

The Cottage Grove Sentinel

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WITH PLENTY OF BACKBONE
BEDE & GRANT, Publishers ELBERT BEDE, Editor

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The Girl I Left Behind Me

OLD SONG

The dames of France are fond and free,
And Flemish lips are willing;
And soft the maids of Italy,
And Spanish eyes are thrilling.
Still though I bask beneath their smile
Their charms all fail to bind me.
And my heart falls back to Erin's Isle
To the girl I left behind me.

For she's fair as Shannon's side,
And purer than its water,
But she refused to be my bride,
Though many a year I sought her.
Yet since to France I sailed away,
Her letters oft remind me
That I would never to gainsay
The girl I left behind me.

She says: "My own dear love, come home,
My friends are rich and many,
Or else abroad with you I'll roam;
A soldier stout as any;
If you'll not come, nor let me go,
I'll think you have resigned me."
My heart nigh broke when I answered "No"
To the girl I left behind me.

For never shall my true love brave
A life of war and toiling,
And never as a skulking slave
I'll tread my native soil on;
But were it free or to be freed,
The battle close would find me
To Ireland bound nor message need
From the girl I left behind me.

WARWICK OF DEMOCRACY

William Jennings Bryan, thrice defeated candidate for the presidency; his 16 to 1 theory as dead as a salt mackerel; all his good reforms stolen by Roosevelt, and his bad ones laid up against him; the man of whom during his first campaign it was predicted that after the campaign should be over he would have to fall out of a six-story window to get his name in the papers—this is the man who stands before the American people as the most dominant figure in politics today—the great commoner—the Warwick of Democracy.

What a contrast is Bryan's domination of the Democratic convention compared to Roosevelt's attempted domination of the Republican convention.

Roosevelt went into the convention like a fighting mad man, ready to slug 'em and drag 'em out, as he himself vociferated at every opportunity. By calling men crooks, cutthroats, blackguards, thieves and rascals he attempted to force them into doing his will, the penalty for not so performing being the immediate disruption of the party of whom he asked—yea, demanded in his usual receptive manner—its nomination for the presidency.

Contrast such actions with the dignified, yet forceful attitude of Bryan—cool, calm, no blood and thunder, demanding nothing but the purging of the party from the influence of tainted wealth.

Roosevelt demanded everything for himself or disruption of the party—he got nothing.

Bryan asked nothing for himself, although the nomination might easily have been his—he got everything he wanted.

When you compare the work and results of the two men, do not forget that 16 years ago Bryan was declared the most dangerous man of his day. If eight years ago he had advocated the things Teddy now advocates he would have been denounced by this self same Teddy as an anarchist and fiend incarnate.

The secret of the success of this prince of politicians, this president maker, is undoubtedly his rugged honesty and sincerity, his practice

of what he preaches, his lack of hypocrisy and cant, his lack of egotism and his unselfishness.

The secret of his present popularity with members of both parties is probably the fact that he is not a candidate before either one.

THE POOR NEWSPAPERMAN

The country newspaperman has in bygone years been looked upon as an object of charity. His work has been looked upon as necessary, but remuneration as optional. His worth to the community has been recognized but payment for same deemed hardly compulsory.

The editor with the patched trousers is still famous in history, the unwashed office towel still furnishes a bit of pleasantries now and then and the picture of pumpkins, potatoes, chickens and razor back pigs received on subscription has not faded from the minds of newspaper patrons.

And whose fault was all this? Why, the fault of the newspaperman himself. As long as the newspapermen themselves did business on a charitable basis, others could hardly be blamed for considering the business on the same basis.

As soon as newspapermen began to running their papers like any other business, the charity idea of the country newspaperman began to change—and there are now communities where the merchants and business men do not consider it presumptuous for the editor to demand cash for his services the first of every month.

That this condition does not prevail everywhere is evidenced by the following recent clipping from the Wayne County (Ill.) Press.

Any farm product brought to the editor on subscription will be appreciated. Such as apples, peaches, pears, tomatoes, green or ripe, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, turnips, green beans for canning, soup beans, cucumbers, beets, onions, cabbages, meat, butter lard, flour, corn or wood. In fact, anything of use to a family.

The newspaper will not take its proper position in the commercial life of the world as long as there are men in it cheapening the business by such tactics as this Wayne County editor, and there are still a lot of them in the business.

The newspaper is one of the most important factors in the up-building of any community and there is no reason why it should not emerge from the blight put upon it by men in the business. The business should be purged of editors like the Illinois one quoted. The newspaper should be on as high a plane as any business.

TEDDY UP AGAINST IT

LaFollette pulled a good one off on Roosevelt when he asked him, as the great exponent of the square deal and the only living trust buster out of captivity, to give an accounting of the various sources of his recent princely campaign fund.

