

The Cottage Grove Sentinel

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WITH PLENTY OF BACKBONE

ELBERT BEDE, Editor and Publisher

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

Tuesday, June 22, 1915

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PROFANITY IN PUBLIC

YOU SHOULD be proud of some members of your ball team. This is the remark recently made to the writer by a visitor in the city—and it was said with the inverted reflection.

The visitor continued: "Of all the profane and vulgar language I have ever heard in public that permitted at your ball games is the limit."

Isn't that a nice impression to give a visitor in the city?

This isn't the first time The Sentinel has heard similar comment.

Women have refused to go to the Thursday ball games because of the profane and vulgar language used by the players.

Parents have refused to allow their children to go to the Thursday ball games because of the profanity used there.

In justice to those not guilty it is well to state that the use of this language has been confined to four or five players. Such language as that used by these few players grates upon the finer sensibilities of the others.

The young men who have used the language referred to have probably become so accustomed to its use in less public places that they use it almost unconsciously. They are young men whom we do not think would premeditatedly use language that they knew to be offensive to those within hearing.

They are young men who desire to be well thought of by their acquaintances and probably do not realize the impression their actions have given. The Sentinel trusts they will read these words and then cease from further indulgence in language hardly fit for dock walloper and roughneck—certainly unfit for clean young men.

The guilty may become slightly incensed over this severe criticism, but that is immaterial to us if the use of profanity and low billingsgate in public ceases.

Base ball is a clean sport and there is no need to use other than clean language in playing it.

The use of profane language and vulgarity is altogether too common. Young men drop into its use too readily and older men do not set the example they should in not using it.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear a seven- or eight-year-old boy rip off language that makes the blood curdle.

Young boys use it because they hear others use it and think its use some kind of an accomplishment.

Older people use it to make themselves emphatic or because they have become so accustomed to its use that profanity is a part of their regular vocabulary.

The use of profanity and vulgar language, either in public or private, is an acknowledgment of inability to express one's self in pure English. Nearly all of us need to curtail our use of words that have no proper place in our vocabularies.

We were particularly struck by the fact that two of the speakers at the chautauks belabored the little coffin nail—the cigarette. Col. Miller and Senator Burkett both spoke of its injury to the young man. Nearly all successful men attack the paper-incensed pill. Is there anyone to defend it? No!

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

THOSE who have been laboring under the impression that government ownership is practicable should have heard the address of Senator Burkett on "The Protest of Americanism."

Congress would get eight times as much consideration as five—and then where would the development of Oregon come in.

Under government ownership of any public utility, extension and improvement of that utility would be guided by the votes of a majority of members of Congress and not by the needs of the country, as is now the case.

Forty members are sent from New England to represent New England. Their fame and glory and their chances of reelection depend upon what they get for New England. Under such circumstances, would you expect such men to give to Oregon money they could just as well get for their own districts.

We have referred to only one phase of government ownership taken up by the speaker but this one was sufficient to convince nearly every member of the audience that government ownership of public utilities would bring development of the West to a standstill.

Socialists (who attended the lecture expecting to hear government ownership espoused) probably were not convinced of their error in advocating government ownership but were given some mighty good food for thought.

The Sentinel wishes to again remind readers that it welcomes letters for publication from those who take an opposing view on political questions.

SUCH actions as those of the carpenters, the street car men and others in Chicago are putting organized labor in a bad light. Labor organizations should take pattern after the typographical union. It has been years since this union has had a strike, yet its members are among the highest paid of any. Its by-laws make rigid provisions for arbitration. Laborers can not expect to get anywhere if they act as arbitrary as did capital when it was in a position to do so. Organized labor was a protest against unfairness no greater than that now adopted by some unions when their wishes are not granted.

Protection from freak laws and confiscatory legislation is all the bonus capital asks of Oregon.

THE PORTLAND Spectator was so dumfounded by the enormity of the errors discovered in its columns by The Sentinel that it did not have the heart to retaliate by quoting errors from The Sentinel—which get by once in awhile and at most unexpected moments. The Spectator is as meek as it is ingenious in its explanation and defense. We quote from the defense: "The Spectator will always be glad to throw the blight light of reason." We are pleased to note that this hypercritical critic is not pernickity about the use of the split infinitive when occasion and euphony seem to demand it but "the blight light of reason" is too deep for us. Will The Spectator kindly elucidate?

