

# ARCADE SUNDAY

Afternoon and Evening, October 26

Thomas & Baumann Present the Motion Pictures

1913-14 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

7,000  
FEET

## ROUND-UP

7 Reels of Thrills  
Action and Fun  
GREATEST EVER

Over 200 Cowboys and Cowgirls

Sunday, Oct. 26 Admission 25c-15c

What do you want anyway? A Sentinel classified ad. will get it for you. What do you want? Anyway a Sentinel classified ad. will get it for you.

I have just enough time to make  
that Suit for you

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BOHLMAN :: The TAILOR

Every patron of The Sentinel is helping to give Cottage Grove what eminent authority has stated to be the best country weekly on the coast.

**STERLING FEED CO.**  
D. STERLING, MANAGER

Wheat, Oats, Grain, Hay,  
Mill Feed—Shorts, Bran,  
Vetch Seed, Chopped Oats,  
Oil Meal, Grass Seed—all  
kinds constantly on hand.  
Poultry Feeds and Supplies.

**FLOUR—Hard Wheat Brands:**  
Olympic and Pure White  
Every sack Guaranteed.

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White Star.

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ALL CITY ORDERS DELIVERED

Within a 15 mile circle around IMPERIAL there are now several hundred prosperous farmers raising enormous crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, vegetables, etc. Poultry raising is also highly successful. Three large stock ranches, owning several thousand horses and cattle are also in this circle. IMPERIAL is now the trading point and will soon be the shipping point (the railroads are now building) for the products from thousands of acres surrounding it.

### Popular Talks on Law THE TEACHER'S AUTHORITY

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

Every child who goes to school, and every parent who has a child in school is interested in the extent to which a teacher may control the conduct of the pupils both in and out of school. It is well settled that within the school room the authority of the teacher is supreme. In the understanding of the law the teacher has been delegated the parent's authority to exercise while the child is in his care.

The teacher has a right to maintain discipline and enforce proper rules. In doing this, the teacher may resort to physical punishment, unless forbidden by statute, as in New Jersey, or by the rules of his superiors. But the punishment which the teacher may administer must be reasonable, and if it amounts to unreasonable and unnecessary violence the teacher is liable to the injured pupil in an action for assault and battery.

While the pupil is within the school the authority of the teacher is complete, and in all ordinary cases, exclusive. The irate parent may not interfere between teacher and pupil so long as the latter is within the school.

The question frequently arises as to the authority of the teacher while the pupil is either on the way to school or on the way home from school. Generally speaking, both teacher and parent have authority over the child during this period, the teacher's authority being considered necessary for the maintenance of school discipline. Not all states, however, recognize this rule.

For instance, New York takes the position that the teacher's authority does not extend beyond the school building and grounds. The majority of the states, however, follow the general rule stated above, and in not a few states, as California, Pennsylvania, Washington, Virginia, New Jersey, etc., the teacher is given this authority by state law.

In one recent case the teacher caned one of his pupils for fighting on the way to school. An action was brought against the teacher and it was strongly urged that he had exceeded his authority in punishing for an act committed away from the school premises. The

judges took the following view of the matter:

"The power of the school master to punish a pupil is not limited to acts which take place within the four walls of the school premises. His authority over the pupil is an authority delegated to him by the parent and, though it would not extend to the conduct of a pupil while under his parent's roof, when the parental authority would be resumed, it must extend to the conduct of the pupil on his way to and from school.

"Very grave consequences would result if it were held that the parent's authority was exclusive up to the door of the school; and that then, and only then, the master's authority commenced. It cannot be that such duty or power ceases the moment that the pupil leaves school for home. Parents do contemplate such an exercise of authority by the school master. The principle shows that the authority delegated to the schoolmaster is not limited to the four walls of the school."

Generally speaking, after the pupil has arrived home he is entirely within the control of his parents and the teacher has no control over his acts and may not punish him for anything he may do while entirely within his parent's control. Certain exceptions to this rule are recognized, as an early Vermont case shows.

