefore be said that the negotiations conducted under the moral pressure of the sending of the Panther to Agadir led to a satisfactory result for Germany, because she avoided chasing phantoms and tried only to reach a goal which it was possible for her to attain."



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REGENE OF A

Strange W Time E

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"George, for h child will be lost George turned white with fear. "Oh, George!" This was all terror stricken up against shot raw recruit at n a spring and das

The act of his needed to enable master a consti had not reached her husband dar cry "Go back!" the fire and smo tween him and not burned mo suffocated by the else ever knew sought, knowi bring the child o come, he cried to "Go below the Ida ran down blanket by the v found several n attracted by the ment George th Without a word the blanket, and safely into it.

As soon as G that his son was member the fear alyzed him. It shame he felt o one iden filled h the stain. "Jump!" cried the blanket undr George sat dow took a pipe and his pocket, puff and began to fil were no fire.

"Jump!" repeat roof may fall at "I'm going bac he said doggedly "If you do you "Then I'll be a He turned fr hearing the agon bent over the all him told him th vindicate himself remembered that would be left to herself and the into the blanket.

From that mon became an indy made his family bla