It must be hard for a telephone girl to hear so much conversation and not be able to put in a word.

Some of the soldiers at the front in Europe are taking desperate chances—but in this country we have men who marry three and four times.

Over Two Million Reduction in Taxes.

(Col. E. Hofer in Pacific Coast Manufacturer.)

The grand total of taxes collected in Oregon in 1914 was \$18,313,468.

In 1915 the total harvest of the tax collector was \$25,083,000—gain \$4,769,532.

For 1915 the total collections will be \$20,951,668—a decrease of \$2,131,332.

Of this decrease in 1915, \$963,650 was state taxes and \$338,412 county taxes. Cities and towns show increase of \$14,657 for collections in 1915 over collections in 1914.

All the other tax collecting bodies show total reductions for 1915 of \$829,270.

The reduction of \$2,131,332 for 1915 as against collections for 1914 comes as a result of a vigilant newspaper campaign against high taxes.

The total increase from 1913 to 1914 was nearly 27 per cent, and the reduction from 1914 to 1915 was nearly ten per cent.

If the same ratio of increase had been kept up for 1915 that prevailed from 1913 to 1914, the taxes this year would have totalled \$29,315,410 in Oregon instead of \$20,951,668.

Things We Think

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

A hard life sometimes brings in easy money.

After a man gets married he gets peevish about his wife wanting to spend money the way he did before he got married.

We would most of us make no effort to remember the things that are not worth while—but the trouble with many of us is that we do not know which is which.

Some folks imagine they are growing up just because they manage to keep others below them.

Among ships that pass in the night might be mentioned senatorships and governorships that pass on election night.

A part of the world complains because of the taxes it has to pay—the other part complains because they have nothing on which to pay taxes.

During every campaign we become firmly convinced that the world is getting better—that there are far more perfect men than we ever dreamed of. We get this idea from reading the literature the candidates send out.

When a man says he caught between 40 and 50 fish—and the fish have already been divided with neighbors—it is safe to say that the catch was under 25.

Not one person in a hundred could write an item for a newspaper and have it correct grammatically and orthographically and otherwise—but every one of this hundred can find fault with a newspaper.

Some of the worst things we have got have come from discarding something that was satisfactory for something better.

Why is it that you so seldom hear of a photograph being used to furnish entertainment at a meeting of a woman's club.

A man doesn't mind so much having his wife boss the roost—but he does hate to have her show off before company.

How to Write to the Editor.

(Eugene Guard.)

Mr. Frank Crane, one of the editorial writers of the New York Globe, is evidently a recipient of many letters from the subscribers of his paper and like communications in such shape that they are hard to read and hard to handle.

For the guidance of his correspondents the doctor has formulated a set of rules which should be read and followed by all those who write "to the editor."

Have your letter typewritten. If you have no typewriting machine, it will cost you only a dime to hire a public stenographer. All handwriting is trying; most of it crucifying!

Sign your name. An anonymous letter goes straight to the waste basket. Why take the trouble to write it?

Not only sign your name, but type it, so it can be deciphered. Most people are more illegible in their signatures than anywhere else.

Give your address, your street, number, city, and state. Also the date.

Write on only one side of the paper. Never roll up a manuscript. Fold it flat.

Be polite. Control your anger. Be a gentleman. Don't be abusive or scurrilous. Whatever you have to say, it will have more force if you say it temperately.

Don't indulge in personalities. Neither the editor nor the public is interested in your particular grudge. If you are angry, go out in the back yard and tell it to the horse.

If you have an idea, express it in the fewest words possible. When you have said a thing once, don't say it again in another way.

Avoid adjectives, especially two or three adjectives. Nouns are bullets and verbs are powder; adjectives are smoke.

Don't do fine writing. The editor does not want literature. He already has books full of it. He wants to know what you have to say.

Don't apologize. Don't be sarcastic. Don't be bitter. But you can be as funny as you please.

State the gist of your message right in the first sentence. Don't type it. Editors are what the editor wants. He is as hungry for them as a cat is for fish. He does not want eloquence nor gorgeous phrases.

Write affirmatively. Don't combat. Don't defend. State your opinion in positive terms. Let your opponents do the defending.

If you want an answer, enclose a postal card addressed to yourself. Be satisfied with a mere courteous acknowledgment of the receipt of your letter.

If the editor does not print your letter, don't take it to heart. There may be twenty reasons for not printing it, besides the reason that he does not like it or is afraid to publish it.