One evening the pupil was driving home his father's cows, together with other pupils. They passed the teacher's home, and the boy called him "Old Jack Seaver." The next morning when school opened Seaver reprimanded the boy for the insulting language and then whipped him. The boy brought action for assault and battery.

The court then said: "There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the supervision and control of the master over the scholars extend from the time he leaves home to go to school until he returns home from school. When the child has returned home to his parent's control, then the parental authority is resumed, and the control of the teacher ceases; and then for all ordinary acts of misbehavior the parent alone has power to punish. It is not

misbehavior generally, or toward other persons, or even toward the master in matters in no way connected with or affecting the school. For, as to such misconduct committed by the child after his return home from school, we think the parents, and they alone, have power of punishment. But when the offense has a direct and immediate tendency to injure the school and bring the master's authority into contempt, as in this case when done in the presence of other scholars and of the master, and with a design to insult him, we think he has the right to punish the scholar for such acts if he comes again to school."

The right of expulsion or suspension is generally in the school board, which may inflict either of these punishments for breaches of the reasonable rules of the school. Continued absence without excuse, insubordination, and disobedience are familiar and proper causes of expulsion and suspension. But these punishments may not be lawfully imposed arbitrarily and without proper reason, nor for the breach of unreasonable and unnecessary rules.

It has been held that a teacher or school board has no right to forbid a student to attend a social party after hours. The school authorities have been supported by the courts, however, in their war upon fraternities, sororities and other secret societies connected with the school.

Where these organizations have a tendency to interfere with school discipline and scholarship, it is held that the school board may forbid pupils belonging to them, even though they secure the consent of their parents and the organizations meet outside of the school premises and after school hours. School boards may also forbid pupils to engage in athletic sports under the auspices of the school or under the school name.

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#### Receives Canal Zone Medal

A. L. Zacharias received last week the beautiful bronze medal awarded by the United States government for two years' continuous service on the Panama Canal. On the face of the medal is the likeness of Theodore Roosevelt in relief. Below this is engraved the name of the recipient and encircling the edge are the words, "For two years' continuous service on the Panama Canal." On the reverse is a picture of a portion of the canal in relief with the motto: "The Land Divided,

the World United." It also bears the inscription: "Presented by the president of the United States, No. 5710-1910-1912." The medal was made at the United States mint at Philadelphia. Mr. Zacharias served two and a half years in the Canal Zone.

#### Blue Mountain.

Oct. 22.—(Special to The Sentinel.)—S. K. Lewis hauled lumber from the Grove Friday.

R. W. Ward was in Cottage Grove Friday.

A number of young people attended the party at the Hewitt home at Walden Saturday evening.

Gladys and Clara LaDow and Irwin Whippis went to Dorena Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. McQuire, Mr. and Mrs. Finley Whippis, Mrs. J. M. Fix and Miss Edith Landwehr attended church at Dorena Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Palmer who had been visiting at John Palmer's returned to Roseburg Monday.

Carl Rozine went to Portland Tuesday.

John Allen was in the Grove Tuesday.

Mrs. John Barker of Cottage Grove is the guest of Mrs. John Palmer this week.

#### SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County.

Ora G. Warner, Plaintiff, vs. A. G. Warner, Defendant.

To A. G. Warner, the above-named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby notified and required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled court and cause, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as herein required, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's said complaint, which is for a decree of said court, forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and the defendant; for the care and custody of the minor child of plaintiff and defendant, viz: Oren A. Warner, aged about three years and ten months, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is published once a week for six successive and consecutive weeks, in The Sentinel, a newspaper of general circulation, published at Cottage Grove, in Lane County, Oregon, by order of Hon. L. T. Harris, Judge of the above entitled court, made on the 17th day of October, 1913.

The first publication of this summons is on the 22nd day of October, 1913, and the last publication thereof will be made on the 3rd day of December, 1913.

J. S. MEDLEY,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Corn Flakes and Post Toasties, 3 packages  
for \$1.50 quality  
Now 25c  
Puffed Wheat and Shredded Wheat, two packages

Men's wool Shirts and Drawers.  
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Prices Slashed Right and Left in this Department

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Oregon all wool suitings, 30 in. wide. Light blue, navy, tan, dark green and gray.  
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