

The Cottage Grove Sentinel

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

A first-class publication entered at Cottage Grove as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Six Months......50 Single Copies......5c
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Display 25 cents per inch, 15 per cent discount on contracts; reading notice ads., 10 cents per line; legal notices, 6 cents per line; surrounded ads., 35 cents per inch. Classified ads., 6 cents per line each insertion. Cards of Thanks and Resolutions, 6 cents per line.

BUSINESS OFFICE: :: :: :: 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

Wednesday, March 18, 1914.

Be Sure to Get Stop Over
at Cottage Grove.



Be Sure to Get Stop Over
at Cottage Grove.

EVERYWHERE EXCEPT IN PRINT.

They're teaching Willie sex hygiene and Elsie's learning, too,
How people may be pure and clean and things they must not do;
When they come home from school at night they perch upon my knee
And ask if I've been living right and hand out facts to me;
They've listened well and learned a lot—but I must pause; I fear
What they reveal to me would not be tolerated here.

My cousin and his pretty wife came in last night to call;
The conversation hinged on life; we minced no words at all;
We talked about the latest play and "damaged goods," nor let
False modesty stand in the way, because we owe a debt
To those who are to follow us—but I must pause; I fear
'Twould not be proper to discuss so grave a matter here.

We have been ignorant and blind and foolish in the past,
But, leaving prudishness behind, we see the light at last;
The subject that was barred before when women spoke to men
Is mentioned with a blush no more, but I must stay my pen;
Upon the stage and in the schools the plain truth may appear,
But old conventions and old rules must be respected here.

For they who pray and they who preach that ignorance is wrong,
And they who play and they who teach in language terse and strong,
And they who deem it well to speak and cease to merely hint
Are often still inclined to shriek when candor's put in print;
'Tis time to let the truth be seen—but I must pause; I fear
Remarks concerning sex hygiene would be offensive here.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

TAXES AGAIN.

If those who have the tax-levying power and the tax-spending privilege do not use every possible means at hand to give a dollar value for every dollar collected and spent and to keep the luxuries we allow ourselves down to what we can afford, the people are likely to do something by initiative that may cripple the state worse than high taxes.

A forerunner of what The Sentinel refers to is found in a measure proposed by W. W. Cardwell of Roseburg making the tax levy limit 10 mills for all purposes. By the provisions of the measure any tax collected in excess of this must be voted by the taxpayers themselves. Such procedure would mean more elections with their attendant expenses to add to the tax rate.

Under the provisions of this measure, as we understand it, if the state levy should be 10 mills, every county would have to submit its levy to a vote of the county, as would also municipalities and minor divisions. In case the county levy should raise the rate only 1 mill over the permitted 10 mills, the election would have to be held just the same. In case the state and county levy should come within 10 mills, only minor divisions would have to hold special elections. There wouldn't be a chance of making a city levy without an election.

Of course the tax levy in divisions having annual elections might be voted at the regular election, but even then considerable expense would be necessary in advertising to the voters the purpose for which the tax would be spent.

The Sentinel is strongly opposed to anything that will needlessly raise the tax rate, and these elections would be a serious burden. We believe it is better to wait a while yet. There is hardly a candidate for public office this year whose slogan is not "Lower Taxes." It may be that with this idea so prevalent so large an amount of useless and improvident expenditure may be done away with in the next two years that the taxpayer will be satisfied. At any rate it is not consistent to spend a lot of tax money in an attempt to lower the amount collected.

But if the majority of taxpayers think useless, improvident and careless expenditures continue, they may succeed in passing a measure that will put the legal tax levy so low as to cripple the state.

WHO'S THE MORE TO BLAME?

The taxpayers are howling, and rightly so, at the provisions of the new tax law. It is a pernicious measure with no excuse for existence as far as The Sentinel can see. What good can come to the greatest number by making all taxes due on April 1 when part of the money will not be used for a year? What manner of deception was committed, and what amount of log rolling was done, to secure the passage of this measure, The Sentinel does not know, but certainly something was slipped over on the people by the tax commission and Legislature.

The Sentinel would not lift an iota of deserved blame from the law-making body, but a peculiar coincidence occurs in connection with this same law. There was formerly a provision of the Constitution making it necessary to submit all tax measures to the people for their

WHERE CASH
BEATS CREDIT

HAMPTON'S

WHERE CASH
BEATS CREDIT

LADIES' COATS

In the latest Styles and Colors
Something new in Madras curtains, per pair \$1.00.

MEN: We invite you to come in and inspect our fine line of samples and order that tailor-made suit. Remember, we guarantee satisfaction.

ratification before they could become operative. When an attempt was made to invoke this section to defeat the much-maligned tax law, it was found that the people themselves had repealed the provision that would have kept the law from going into effect.

Now the puzzle is: Who slipped the worse one over, the Legislature or the people themselves?

All of which emphasizes more than ever the necessity for a provision making it some kind of a crime to give an initiative measure a misleading title.

