

The Cottage Grove Sentinel

Volume No. XXVI

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1915

Number 39

Gopher Man Finds Grain Is Finest in the World

J. E. KUNI, of Minnesota, who visited with Finley Whipp during the past week, declared that never before had he seen such grain as that on the Whipp Mosby Creek place. He walked through oats that were as high as his head, rye that was much higher, with wheat, barley and other grain in proportion. He said that was the finest grain he had seen in Oregon and that he had never seen any finer than Oregon grain.

HARVEY IS CLERK; DIRECTOR IS H. J. SHINN

J. I. Jones Defeated by Vote of 202 to 92 After Serving Six Years; King Defeated by Vote of 236 to 61—No Levy Voted.

The majorities given the winners in the school election yesterday were a surprise even to the winners. H. J. Shinn won over J. I. Jones for director by a vote of 202 to 92 and Worth Harvey won over Alta King for clerk by a vote of 236 to 61.

J. I. Jones had served six years as director. Mr. King had served one year as clerk and had served three years as director previous to that.

A tax levy was not voted upon, as a new law requires the publication of a budget before the levy can be voted. The board will prepare such a budget, have it published and call another election to vote upon the levy.

64 SIGN FOR NEXT YEAR'S CHAUTAUQUA

Cottage Grove will have a chautauqua next year. Before the recent session was completed a contract had been signed for a session next year. There are sixty-four signers on the new contract. There were thirty-seven signers on this year's contract. The deficit this year was \$5.50 per signer. It is thought that there is little probability of a deficit next year.

Chautauqua Notes.

One of the pleasing things to those who furnished the entertainment at the chautauqua was the fine hotel accommodations they found here. Several were very outspoken in telling how they enjoyed clean quarters and well prepared food daintily served. Landlord Bartels helped in making the chautauqua a success.

Mrs. O. M. Kem and Mrs. V. D. White found that they had duplicate numbers and had their ticket money returned to them by the chautauqua association.

One pleasing feature was the promptness with which Supt. Murphy started the programs.

Senator Burkett, one of the speakers, found that he went to congress from Nebraska just as Hon. O. M. Kem, now of this city, left congress after having served three terms from the same.

(Continued on page 2.)

Reception Cordial, Flowers Are Beautiful, Say Chautauquans

Sorry She Couldn't Stay Longer Here

Because of the war in Europe the Lorane Valley may have another beautiful residence and a regular summer resident in the person of Mrs. B. Knauber, of Milwaukee, Wis. Until this year Mrs. Knauber has spent several months of each year in Germany. This year she and several others visited the fair and then came on to visit the W. S. A. Edleson family at Lorane. Mrs. Knauber expressed herself as sorry that she had spent so much time at the fair that she could not spend more at Lorane and said that she would probably build a residence and spend every summer at Lorane. In the party, besides Mrs. Knauber, were Mr. and Mrs. W. Knauber, Mrs. Dr. Appel and daughter and Miss Fuechting, all of Milwaukee. They left for their homes several days ago.

Visiting cards—The Sentinel.

SOU. PAC. WINS IN O. & C. LAND GRANT

United States Supreme Court Denies Right of United States Government to Forfeit Unsold Portion of Railroad Grant Land in State of Oregon.

VALUE TO RAILROAD IS MORE THAN \$30,000,000.

Unsold Portion Comprises 2,300,000 Acres. Railroad Is Enjoined from Future Sales in Violation of Grant. Lane County Will Collect Large Tax.

The government yesterday lost its suit in the supreme court to forfeit the unsold portion of the Oregon and California railroad land grant, amounting to some 2,300,000 acres and valued at more than \$30,000,000.

The railway company was enjoined, however, from future sales in violation of the conditions of the grant, until congress has reasonable time to act.

Justice McKenna, for the court, held the government's position in claiming the conditions to the grant about sale were conditions for which a violation worked a forfeiture was untenable. The court held the conditions were in the nature of enforceable "covenants." He said congress would have six months for action in the case.

