

The Cottage Grove Sentinel

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

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BUSINESS OFFICE: :: :: :: 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
Wednesday, August 5, 1914.

Be Sure to Get Stop Over at Cottage Grove. **1915 VIA OREGON** Be Sure to Get Stop Over at Cottage Grove.

HELL A-POPPING IN EUROPE.

Like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky all of Europe has been plunged into war. Preparation for the carnage has gone forward with the rapidity of a Kansas prairie fire and the results are likely to be much the same.

What the map of Europe will look like when the conflict ends no one can accurately predict, but a few things seem certain.

The financial world will be completely out of kilter for some time.

A market has probably been made for America's mammoth crops at a terrible price to the purchaser.

Industry in Europe will be greatly hampered, and despite the negative effect of the Democratic tariff, we are almost certain to increase our exports and decrease our imports.

Europe will be too busy at home to take part in our San Francisco Exposition, which may mean its partial failure.

Foreign gold invested here may be called home, but a large part will return to pay for foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

The practicability or impracticability of the aeroplane as an instrument of war will be fully demonstrated.

All of the many newly invented engines and implements of war will be given a severe test, and thousands, maybe millions, of lives will be sacrificed to prove their practicability or impracticability.

If the carnage continues for any length of time the powers participating will emerge tottering under a war debt that those not killed on the field of battle are not likely to live to see entirely paid.

The worst feature of the whole mess is that it seems that all the trouble could have been averted had the great powers of Europe, who had nothing to do with the events that brought it on, so wished. It is quite evident, however, that only a slight excuse for war was awaited. The trouble between Austria and Serbia is not the real issue and will be lost sight of in the great conflict.

GIVING 'EM A CHANCE.

Much encouragement is given the railroads in the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting a partial 5 per cent. increase in rates. It shows that the tendency of the times is changing—that it is becoming recognized that big business must be treated with consideration—that while it must be regulated, it must not be persecuted unless we ourselves are also willing to suffer.

Not knowing to what degree regulation was to go—not knowing to what extent their revenues were to be cut, railways have retrenched, and then retrenched some more.

This decision gives them hope for the future. Public opinion is changing. If for no other reason than to protect its own pocketbook, the public is becoming willing that the railways shall make a fair profit—that the railways shall be allowed to earn the money with which to pay for improvements that put money back into the pockets from whence it came.

With the future looking brighter we may well look for a gradual return to activity in railway building and development. In Oregon this means much.

FULFILLS SENTINEL'S PREDICTION.

It is not so very long ago that, commenting on W. S. U'Ren's offer to drop single tax if his candidacy for governor on the Prohibition ticket should be successful, The Sentinel said:

What high ideals a man must have, who, for the sake of office, agrees in advance to cease to advocate that to which he has dedicated his life and that which he believes absolutely necessary to the happiness of the poor and down-trodden. For the sake of office he offers to cast aside his life work and desert those who have looked to him for relief from their burdens. What a fine specimen of manhood to place in the chief executive's chair!

We have presumed that Mr. U'Ren honestly intends, in the event of his election, to fulfill the promise referred to. But in making the offer, he is dishonest to himself, his single tax associates and his single tax supporters.

What assurance have we that as Governor he would be any more honest than as a private citizen?

Perhaps he would find that by dropping prohibition he could be re-elected in 1918. If he would drop single tax in order to be elected in 1914 what reason have we to feel certain that he might not right-about-face on prohibition in order to be re-elected four years later?

We have not had to wait until 1918 for Mr. U'Ren to drop prohibition. As soon as he got the nomination, he started hollering for prohibition and demanded that all other candidates declare for the same thing—but when Mr. U'Ren found that he cannot be both a Prohibition and Independent candidate for governor, he dropped the Prohibition nomination.

In declining the nomination he got into an argument with The Oregonian as to the provision of the primary election law which he himself drew up and The Oregonian proved that he didn't know what is in his own law.

Let us again exclaim, "What a fine specimen of man to think of placing in the chief executive's chair!" What a fine specimen of man to be drawing measures to be placed on the initiative ballot! How

much dependence can be placed in a man who agrees to drop his life work to be elected governor, who shouts for prohibition a few minutes and then drops it, who doesn't know what is in the laws which he himself formulates. We may well believe that he doesn't know the provision of his \$1500 exemption measure, his eight hour measure, his proportional representation measure and his bill to abolish the Senate. If he doesn't take the trouble to know what is in his own laws, why should anyone else study them sufficiently to cast an intelligent ballot.