When LaFollette made public a statement of his campaign receipts during the Ohio primary contest he called upon Roosevelt to do likewise. There has been no response. In a printed declaration he asks Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for the second time to publish his expense account or else a "candid statement of his reasons for thus spurning one of the basic principles of public morality and political decency."

LaFollette says in part: "Big business, with big money, derived from unfair privileges, is ever in politics and ever is ready to place its funds back of a likely winner who either is subservient, in the sense that a chisel is subservient to the head of the carpenter, or serviceable to the extent that he is 'harmless' in performance.

Special privilege puts money into political campaigns by way of investment. For such investments it demands substantial rewards. It is to protect the public interest from rewards such as these, conceived in twilight and consummated in secret, that the people demand publicity of campaign contributions.

Theodore Roosevelt entered the contest for the Presidential nomination as a progressive. He made a strenuous campaign for votes and a noisy scramble for Southern delegates on the ground that he represented progressive doctrine. In this fight he had the backing of the steel trust and the harvester trust.

Financial giants like Perkins, Hanna and Munsey contributed to his cause. His campaign was characterized by a riotous expenditure of money. Yet he has made no public accounting. He has not taken the American people into his confidence. He has ignored the progressive principle of publicity.

If Teddy refuses to give the accounting asked for by Fighting Bob, he acknowledges the truth charges made against him. To give the accounting asked for would only prove the charges—so Terrible Teddy is up against it either way.

Good Books.

The library offers the advantages of good society to many who could not otherwise enjoy them. This is one of the most important influences that tell on individual character. A man is not only known by the company he keeps, but to a great extent he is made or unmade by his associates. A great part of what we learn and much of what we are absorbed unconsciously from our environments.

Now books are written—at least the good books—by men and women of the better sort. They are people of marked intelligence and refinement. They have just views of truth and duty and are able to reveal to us many secrets respecting the life that is being lived around us. They are interpreters and guides in all lines of human activity and service. If then we can bring all these choice spirits by their books into our village and introduce them to our children and our neighbors even to the poorest, and let them talk to all who will listen, we have done something, we have done much to raise the tone of general intelligence and refinement.

Here is the great opportunity to reach the homes of the poor and the careless and even of the baser sort with new light. The books will interest and meet the craving for knowledge which everybody has, and then will come into confidential relations with many a reader, starting new trains of thought, suggesting new ideas, offering sympathy and kindling faith. The friendless will gain friends and these friends will do them good.

In such ways, this institution, the public library, is calculated to enlarge and enrich the community's life.—WILLIAM R. EASTMAN.

The system of free public libraries now being established in this country is the most important development of modern times. The library is a center from which radiates an ever widening influence for the enlightenment, the uplift, the advancement of the community.—WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Things We Think

Things others think, and what we think of the things others think.

A love that builds the morning fires is of about the right temperature to suit any bride.

Of course there may be no connection or significance, but we often think it a peculiar coincidence that so many men who wear chin whiskers have wives who insist on buying their neckties for them.

To keep the dust off your merchandise, use printers' ink—then it will not be on your shelves long enough to gather dust.

We may think that we live in the most progressive age of history, but our ancestors managed to get ahead of us.

A boy at home is worth two running the streets.

A college education harms no one who is willing to learn something afterwards.

Public sentiment can raise a man to the highest pinnacle of fame in a day and cast him off his high perch in a second.

Wives shouldn't expect their hubbies to be very sociable on an evening after they have been to a foot ball game and hollered their heads off.

The married man who gets caught sewing on his own buttons feels small enough to slip through the needle's eye without greasing the sides or reholving the thread.

A person who sacrifices himself to leave the fruits of his toil to posterity, is making two mistakes. He is not getting the enjoyments of life that he is entitled to and would appreciate and is giving them to those not entitled to them and who can not fully appreciate them.

An apostle of painless dentistry now accompanies his bill with an anesthetic.

The man who succeeds is the one who directs the energies of those who can't succeed by themselves.

Virgil: Envy, like flame, blackens that which is above it and which it can not reach.

An exchange speaks of a prima donna with her singing halo on her. Wonder if she used it for a hobble?

If you're looking for trouble, inherit some money when there are a dozen other relatives expecting some of it.

If you are planning on doing something mean just put it off until tomorrow. You know tomorrow never comes.

Wonder if the fellow who told his best girl that she was the apple of his eye found out that there wasn't any core?

The young man or young woman with a pleasant, happy face gets on the pay roll twice as often as the sour-faced one.

The way some New York women are having their bust pictures taken, they certainly look as if they were in the social swim.

A man is not as bad as his wife thinks he was before he came under her influence, nor half as good as she thinks she has made him.

We are not so much different from our forefathers who burned witches at the stake. We skin politicians at the poll and roast 'em to a fare-you-well.

When you see a man going down hill don't put stumbling blocks in his road and then try to make folks believe you are endeavoring to head him off.