Solicitor General Davis asked the court to reconsider and restore the case to the docket for re-argument. The application was taken under consideration.

The decision in the opinion of the officials of Lane county is the most far reaching in importance to this county of any ever handed down by any court.

Taxes amounting to approximately \$153,000, with a penalty of possibly \$20,000 for the years 1913 and 1914 are past due. The railroad from time to time made an effort to have these appraisements withheld from the tax rolls, offering to pay six per cent interest on deferred payments, but this was rejected by the county court, which was in turn upheld by the board of equalization. This action will make a difference of several thousand dollars to the county, it is stated.

The total acreage of O. & C. lands in Lane county is 302,301 acres. This land was appraised last year at \$3,356,745 and the total amount of tax unpaid was \$72,932.67. For the year 1913, \$80,527 taxes remain unpaid, having been entered as delinquent September 1, 1914, on which date a penalty of 10 per cent attached and upon which one per cent a month additional penalty has accrued since that date.

In several of the school districts of the county where the annual school meetings were held yesterday, one-half of the land embraced is O. & C. land. In other districts there is a large acreage of this land and many of them voted yesterday levies which, if the outcome of the case before the supreme court had been known, would not have been necessary.

Corvallis.—Out of 249 graduates, 128 took degrees in agriculture, and 86 in home economics, domestic science and industrial arts. Rest took engineering and pharmacy.

Eugene.—Sigma Chi house to be remodelled, cost \$2000.

Reporter Worth 3 Preachers

Graft and Star Chamber Sessions Are Rapidly Declining in Merciless Light of Publicity

"The entire history of journalism has been a story of the removal of 'taboos'; the tearing aside of one veil after another, and the increasing application of the cleansing and purifying influence of publicity to the affairs of public life. We can only judge the future of the newspaper by its past and present," declared Eric W. Allen, head of the University of Oregon Department of Journalism, in a lecture before the Men's Brotherhood of the Congregational church at the monthly supper Wednesday night. The subject was "The Newspaper of the Future."

"The newspaper's cleansing power is slightly caustic. It smart and stings a little. Nobody ever cries for it as babies are said to cry for Castoria. No body of men has ever been so foresighted as to see in advance the benefits that would ultimately accrue to them through publicity for their acts. Publicity is almost always administered for the first time of taking at least, for the way the old spring medicine used to be administered—holding the chin and pouring it down. With experience, however, the patient becomes appreciative."

"The first 150 years of the history of the newspaper consisted of a struggle with the 'taboos' established by various governing bodies. Only toward the end of that period did it become less than a crime to report the proceedings of parliament itself. The fight for a free press became so inextricably intertwined with the struggle for personal liberty, that I do not believe that even now the historians can tell which is which."

"After parliament was brought out into the open light of day, one public and semi-public body after another has had to follow with increasing rapidity until now the handwriting on the wall says that the next will be a series of organizations that are not strictly public at all—the great corporations. In public life there is scarcely a remnant of the old star chamber methods. Judicial dignity, legislative ponderosity, executive conceit, aldermanic importance and parochial pomposity have yielded one after another, and each thought at the time in bitter protest that the Twilight of the Gods had come, and that it would be impossible to do business under the modern methods."

"Civilization has been the great gainer in the end. Where publicity comes in, graft vanishes, pretense is punctured, even inefficiency becomes efficiency, and envy, hatred and suspicion, oppression and all uncharitable are succeeded by the nearest approach we have yet achieved to clear consciences and brotherly good will."

"A good newspaper wipes the verbal gossip out of a town the way a vacuum cleaner sweeps the dust from a room. One good, 'nosy' reporter, who prints exactly what he sees, and who sees a good deal, is worth three preachers. The most inaccurate paper ever printed is, in reliability itself, compared with the cleanest of town gossip. Let a town know that its little occurrences are put on record, by a paper that can be held responsible, and in a way that is not open to suspicion of favoritism or partisan coloring, and every man's reputation is safe from that day, unless he ruins it himself."