The thing to do is to vote "no" on these four measures.

The Eight Hour Law and How It Effects the Farmer

EDITORIAL IN EUGENE REGISTER

If the universal eight hour bill that is to be voted on this fall becomes a law, the agricultural interests of Oregon will have been dealt a blow from which they will be years in recovering—indeed, it is to be doubted if they could ever recover if such a law should remain indefinitely upon the statute books. The proposed measure is drastic in its provisions. It forbids the employment of any laborer for more than eight hours of the day or more than 48 hours during the week. It provides that eight hours of labor shall be consecutive, except for an hour off for dinner. Thus if a farm hand goes to work at 8 o'clock in the morning, his labors would cease at 5 o'clock in the afternoon—even though a rain should drive him out of the field at 9 o'clock and keep him out till 4. Overtime work is to be permitted in the case of emergencies, but this must be paid for at the rate of time and a half. Heavy penalties are provided for infractions of the law.

The eight hour day has been adopted in many industries and has been found to be satisfactory, but it can never be universally applied by statute without laying a blight upon the enterprise of every farmer who is obliged to hire help—and the farmer who does not have to hire help at some season of the year is rare indeed. Farming is a business that does not lend itself to fixed and regular hours of labor. The work that is to be done is dependent upon the weather, the season and the time of day, and the long hours of labor are necessary when conditions are propitious to make up for the times when they are not.

At harvest time labor from daylight till dark is absolutely necessary on the farm. There are crops to be saved—crops that represent the efforts of an entire year—and the work must be done promptly and while the weather permits. There can be no dalliance. If too much time is consumed, the crops will spoil. Hay must be put up when it is at the right stage, or it will be worthless. Grain must be harvested when it is ripe, or it will shatter and heavy loss will result. Fruit must be picked when it is at a certain stage of ripeness or it will rot. Every available hour of good weather during harvest time must be made use of, and no one knows when it is going to rain. If the universal eight hour bill becomes a law, the farmer will have to double the number of hands employed so that he can work them two shifts.

The same condition will apply to domestic labor employed in the house. The cook who rises in time to get breakfast for the hands will be compelled to quit before it is time to get supper, for the prescribed eight hours of labor will have elapsed before the men come in from the fields. Thus two shifts will be necessary in the house as well as in the fields.

The necessity for employing two shifts, however, will not be confined to harvest time. Dairying is a rapidly growing industry in Oregon, and under the eight hour law the dairyman would find it absolutely necessary to have two shifts—one to do the milking in the morning and another to do it at night. Milking must be done at certain hours. It is impossible to leave the cows till eight o'clock in the morning and to milk them again before 5 in the afternoon. Milking periods must be regular, and must be at about 12 hours intervals in order to divide the 24 hours of the day equally. Thus the dairyman would have to have one crew of milkers in the morning and another at night.

The adoption of the eight hour law would be a blow to the farm laborers as well as to the farm employer, for the farmer would be compelled to adopt one of two courses of action. He would either have to reduce his operations to the point where he could do all his work himself, or he would have to arrange for the employment of two shifts. In either case the wages of farm laborers would be unfavorably affected. The universal eight hour bill should be defeated, for its enactment would cripple Oregon's most important industry.

A want ad. in The Sentinel got an old maid three husbands, another ad. brought her three children for adoption and still another ad. located her three husbands for her after they had run away. A want ad. in The Sentinel will do most anything. One cent a word....

Things We Think

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

A country editor would be governor of Oregon. A country editor usually gets the worst of it, so we expect to see him elected.

A boy is a problem that can be solved by properly dividing his devilry and energy and getting him to apply them to proper tasks and pastimes.

When the devil is to pay he always applies at the most inopportune moment.

We sometimes wonder if men don't get into breach of promise suits once in a while through neglecting to say "no."

If folks only knew it they would make a hit quicker by pretending to ask for information instead of trying to give the same person pointers for his business.

One way to save your face is not to stick it into other people's business.

If men get to wearing the extreme tight clothes which fashion decrees, we know of some who will look as if they had been cut from the patent medicine "before taking" pictures.

There is not an occasion where vulgar language is of any value, but there are lots of times when it gets you in bad.

