

Garments
Price of Materials
Dresses
Tan, blue, helle, white, navy, black and white, white scalloped and embroidered Dutch collars of white tulle and corduroy, crocheted trims.
18, 20 years—\$4, \$6, \$8
\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$2.75

Children's and Misses' Dresses
White materials, lace and broderie trimmed. 2 to 12 yrs.
50c, 75c, 95c, \$1.25, \$1.75

Gingham and Percale Dresses
In solid colors and stripes, with Dutch collars, 2 to 14 yrs, at
50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25

Linon crash, natural color, Norfolk style, kilt skirt, red and Dutch collar, 6, 8, and 12 years, at
\$1.25

Pure linen dresses, white and natural colors, elaborately trimmed, at
\$3.50

WOODS CO.
Are Better

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Popular Song Hits
Collections of 10c Music.

Columbia
Gramophones
Records and Supplies
Orders a Specialty

C HOUSE
EUGON
is gauged by the number of homes more than a quarter of a century.

gation
very sale that we make an obligation to the buyer. We feel responsible for what we sell, and do a sale completed with entire satisfaction with

of our store is payable to the patrons of our department. We guarantee fitting, most stylish corsets.

we sell *Henderson* corsets. We have found that we figure, large, average sizes these popular priced corsets. Our obligation is easily met whenever a *Henderson* corset is worn, for we know that the longer she wears these corsets the more comfortable and because of the extra good styles is here for you

indow

FACE CO.
Better

can be accurately measured. The Sentinel is willing to be



ADVERTISING SALE!

OREGON WOOLEN MILLS SUITS

Up to June First, we offer you your unrestricted pick and choice of any "Oregon Woolen Mills" Suit in the store which we had made to sell for \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00, for

These Suits are made from cloth woven by the mills at Salem and Eugene. The wool for the cloth being sheared from the backs of Oregon Sheep. They are guaranteed by us to give long wear and hard service. Should any suit, purchased of us, fail to give entire satisfactory wear, we will within one year of date



of purchase, replace same with a new suit or refund your money. The range of patterns and sizes are complete. All the season's latest colorings of Grays, Browns, Tans and fancy mixtures, sizes 33 to 46, in regular and stout models. It will pay you to come in and look them over while the assortment is complete. Do it now

THE OREGON WOOLEN MILLS STORE

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THE REGISTRAR :: University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

Popular Talks on Law

THE UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN.

By WALTER K. TOWERS, A.B., J.D., of the Michigan Bar

The wide publicity given to the proposal of the commonwealth of California to bar the Japanese from ownership of real estate in that state, the ineffectual protests of the executive heads of the United States and Japan, brings before us the complex form of our government. We all know that there is a national government and a state government. We have been told that the United States is supreme—matter that is not altogether clear to most of us. How is it that the state of California may pass a law denying to Japanese the right to own land within the state when the national government may have (though we have no evidence that congress has) entirely different wishes about the matter?

The field of government is divided between the United States and the state. The United States has the power given under the constitution which we have read and re-read as it appears in the back of school histories. The powers and capabilities given the United States under that wonderful document are the only powers it possesses. It has no others. It has no natural, inherent powers. Congress may legislate only concerning the matters of which the constitution gives the national government control. The federal courts have jurisdiction only of questions involving the United States constitution, its laws, or treaties. The constitution gives to the United States the entire treaty-making power and bars the individual states from the realm of international relations.