"To accomplish all this, however, the editor and reporter must have a great deal of backbone. Newspapers are meant to be read, not to be loved. If your paper does not arouse your ire once in awhile, one of three things is true: there is something wrong with the paper, there is nothing wrong with the town, or, third, you yourself are such a rank outsider that you do not know what is going on."

A. I. O'REILLY TO BE GROVE RURAL SUPERVISOR

County Superintendent of Schools E. J. Moore and Supervisors A. I. O'Reilly and Miss Jennie Bossen met last week and reapportioned the supervisory district of Lane County. This action was made necessary by a reduction in the size of the supervisory force.

Mr. O'Reilly under the new arrangement will take over most of the territory formerly in C. R. Stahlman's district and Mr. Moore and Miss Bossen will take most of the district which was in Supervisor Aylesworth's district.

Mr. O'Reilly's new district will include all the territory he had last year and districts south and east of Cottage Grove. Miss Bossen in addition to the west end of the county will have all districts west of the Long Tom and the Coyote. Superintendent Moore will have his old district and in addition territory around Junction City to the east of the Long Tom, to the Benton and Linn County lines and the districts reached by the road to Lorane.

On July 14, Mrs. Nancy Griffith, aged 83 years, the first white woman married in Lane county, of Dexter, will reach the sixty-fifth anniversary of her marriage to William Norris Griffith who died in 1901. She has more than fifty grandchildren and great grandchildren, most of whom live in Lane county, where she has been a resident since her marriage.

Mr. Allen introduced his lecture by reading Charles Dickens' impressions of the American press, received when he (in the character of Martin Chuzzlewit) stepped ashore on the New York pier. Newsboys rushed up to him crying the lurid details of the news as portrayed in the "New York Sewer."

"The 'Sewer' was unquestionably the New York Herald," declared the speaker, "which was then just beginning to make a fortune and a bad name for James Gordon Bennett, the elder. Dickens saw only half, or less than half, of what was meant by the 'Sewer.' The newspaper is one institution that has never been understood nor appreciated by its contemporaries, certainly not by the educated and intelligent classes. Posterity has always revised the contemporaries placed upon the press of any period."

"Dickens did not see, or could not appreciate, that under the slime of the 'New York Sewer' a new vigor and usefulness was being added to the American press. Bennett, too, was clearing away 'taboos,' drawing aside curtains. Much of the 'Herald's' early day notoriety was acquired by acts which we have finally come to see were salutary, and of good effect. The press of today has rejected much of Bennett's bad, accepted much of the good he had to offer, and is today, in spite of the long, rocky, uphill road ahead of it, the most hopeful American institution we have. What I have said of Bennett, I might say of Hearst and others. Scarcely one of these well-known men but has added his mite, and sometimes the mite was a valuable contribution to democracy."

"Dickens' lack of insight is the less pleasing to me because Dickens was a kind of a James Gordon Bennett himself. He was a remover of 'taboos' and a drawer aside of curtains. He had much the same pack at his heels that was yelping at Bennett. There were no joints in Dickens' armor, however, and he 'got away with it.'"

"Dickens it was who muckraked the educational system, and forced reforms high and low. There was something stirring in England's educational circles in the days when schoolmen and professors were apt to be called 'Mr. Squeers.' Do you think our eminent educators liked Dickens? Who could blame who was coming next?"

"How the medical profession must have appreciated Sairy Gamp and Mrs. Harris, to say nothing of Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Ben Allen."

"Middle class respectability got laughed at through Mr. Pickwick, and all kinds and types of individuals got theirs through Mr. Humble. The bishops, the rectors, the boards of guardians, and the others responsible for the administration of the poor laws; 'Oliver Twist' probably made Dickens popular with them?"

"Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce was something for the legal profession to put in its pipe and smoke at. And to the coat-tails of high and mighty statesmanship and officialdom Mr. Dickens pinned his famous 'Circumlocution office.'"

"Dickens was a true journalist. He has taken some of the work away from the Newspaperman of the Future, but there is enough left."

"The Press of the future must go on its appointed way, misunderstood and blamed, most of all when it is doing its altruistic best. Its publicity must cut deep, and often draw blood. It must work always in the vision of the coming day when frankness shall always accompany honesty, and be met and awarded by fairness and understanding."

FAST BALL GAME EXPECTED NEXT SUNDAY

The game to be played here Sunday between Cottage Grove and Roseburg promises to be the base ball treat of the season. These teams have met twice this season at Roseburg. Roseburg won the first game 2 to 1 and Cottage Grove won the second game 6 to 2.

The local team will have a strong lineup. Medley, who is considered one of the best amateurs in the West, will do the twirling, with Smith at the receiving end.

Roseburg will come prepared for a fast game and will have its strongest lineup.

Braves Win from Beavers.

In the ball game Thursday the Braves won from the Beavers by a score of 14 to 10. The game was a good one—much better than the score would indicate. There was a large attendance of rooters.

The standing of the clubs is now as follows:

Milwaukee.—Portland Gas & Coke Co. granted franchise at \$1.25 per 1000 feet. Vale.—Potassium nitrate found in caves near here and \$1,500,000 capital to work them.

UNCLE SAM WOULD MAKE FAILURE OF RAILWAYS

Senator Burkett Marshals Facts and Figures to Show Fallacy of Government Ownership of Utilities Affecting Whole Country.

MONEY MAKING NOT BUSINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Railways Have Never Been Taken Over to Overcome Abuses—Always Because of Military Necessity—Panama Canal in Same Category.

Senator Burkett of Nebraska, in his address Friday afternoon before the chautauqua assembly, showed government ownership of railways to be a pleasing theory that would not work out in practice.

The speaker gave illustrations to show that the government has never made money in any project which it has handled, that its purpose is not to make money, that the framers of the constitution so worded it that the government would be a regulator and not a competitor of private capital, that the people themselves will not allow the government to conduct its business economically, that the change of administration every four or eight years would prevent the adoption of any permanent system, without which a great business like the railroad business could not be successful, that under our form of government, with the thickly settled East having the bulk of representation in congress, the railroad business could not be conducted in a manner that would be fair to those portions of the country needing railroad development for the development of sparsely settled sections.

The speaker took irrigation to show how log rolling in congress would work against the West in getting railroad development. He showed how western congressmen worked for years, got no results until there was a president whose sympathies were as much with the West as with the East and that even then irrigation was secured under terms far less favorable than those given the East. He showed that during all the time the West was fighting for irrigation the East, with the bulk of representation, was getting money it did not need merely because eastern congressmen were sent to represent their districts and with the balance of power were able to get money for the East that was not needed while the West was suffering for money which it did need. "The East," he said, "was getting lighthouses and then building waterways to them. You can't blame congressmen for getting all they can for their districts, for that is what they are sent there to do. Their glory and their chances of reelection depend upon what they do for their own districts. When New England, which has less territory than Oregon, has forty members in congress, each one getting what he can for his particular district, how would you expect the West to develop under government ownership of railroads?"

In support of this argument the speaker cited the cases of New Zealand and Australia, where government ownership of railways exists and where all railway development is along a fringe of the coast where the population is greatest.

The speaker challenged anyone to present any evidence that any country had adopted government ownership of railways to overcome abuses. In every case, he said, government ownership came about through military necessity. The speaker showed that the cases of Russia and Belgium are not fair examples to be taken by the exponents of government ownership of railways, for in Russia, with its vast territory, there are no railways, and in Belgium, with its network of railways, there is no territory. Neither one has to confront the conditions that prevail here.

