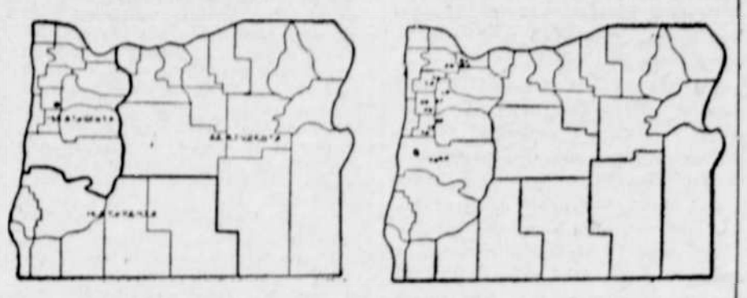
# Be Fair To All
# OREGON

**NOT ONE OF SOUTHERN OREGON'S COUNTIES HAS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TO WHICH THE STATE CONTRIBUTES A DOLLAR OF SUPPORT**



The heavy lines divide the state into three natural, geographic subdivisions. Our one normal school is indicated by dot. It is doing excellent work, but—its sphere of service is LIMITED to its OWN SECTION; a fact that is equally true in every other state.

Every school in Oregon above a high school is indicated on this map. Does not simple fairness dictate that the normal school in Southern Oregon should be maintained that the common schools may have efficient teachers?

## A COMPARISON

***California has eight Normal Schools and eighty five percent of the teachers now employed in that state have had normal school training. Oregon has one Normal School. Eighty percent of last year's applicants for teachers' certificates had no training above the eighth grade.***

### ARE YOU RAISING CHILDREN FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES?

A noted oculist was once complimented on his wonderful skill. "Yes," he answered, "but I spoiled a hatful of eyes learning."

Rather hard on the people who furnished the eyes! Yes, but how about the children all over Oregon that we furnish for untrained teachers to practice on?

**Moral:** Let Oregon's schools have trained teachers by furnishing the normal schools wherein such training can be obtained.

### HOW ABOUT THE NEWCOMERS?

Oregon wants more settlers. Will the man who says, "Give me the state that is alive and abreast with other states, especially along lines of public school advantages," choose Oregon with one normal or California with eight or Washington with three, all better equipped than our one?

ECONOMY.

Oregon spends over $5,000,000 annually on its common schools. Why should this vast sum of taxpayers' money be uneconomically spent through teachers who have not been trained for their all-important work?

***The Southern Oregon Normal School has a plant, owned by the state, sufficient to meet all requirements for many years.***

"It is a fact well supported by experience that the majority of the students in any educational institution come from a territory included within a circle with the institution as the center and a radius of fifty miles. It is therefore imperative that each important division of the state should have a strong normal school."—William M. Proctor, Department of Education, Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore.

"There could be no greater extravagance than that of spending large sums of money on public schools which are 'kept' by incompetent teachers. Not only is money wasted, but the injury done to the raw material is incalculable."—P. L. Campbell, Pres. U. of O.

"No school comes so near to the people and confers the immediate benefits that the normal schools do, for they train the teachers who train our children, during their impressionable years. Good schools are only possible by having trained teachers, and we can only have trained teachers by training them."—C. E. Spence, Master State Grange.

"No more meritorious measure will be on the ballot than the one for the support of the Southern Oregon Normal School at Ashland. It is the height of business folly to allow it to lie idle when there is so much urgent need for trained teachers."—Dean A. B. Cordley, O. A. C.

***To the man with property assessed at $4,000 this school means the price of one cigar a year***

**VOTE FOR THE SOUTHERN OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL ---- 312 X YES**

Paid Adv., Alumni Assn. S. O. S. N. S.

A want ad. in The Sentinel got an old maid three husbands, another ad. brought her three children for adoption; 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.



## Woman's World

Titled Daughters of Society Leaders Make Newport Season Gay.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Newport is congratulating itself on the brilliancy of its social season. There are many distinguished guests present and expected. The beautiful and clever young Duchess Consuelo of Marlborough is the guest of her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at Marble House. Other titled daughters of American families who may take part in the social festivities of Newport during the season are Lady Granard, the daughter of Mrs. Ogden Mills; Lady Camoys, daughter of Mrs. William Watts Sherman; Countess Szechenyi, daughter of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Countess Guy de Lasteyrie.

The rank, beauty and public spirit of the Duchess of Marlborough have made her exceedingly popular in London society. Even Queen Mary has shown her liking for the young American woman who has been so generous with her wealth in relieving the London poor and devoting time and money to many movements for public betterment.

Her entertainments at Sunderland House are brilliant affairs, often graced by the presence of some member of the royal family.