If folks were as generous with praise upon as little provocation as they are with abuse, there would be a lot of lighter hearts in this world.

Most of us dislike the exhibition of

too much nerve, but somehow can't help but admire it sometimes.

If you dislike a man it's hard to be nice even to his wife.

Many a person who has saved his face hasn't anything to brag about.

When you are doubtful of the right or wrong of a proposed action, it is pretty certain to be wrong.

The extreme styles give a man a chance to know woman better, but to understand her less.

It is better to be a little slow in thinking and speaking than to be so everlastingly bright and witty that you offend every one you talk to.

If you can't be a leader you can at least boost the fellow who is. No one could lead without a lot of moral support behind him.

What Should the Women Do?

Editorial in The Oregonian

If those excellent women, who think they have no interest in public affairs, and ostentatiously refuse to register and vote, will take the trouble to look over the proposed eight-hour constitutional amendment, they are likely to change their minds. The law has to do with every manner of employment in Oregon. No employee of any kind may work more than eight hours in any day; and the eight hours must be consecutive, with a one-hour interval for rest or meals, making a stretch of nine in all.

The housewife who keeps a maid or cook at work more than eight hours in any day, or more than 48 hours in a week, may be fined \$1000 or sent to jail for 12 months. The cook who begins at 6 a. m. must be let off at 3 p. m. each day (she has an hour's interval) and all day Sunday, or some other day of rest. The maid who starts in her day at 7 a. m. is through at 4 p. m.

The only alternative for the unhappy housekeeper will be to employ another cook and maid to complete the day or to do the work herself, or to run the risk of fine and imprisonment by keeping her domestic servants in service throughout the day.

It would seem to be a woman's world as well as a man's world.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR LANE COUNTY.

In The Matter of the Estate of Maria Hartung, Deceased.

Order to Show Cause.

Now, on this 31st day of July, A. D. 1914, the petition of W. A. Hartung, executor of the estate of Maria Har-

tung, deceased, coming on regularly to be heard, and it appearing to the Court from said petition that it is necessary to sell all of the real property belonging to said estate for the settlement and distribution of the said estate and for the payment of all costs and expenses of the administration;

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court on Wednesday, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day in the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House, in the City of Eugene, Lane County, State of Oregon, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said executor to sell the real estate described as follows: Beginning at a point 95 links south and 365 links east of the northeast corner of O. P. Adams' land; thence east 150 feet; thence south 100 feet; thence west 150 feet; thence north 100 feet to the place of beginning. Also beginning at a point 44 links south from the southeast corner of county survey No. 179; thence west 632 links to a point 44 links south of the southwest corner of said county survey No. 179; thence south 193 links; thence east 365 links; thence north 100 feet; thence east 267 links; thence north 36 links to the place of beginning, all in Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon;

Save and except a tract of land described as follows: Beginning at a point 237 links south of the northeast corner of O. P. Adams' land, said beginning point being the southwest corner of the land owned at the date hereof by Maria Hartung and the northwest corner of the land owned at date hereof by H. H. Veatch, thence east 5.92 chains; thence north two feet; thence in a southeasterly direction 5.92 chains to the place of beginning, describing a triangular piece of land, 5.92 chains long east and west, two feet wide at east end, running to a point at west end, all of said land situated in section 32, township 20 S. R. 3 West, in Lane County, Oregon.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order of citation be published for four consecutive weeks next preceding said day, in the Cottage Grove Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published at Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon, and that service of this order be made upon the resident heirs and devisees according to law.

Dated this 31st day of July, A. D. 1914.

HELMUS W. THOMPSON, County Judge.
H. J. SHINN, Attorney for Administrator.

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There was an old woman who lived in a shoe; she had so many children she didn't know what to do. She inserted a want ad. in The Sentinel, and then she didn't have enough to go around. a22

DID YOU ever stop to consider what it costs you to read an issue of the Sentinel? The figures are surprising. At \$1.50 per year, each copy costs less than three cents. If there are three in the family, the cost is one cent a person. If there are six, the cost is half a cent a person. If nine persons read the paper the cost is one third of a cent a person. If twelve read it (and many copies of the Sentinel are read by a dozen persons) the cost is one quarter of a cent a person. You should consider well before you pay your next subscription whether you get a cent's worth or a quarter of a cent's worth of value out of each reading of The Live Wire Newspaper. If at any time you are in doubt about renewing, remember these figures and all doubts will leave you at once.

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