Senator Burkett referred to the Panama Canal, which is an example used by all exponents of government ownership. "The Panama Canal could

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

Wheat Is Over Six Feet in Height and Yet Green

WITH wheat that is already over six feet in height, fully headed while yet green, G. F. Garoutte smiles when he hears anyone say this is not the best grain country on the face of God's green footstool. He has eleven acres of the grain and it averages six feet in height. The grain is mixed Red Chaff and Club. Mr. Garoutte bought the seed for Red Chaff but only about one-tenth is of that variety.

OPPORTUNITY YET FOR ALL, SAYS BURKETT

No Place in World of Progress for Well Meaning People Who Do Not Do, Nor for Long Faced Pessimist—Optimist Is the Man.

"Faith, hope and optimism are the things that make this old world go," declared ex-Senator E. J. Burkett of Nebraska in his address at the chautauqua on "The New Woman and the Young Man." The speaker could think of no place in the progress and development of the world for the pessimist or the one who gets discouraged.

Neither could he find a place for the well meaning who do no harm but do no good, nor much of anything else. "It is the doers, not the well meaning, that accomplish things," the senator said.

The speaker gave encouragement to the young man and the young woman and laughed at those who have said there are no opportunities left. He said that folks had declared there were no further opportunities long before the aeroplane was invented, long before the automobile was invented, before the typesetting machine was invented, before electricity was harnessed and put to doing a billion tasks, and that there are just as great opportunities left as those which the Wright brothers had, which Marconi had, which Benjamin Franklin had.

The lecture was one well designed to fire the ambition of the growing young man and young woman.

along a fringe of the coast where the population is greatest.

The speaker challenged anyone to present any evidence that any country had adopted government ownership of railways to overcome abuses. In every case, he said, government ownership came about through military necessity. The speaker showed that the cases of Russia and Belgium are not fair examples to be taken by the exponents of government ownership of railways, for in Russia, with its vast territory, there are no railways, and in Belgium, with its network of railways, there is no territory. Neither one has to confront the conditions that prevail here.

Senator Burkett referred to the Panama Canal, which is an example used by all exponents of government ownership. "The Panama Canal could

(Continued on page 2.)

Leave Cottage Grove, Return Boosters for Favored Climate

J. D. Million and wife are among those who have lived in Oregon awhile, gone back East for a short time, and then returned to become boosters for the Cottage Grove climate.

A few days ago Mr. Million said to his wife: "Do you remember where we were a year ago today, dear?" (Possibly he didn't say "dear" but he'll hardly deny saying it, so it goes that way.)

"Do you remember where we were a year ago today, dear?"

As Mrs. Million didn't remember as quickly as he had expected, Mr. Million continued: "Don't you remember that we were back in Illinois? We had on our thinnest clothes and sat under the trees fanning ourselves. Don't you remember that we couldn't get to sleep until midnight because of the heat and that next day there was a thunder storm followed by great humidity?"

Mr. Million compared the first kind of weather with that in Oregon all summer long, when days never get distressingly hot and nights are always so cool that a comforter is comfortable during any season of the year.

Visiting Cards—The Sentinel office.

Day of Publication Is Changed to Tuesday

Beginning with this issue The Sentinel will be published on Tuesdays. The reason for this change was explained in the last issue. Arrangements have been made to do the inter-type composition for The Leader. This makes it necessary that the papers be published several days apart. The Sentinel will accordingly be printed on Tuesdays and The Leader on Fridays. This arrangement will give Cottage Grove a semi-weekly newspaper service and will be much more profitable to both papers at a time when profits are pretty slim.

It is peculiar that when the present publisher of The Sentinel came here less than four years ago, The Sentinel was published on Fridays and The Leader on Tuesdays. The Sentinel has worked backwards a day at a time until now it has taken the day formerly used by The Leader and The Leader has taken the day formerly used by The Sentinel.