EDITOR WAYLAND.

The Sentinel has received a marked copy of The Appeal to Reason containing a retraction of statements made in The Remonstrator at the time of the suicide of Editor Wayland. The original statements accused Mr. Wayland of several heinous crimes which, it was alleged, caused him to commit suicide. As The Sentinel never at any time made the same statements, or statements similar to those now retracted by The Remonstrator, we fail to see the point of sending us the marked copy referred to.

As some of the Socialists seem still to have misunderstood our former statement, we state now that we could easily believe that he was honest and sincere in his work, but he certainly was, in our opinion, seriously misguided. No good can come from again bringing up and discussing our former statement, but lest there yet be some misunderstanding, let us say once and for all that we did not intend that our statement should be construed as an accusation of offense of any kind against the criminal laws. Readers do not always construe words the same as the author and this seems to have been an occasion of that kind.

The Leader is in receipt of a piece of "plate matter" from the headquarters of one of the candidates for governor, with the request that it be inserted free of charge. It will cost the gentleman \$3.00 to get the matter inserted in this paper, and such tactics ought to cost him the vote of every newspaper man in the state.

When all newspapers become imbued with the same ideas as those expressed by The Leader, the newspaper business will no longer be thought of as a charitable institution.

With only one Republican candidate for the lower house from Eugene, the county seat can hardly be accused of trying to hog it all this time, but it probably figures that Allen Eaton, with a good chance for the speakership, beats a whole bunch of the ordinary kind of legislators. Anyway, the condition makes Mr. Eaton's nomination a certainty.

The spectacle of a tax collector refusing \$6,668.61 from a railway company was witnessed last week when the treasurer of Lane County refused that amount from the Willamette Pacific. But there was some method in the madness—the county expects to get about \$4,000 more than that amount from the company by waiting.

The Springfield Times is a live youngster that has entered the Lane County journalistic field. Baker & Budworth, two young men from Portland, are the publishers.

The Yoncalla Times has been revived under the guidance of Geo. W. Bradley of Spokane.

Things We Think

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

When honesty is your policy you have participating insurance.

The man who agrees to everything you say is not an entertaining company.

One or two of the troubles with this country seem to be constitutional.

Some people are born fools—and others are educated to that point.

One who has never had need of a friend does not know the value of one.

It is easy to stab in the back the man who keeps ahead of you.

Hard luck never fusses very long around the man with a determination to get there anyway.

The man who tells lies that please is sometimes more respected than he who tells the truths that have a sting.

When a trust is ordered to dissolve it is very kindly given its choice of a solution.

Man's brain is divided into two sections. Woman probably dissects hers to suit her own manner of passing it around.

Foodstuffs are said to be lower now than five years ago. Guess our grocer doesn't read the papers.

They tell us that all flowers grow out of the dust of the dead. So do widows' weeds.

An English novelist says woman is a baffling conundrum—but the men will keep on guessing.

Next to not having an automobile ourselves, we would rather our friends did not.

There's one nice feature about Labor Day and Thanksgiving. They always come on a school day.

In the graft cases the man "higher up" seems to be the lowest of the bunch.

Ananias was the first man to discover that any kind of free advertising pays.

The fellow who gets up early enough to see the sun rise on a fall day, sees the glory of the Lord.

We read in a daily that the world is being flooded with gold. It is still low water mark out this way.

Daughters of Revolutionary heroes have a secret of longevity that many others would like to learn.

The oceans are said to be 170 million years old. They show a stick-to-itiveness worthy of emulation.

If the government could be induced to donate its red tape for use as binder twine, the agricultural vote would be fixed solid.

"Sing for an hour every day and you will not have indigestion," says a physician. Most of the neighbors will probably imagine you have, however.

There are no swear words in the Japanese language—and we are afraid of war with a country with such a language.

An American manufacturing concern has a contract to ship 100,000 factory pies to Mexico for the use of the army. Now there will be real trouble.

Dorothy Fish and S. H. Bass have been married in Brooklyn. They ought to have no trouble in getting minnow bait.

The Congressional Record with its undelivered speeches contains a list of many things that are just as well unsaid.

A member of a watch trust is reported to be in danger of getting a jail sentence with a 20-year guarantee.

Probably the trusts allow the postal banks to be started just to find out whether or not the ultimate consumer has any change left.

Many there are who knock marriage—but even they must acknowledge that it comes ahead of divorce and alimony.

If you make up your mind to wait until you are wealthy before starting to do charitable deeds, you will never do any.

Rockefeller says he is always glad to see a man live within his income. He must be well satisfied with himself.

What the producer charges for his products is the maximum—what the consumer has to buy with is the minimum.

COL. MERCER EXPLAINS HIS ROAD POLICIES

ALSO TELLS HOW HE HAPENS TO BE CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

Eugene, Ore., March 16.—Editor Sentinel: In an editorial a short time ago (Dec. 31) you very kindly suggested to candidates for county judge that they make known their road policies. I am glad to avail myself of that invitation.