Like her mother, Mrs. Belmont, the duchess is a suffragist, though not a militant one.

Her two boys, the elder of whom, the Marquis of Blandford, is heir to the dukedom, are in England in the care of their tutors.

## THE VINE SCREEN.

**Beautiful Effect In Nature That May Be Copied For the Lawn.**

There is a beautiful curtain of hanging vines, stretching from one tree to another in a certain country place. It is the outgrowth of years, but it could be easily copied on a smaller scale by any one who has patience.

The curtain in question hangs from two old elm trees which stand about twenty feet apart. Virginia creeper is trained to grow up the trunk of the two trees to a height of about fifteen feet, and then it is trained along a strong wire fastened from one tree to the other.

The long tendrils of the creeper have grown many feet, and they hang down and intertwine until now they form a curtain, thick and strong, which reaches to within a few feet of the ground.

This curtain would make a satisfactory substitute for a conventional hedge in some situations. It could be copied with one of the thick growing annual vines, like hop or canary bird vine or balloon vine. Such a curtain could be trained to hang on one end of a sunny porch or veranda.

Of course the vines forming it would need gentle urging. The soil in which they are rooted should be rich and fine, and the vines should be scrupulously watered.

It might be better, in a sunny position, not to train the tendrils of the vine over wire, for wire becomes excessively hot and sometimes burns. Strong cord would be better.

**Two Summer Hints.**

To remove flyspecks from gilt picture frames beat the white of an egg lightly and add a half teaspoonful of baking soda; wipe the frames with this and then finish with a soft cloth. The legs of silk hose or the long arms cut from silk gloves make excellent cloths for this purpose. They are easily kept clean with soap and water and are easier to use than chamois.

To clean a willow chair scrub with soap and water, rinsing thoroughly in tepid water in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved. This will prevent its yellowing. Then pour warm water over the chair and set it in the sun to dry to keep it from getting brittle. This also serves to tighten the willow.

**Leather Furniture.**

Milk that is heated is excellent for cleaning leather furniture. Use soft cotton cloths and rub all over to take off spots and dirt. Then take a mixture of beeswax, melted and mixed with turpentine, one part wax to two of the turpentine. This should be rubbed in and soft, clean cloths used for rubbing off so dust will not settle.

## CURIOUS FIGURING.

### It's a Way the Russian Peasant Has, and It's an Enigma.

### A UNIQUE WAY TO MULTIPLY.

**It Is Simplicity Itself and Absolutely Accurate, but the Why and Wherefore of the Method and Its Results Are a Puzzle to Mathematicians.**

This is not a meaningless, freaky twister of a puzzle. But it is a puzzle. It is the method by which Russian peasants multiply, and as yet the boasted mental superiority of America cannot solve the simple riddle of the Slav.

Suppose you want to multiply two numbers together. Divide one of the numbers by 2, ignoring the fractions. Continue the process until the divided column reaches one. Then double the other number and continue the process until it equals in lines the first column. Then whenever a number is even in the first column strike it out, together with its corresponding number in the second column. Add the second column, and, lo, the answer! Now, why does it do it? There seems to be no reason for it, but what is it? Can you work it out?

It is infallible. It has never been known to fail. But what principle of mathematics is behind it all? Perhaps it is some queer freak of numbers, some one says, but such things are not to be turned aside with such generalities. Mathematics is not built upon so lax a system. There is some rule behind it all.

Take the simple multiple 12 by 10. Obviously the answer is 120. Try it the Russian way. Place 12 in the first column and 10 in the second. Divide 12 by 2 and multiply 10 by 2 and place the respective answers beneath the sums from which they were derived. It will stand 6 and 20. Dividing 6 by 2 equals 3, and multiplying 20 by 2 equals 40. Continuing, 3 divided by 2 and throwing away all fractions will be 1, while 40 multiplied by 2 will be 80. Now strike out all the numbers in the first column which are even and with it their parallels in the second column—12 and 6 will go out, leaving the last two parallel results. Ignoring the first column and adding the numbers in the second, the answer will be the result of 40 and 80, or 120.

The questions are: Who ever worked it out? How did he start?

Now try working the problem by putting 10 in the first column and subjecting it to the dividing and 12 to the multiplying. It will result like this: Ten and 12 will become 5 and 24, which will in turn be changed to 2 and 48 and finally into 1 and 96. Then, striking out the numbers 10 and 2 with their corresponding numbers 12 and 48, leaving the second column figures 24 and 96 to be added—this becomes 120.