As to all matters which the federal government does not exclusively control under the constitution, the state has complete and sovereign powers. The state is possessed of all the powers of government not denied it by the federal constitution. Thus we have two governments, each supreme within its sphere. When the two authorities come into conflict the state authority must yield, for the federal power is supreme insofar as it reaches. But in matters of which the federal government is given no control under the constitution, the state's power is complete. Generally the state has complete power to regulate its internal affairs. And so it is that we find the

eral law. When the state says that "aliens ineligible for citizenship" may not own land it takes advantage of the distinction in the federal law and it means that members of all but the white and black races are barred. Other states than California already have such measures. The alien land law of Washington provides that "any alien, except such as by the laws of the United States are incapable of becoming citizens of the United States may acquire and hold land," etc. The state of Arizona in 1912 enacted that "no person not eligible to become a citizen of the United States shall acquire title to any land or real property," etc. Other states restrict all aliens, generally. The federal constitution contains a provision which prevents a state from barring the citizens of other states within the United States, for that document requires that there be no discrimination against citizens of other states within the United States.

The Webb Act, which California substituted for the measure earlier proposed, drops the phrase "ineligible to citizenship" yet preserves the same distinction and arrives at the same end in very much the same way, still relying upon the discriminations made by the federal law of citizenship. Under it all aliens eligible to citizenship may acquire and hold land in the same manner as citizens of the United States. All other aliens may acquire and hold land "in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject."

Fortunately for California's purpose of barring Orientals from ownership of land, the existing treaty with Japan does not extend to Japanese the right to own agricultural land. Under the terms of the treaty Japanese subjects are permitted to own "houses and land for residential purposes, factories, manufactories and shops." Another clause permits them to "lease lands for residential and commercial purposes." But the treaty does not extend to them the right of acquiring farming land within the United States and so the state of California is not required, by law, to give them any greater powers.

This is how California may pass a law that affects the relations of the entire country with a foreign nation, without the consent of the whole. (Copyright, 1913, by Walter K. Towers.)

AN ARCTIC ADVENTURE.

Nansen's Daring and Perilous Swim For His Drifting Boats.

Among the perilous adventures of the Nansen arctic expedition was the narrow escape of Nansen and Johansen on their return trip to the Fram after their unsuccessful dash for the pole. After many months of hardship a narrow channel opened in the ice, and they launched the two light kaiaaks that they had carried on their sledges for more than a year. A few days afterward disaster nearly put an end to the expedition. The incident is related in "The Siege and Conquest of the North Pole," by Mr. George Bryce.

In the evening their legs felt stiff with sitting in the kaiaaks all day, and they landed on the edge of the ice so that they might stretch them a little. After the kaiaaks, which were lashed together, had been moored by means of one of the braces they ascended a hummock close by and had been standing there only a moment when Johansen raised the cry that the kaiaaks were adrift.

They ran to the edge of the ice, but the boats were already a little way off and were drifting quickly. The position was a terrible one, for all they possessed was on board. Nansen at once threw off some of his clothing, handed his watch to Johansen and sprang into the icy water. He knew that if the boats were lost it meant death to him and his companion. At first it seemed more than doubtful whether he could manage to regain them. When he got tired he turned over and swam on his back. At length he gained a little and redoubled his exertions.

By this time Nansen felt his limbs stiffening and losing all feeling. His strokes became more and more feeble, but the distance from the kaiaaks became shorter, and at last he was able to grasp a snowshoe that lay across the sterns. He now tried to pull himself up, but his body was so stiff with cold that he could not do so. After a little he managed to swing one leg up to the edge of the sledge that was lashed to the deck and then raised the rest of his body. They were saved!

With some difficulty he paddled the kaiaaks back to Johansen, who admitted that these were the worst moments he had ever lived through. Johansen now pulled off Nansen's wet clothes, put on the few dry ones he had in reserve, spread the sleeping bag upon the ice and covered Nansen with the sail and everything he could find to keep out the cold. The next day Nansen was all right again, and in the evening they pressed forward once more on the march that finally brought them out of the arctic.

Thus, generally speaking, only members of the European races may become citizens of the United States. The courts do not view the Jap as a white man. The son of a German father and a Japanese mother was recently denied the right of citizenship. Chinese, Filipinos and members of other of the yellow or brown races have repeatedly been denied citizenship under the federal law.

"House for Sale" signs at The Sentinel office.

Everything you can mention is in The Sentinel.