Inasmuch as I reside on a small fruit farm on the outskirts of Eugene it is but natural that I should discuss this question from the viewpoint of a farmer. That there are certain economic or money advantages which follow the improvement of public roads in every community is evidenced by the remarkable changes that have taken place in my own neighborhood since the completion of our splendid macadam road. The cost of hauling has been reduced; adjacent land has become more valuable; population has increased; social conditions have been improved; and the life of our community has been influenced in numerous ways. While it may not be correct for me to say that our fine road is the primary cause of increased property valuation, yet it is proper to conclude that our improved road and our increased property valuation are inseparable. In short, so intimately are the public highways connected with every aspect of community life that almost any method devised to measure the benefits of good roads is necessarily incomplete. I may add, however, that there is no case on record where any community has ever regretted the improvement of its roads, and it is equally certain that in many instances improved road conditions have preceded and caused an increase in land valuations and a growth of population.

It is admitted that good roads cannot be built without money, nor can they be built without proper methods. The art of proper drainage must be learned before we can succeed. A system of patrols would, in my judgment, greatly reduce the cost of maintenance of well built roads. Then too, a system of improved trunk line roads that would connect every important section of the county is highly desirable, but all these things are not the whole road problem. The great question of the by-road and the mountain road must be seriously

considered at the same time.

It is apparent to anyone who has studied road matters in Lane county for a period of years that our by-roads and our mountain roads have not received that attention to which they are clearly entitled. In saying this I am not unmindful of how easy it is for good roads advocates to underestimate the difficulties of bringing about reforms in the construction and maintenance of by-roads in rural communities. It may be laid down as a maxim, however, that the business of farming is essentially dependent on the condition of country roads, for whatever is not produced on the farm must be hauled to the farm, and many crops of the farm must be hauled away to the railroad stations and local markets. A farmer 8 or 10 miles from a market for garden truck, fresh milk, etc., is at a great disadvantage if his market road is unimproved, and he may be totally unable to compete with the farmer who resides the same distance from market in another direction on a good road.

It seems to me that the question of opportunity for the rural farmer to market his products is always worthy of our serious consideration. For example, let it be supposed that two farmers living in different localities, but at equal distance from the Eugene market, learn by telephone that the hay market has advanced \$1 per ton. The farmer living on a bad road—as 75 per cent of them do—can immediately haul one ton (maybe), while the other farmer can easily haul three tons because he lives on a good road. The rise in price means a profit of \$3 to the one man and only \$1 to his neighbor. That this condition often arises may be witnessed many times in Eugene.

Then, too, the farmer sooner or later comes to realize the desirability of diversified farming. Perhaps no cause limits farming of this description as effectively as bad county roads. I regret that I have not the space at my disposal to here enter into a more lengthy discussion of this particular phase of our great road problem. It is perhaps sufficient for me to say at this time that I am decidedly in favor of doing all in my power toward the improvement of the by-road and the mountain road.

In your unique editorial of March 11 you express wonder that myself and my opponent happen to be candidates for the county judgeship. Speaking for myself, I had no idea of becoming a candidate until a committee of prominent Eugene men waited upon me and convinced me that I was qualified to fill the office. I believe that no man should be a candidate for any office, the duties of which he does not feel that he will be able to perform in a fair, just, unprejudiced and economical manner.

COL. MERCER.

Notice to the Public.

All notices of entertainments where admission is charged or where there is a money consideration, cards of thanks and resolutions of condolence do not come under the head of news and are charged for at the regular advertising rate.

Resolution Appropriating Grange Fair Money.

The county court has asked that the provisions under which the appropriation for the grange fair was made be made public. The money was set aside for the purpose under the following resolution:

Now, at this time, application having been made by the Cottage Grove grange fair for an appropriation under chapter 85 of the laws of 1911;

It is ordered, that there is appropriated under the provision of said act to the Cottage Grove grange fair the sum of \$250 for the purpose of aiding the fair to be held in Cottage Grove during the year 1914;

Said money to be expended for premiums for agricultural products and live stock, and for no other purpose, and upon the condition that said fair association render to this court a detailed statement of the manner in which said money was expended, within thirty days from the close of such fair.

The money for the Junction City pumpkin show was set aside by the following resolution:

Now, at this time, application having been made by the Junction City pumpkin show for the appropriation under chapter 162 of the law of 1911;

It is ordered, that under the provision of said law, \$250 is appropriated to the Junction City pumpkin show for the purpose of assisting the show to be held during 1914.

Said money is to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said act.

Oregon's great natural and scenic wonder, Crater Lake, is shown in a unique and striking manner in a panoramic view recently issued by direction of Secretary Lane. This view may be purchased from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C., for 25c unfolded and for 40c folded in a cover.

"The Shop" Where Good Printing is Done

The SENTINEL

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COUNCIL PRO

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March 2, 1914. Co

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