A California man 102 years of age defends the use of tobacco and says he has always chewed and smoked. He'll find that he can't keep up such habits much longer.

No one will ever be able to make the precious metals out of the baser ones, and literary treasures will never originate in the mind devoted to base and sordid thoughts.

A down east dairyman is trying the experiment of having his cows milked to the accompaniment of a phonograph. It's funny that the pure food department allows such goin's-on.

It is claimed that of every 1,000 people 80 are blind by nature. Of the balance 200 are blind partisans, 800 can't see their own faults and the remaining 100 don't use their eyes.

Two friends met on the street. One owed the other \$20. The creditor remarked to the other, "You look well." "Yes," his friend replied, "a fellow has to find you when he's got something coming."

A daily dispatch speaks of an Irishman who has made an unusual success of farming in Dakota. We presume the importance of this item is that it tends to prove that there are some Irishmen not serving on the police force.

Class Rates to Valley Reduced.
Class freight rates from the Missouri river and points east, to destinations in the Willamette valley through Portland, Oregon, have been held by the interstate commerce commission to be unreasonable. Reductions averaging approximately 12 per cent have been ordered.



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HOW TO MAKE JELLY

Ways to Prevent Candying and Other Faults Shown by O. A. C. Girl in Article.

How to avoid "candyng" and make jelly "jell," is told in an article written by Miss Margaret McCall of Albany, a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College department of domestic science, in the last number of "The Oregon Countryman," published by the students.

The most common disappointments in jelly making are failure of the jelly to harden, and the candyng of the jelly," says Miss McCall. "Jelly is made by combining sugar and fruit juice and heating to the boiling point for a short time. The ability of the fruit to form jelly is owing to a substance called pectin, present in all fruit when ripe or nearly so. Pectin is similar to starch, and it is the action of the pectin and the acid in the fruit which causes it to gelatinize.

Fruit for jelly should be selected carefully, being not overripe, so that the pectin is at its best. It should be freshly picked and free as possible from defects. Any defective part should be removed. An acid fruit is usually preferable for jelly. Some acid fruits, however, are deficient in pectin, and thus difficult to make into jelly. This trouble may be overcome by adding fruit juice containing a large amount of pectin. The flavor will be modified, but in many cases the result is a very good jelly.

Some of the most desirable fruits for jelly making are currants, blackberries, raspberries, loganberries, apples, grapes, quinces, peaches and crabapples. Juicy fruits, such as currants and berries, should be gathered after a rain on account of the large amount of moisture they have absorbed. They should, for the same reason, be washed as quickly as possible.

They may be put in the preserving kettle after washing, crushed slightly with a wooden spoon and heated slowly, while they are stirred at frequent intervals. When the fruit is hot it should be crushed thoroughly with a wooden vegetable masher. It should then be strained through a double thickness of cheesecloth, placed over a wire strainer which is over a large bowl. It should drain as long as the juice will drip, and pressure should not be used. The clear juice may be used at once, or

may be strained through a flannel bag before use.

"When the juice has been measured into a clean preserving kettle, a pint of granulated sugar should be added for every pint of juice and stirred until dissolved. When it has been put on the fire and brought to a boil, it should be drawn back and skimmed. This should be repeated twice before pouring the liquid in hot, sterilized jelly glasses. These should be put near a sunny window in a room free from dust. The glasses should be covered with cheesecloth until the jelly has set.

"Large fruits, such as the apple, must be boiled in water until soft, and the liquid strained from the pulp before making the jelly. The heating of the fruit juice and sugar to the boiling point serves three purposes: to sterilize the material completely; to concentrate it to the proper consistency, and to invert, by the combined action of temperature and free acids, a large quantity of cane sugar, preventing the jelly from granulating.

"Precautions to be observed in jelly making are: Do not use iron or tin utensils; the fruit acids attack these metals and give a bad color to the finished product, and affects the taste; the kettle should be porcelain lined or enameled, or of aluminum. Do not cook the fruit juice and sugar too long or the pectin will lose its gelatinizing power. Do not add too great a proportion of sugar or the jelly will crystallize. Hard boiling may also cause crystallization. Jellies should be covered as soon as they have set to prevent the growth of molds and bacteria and to prevent evaporation. They may be covered by a quarter-inch coat of sterilized paraffin. When removed from the glass the jelly should be firm but not tough. It should preserve its angles when cut, and should have a good color and a distinctive flavor of the juice used."

Gridiron of Electric Roads.

A gridiron of electric roads throughout the most fertile parts of the Willamette Valley, costing \$8,000,000, is announced by the Southern Pacific, Yamhill, McMinnville, Corvallis, Astoria, Eugene, Molalla, Salem, Falls City, Canby, Aurora, Lebanon, and many other points are to be reached by this new system of roads, which will develop the country reached as nothing else can. With these big improvements going on and the biggest step in its history to be harvested the state has nothing to fear from the usual blighting effects on business of presidential year.

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