There is no escaping it. No matter how large the score, it comes out right with distressing surety. Take the odd numbers. Perhaps there is some twist in the scheme that applies to even numbers. Take 25 and 15. Going right down the column they become 12 and 30; then 6 and 60; then 3 and 120; then 1 and 240; 12 and 6 go out, taking with them 30 and 60. Add 15, 120 and 240. Answer, 375. Multiply 25 by 15 according to our methods. Correct—375.

Now, why is it that the even numbers must be eliminated on the right side when they do not count at all in the addition?

It is plain to be seen that all the numbers in the second column will be even, but by what freak of calculation are those corresponding to the even numbers in the first column of no consequence when the correct sum is to be obtained?

Where no even number results in the first column, as in 15 x 13, there is no complication; 15 and 13 in the process become 7 and 26, then 3 and 52 and finally 1 and 104. Adding 13, 26, 52 and 104 equals 195, the correct sum. There can be no multiplication in figures which will divide down to a place where there are no odd numbers, for the final number must always of necessity be 1. In the sum 16 x 4, 16 divides itself into 8, 4, 2 and 1 successively, while 4 becomes 8, 16, 32 and 64. All of the pairs are crossed out, with the exception of 1 and 64. In that case the addition of the second column will be 64.

Despite the puzzling nature of this formula, there is some mathematical principle by which it can be explained. There is some rule awaiting the fertile minds of the workers by which this "stumper" can be demonstrated to be simplicity itself.

Another quizzer: Why must fractions be discarded? How is it that the result will be true when several units are cast aside? For example, consider the number 47. Dividing by 2 the result will be 23. One whole unit is thrown away. Twenty-three becomes by the same process 11, another unit discarded. Eleven resolves itself into 5, making the third unit passed by. The next step results in 2 and then 1, but why is it that these three units count for nothing?

The mere fact that the explanation is near, that the whole thing is simple if the key can be found, is one that cannot help but draw attention to this novel means of adding.—Philadelphia North American.

The more I study the world the more I am convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable.—Napoleon Bonaparte

# AN EDITORIAL

*By* OSWALD WEST
Governor of Oregon

OSWALD WEST

OREGON should go dry because there does not exist a single reason on earth why it should stay wet.

The war news from Europe strikes us with horror; yet this great war, with all its carnage, past, present and future, will not prove a drop in the bucket compared with the ravages which are being made throughout the land by booze.

We boast we are the greatest nation upon earth, and in our efforts to preserve this position we boast we must strive constantly to raise, or at least maintain, the standard of our citizenship, and to accomplish this end we must unceasingly fight organized greed and graft, stamp out poverty, vice and crime, protect the home and make life more pleasant for those who have been less fortunate than others. It is idle, however, to talk of progress along those lines so long as King Alcohol occupies the throne.

**Who grabs the pay check from the honest workman on Saturday night and makes his wife and little ones go hungry?**

Mr. Booze.

**Who sows the seeds of poverty and distress everywhere?**

Mr. Booze.

**Who loads upon us most of our tax burdens?**

Mr. Booze.

The Wets protest against our voting the state dry because it will close Paul Wessinger's brewery and be equivalent to the confiscation of his property, but they do not tell you how the brewery was built through the ruination of homes and the confiscation of pay checks. They do not tell you that every brick in the building represents a broken heart and the color of the building is emblematical of the blood which has dripped therefrom.

Whenever I think of the devil I think of booze, and whenever I think of booze I think of the devil, for the devil is booze and booze is hell.

Old Booze is an outlaw who has been long pursued but never subdued. At no time and under no circumstances should he be given quarter, and it is the duty of every good citizen to stand ready to sand-bag him whenever he sticks his head in sight. All Oregon will have a chance to sand-bag him on November 3, and for the Lord's sake let us make a good job of it.

**IF YOU BELIEVE WITH GOVERNOR WEST, VOTE—**

**OREGON DRY, 332 X YES**

Paid advertisement by the Committee of One Hundred, 748 Morgan Building, Portland, Oregon.

No other paper, daily or weekly, reaches one-quarter as many people in the Cottage Grove country as does The Sentinel.

The **proposed Dentistry Bill** will license to practice dentistry in Oregon a graduate from a college course of two years of six months each—

**12 MONTHS TO MAKE A DENTIST**

To obtain a license to pursue the business of a barber in Oregon the law requires a person to have at least three years' special preparation in shop or college—

**36 MONTHS TO MAKE A BARBER**

The barber who shaves a man must have three years' actual experience. The young fellow from a dental college can operate on the mouth of a child after 12 months' study.

**Is the Mouth of a Child as Vital as His Father's Beard?**

**Defeat the Dentistry Bill. Vote 341 X NO**

(Paid Advertisement, Oregon Society for Dental Education. M. C. Raymond, Secretary, 538 Morgan Building, Portland, Oregon.)