Editors are only men. Don't shoot them. They are doing the best they can.

And rest assured that if your communication is SHORT, CLEAR, TYPE-WRITTEN, and GENTLEMANLY, the editor will either present it to his readers or he sorry he cannot.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON CRITICIZED

Christian Scientists Declare He Has Erected Man of Straw for Purpose of Knocking It Down.

Portland, Ore., June 17, 1915.

To the Editor of the Cottage Grove Sentinel:

A recent issue of your paper contains the reports of sermons by Pastor Russell in which, in an endeavor to show that Christian Science is unreasonable and unsupportable, he makes some very misleading statements. In view of this fact I am asking the courtesy of space in which to reply.

After indicating a disposition to be fair, and after having made several references, of a kindly nature, to Christian Science, Pastor Russell launches in an attempt to discredit its teachings. It is not, however, Christian Science which the gentleman finds to be unreasonable, but his own misconception of it. A very important point to be remembered by all readers of so-called criticisms of Christian Science is, that critics never really assail Christian Science but instead erect a "man of straw," call it Christian Science and proceed to hurl ridicule and Scriptural texts at it and then marvel that Christian Science moves serenely on, winning the favor of ever-increasing multitudes.

The critic, referring to those who have accepted Christian Science, says, "Having no intelligent knowledge of the Bible, they were just in a condition to fall an easy prey to Mother Eddy's errors." It seems quite apparent that by "intelligent knowledge of the Bible" Pastor Russell means his own interpretation of it. How many Christian Scientists were familiar with the Pastor's theories, before taking up Christian Science, we cannot say, but a very great many who have been earnest, life-long students of the Bible have turned to Christian Science and found in the study of its text book, Science and Health, by Mary Baker Eddy, a real "Key to the Scriptures."

Proof, demonstration, alone can give one an intelligent knowledge of the Bible. Science and Health has made it possible to prove the Bible true, "with signs following," and, therefore, has given its students an "intelligent knowledge of the Bible."

The reason our brother fancies that Christian Science is illogical is because of the fact that he sees only some of Mrs. Eddy's conclusions, but has failed to look deeply enough into her teachings to ascertain the logical process by which these conclusions have been reached. The teaching of Christian Science that sin, disease and death are non-existent is a conclusion reached in somewhat the following manner: The Master taught that God is Spirit, and this is, therefore, what Christian Science teaches. In the first Chapter of John we read, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." All things were made by Him; and without Him was not any thing made that was made. All that was made, all that has real existence, was made by God; Spirit. In concluding the first chapter of Genesis it is declared that "God saw everything that He had made, and behold, it was very good." His creation, the creation of Spirit, must be "after His kind," hence spiritual and good, and no element of materiality or evil is, or can be, included in this spiritual creation. Further, we read in Ecclesiastes, "I know that whatsoever God doeth, it shall be forever; nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it." Spirit's creation is, therefore, not only perfect but eternal, a creation to which nothing can be added and from which nothing can be taken. What to erring mortal sense appears as sin, disease and death, has no place in God's spiritual, perfect creation. Spirit's creation remains intact. Through spiritualization of our thinking this creation may be discerned and as it is discerned all sense of a creation apart from God, a creation reeling beneath a self-imposed burden of sin, sickness, sorrow and death, will be wiped out.

Christian Science does not deny that from the standpoint of material sense sin, disease and death seems very real, but it reveals the Christ way of superceding this false material sense testimony with the evidence of spiritual sense. To the human sense of sight as one looks down a railway track he observes a point at which the rails seem to meet. This, however, is but an appearance to finite sense and is due to the fact that the human sense of sight is limited. Furthermore, it is not a real condition external to consciousness, but is a purely mental experience. In this, as in numerous other instances, we have learned to "judge not according to the appearance, but rather to depend upon our understanding of the truth about the matter. In the case of Jarius' daughter, when, to material sense, every evidence of death was apparent the Savior denied this evidence, saying, "The maid is not dead but sleepeth." It was the Master's understanding of Life as God and man as God's image and likeness that made possible and logical this denial of death. Paul says, "denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world." It is the Master's logic and the logic of Paul that Mrs. Eddy has followed in reaching the conclusions she has given to the world in Science and Health.

Christian Science does not teach us to ignore evil, disease and death, but teaches us that they are conditions of the carnal, or mortal mind, the nothingness of which is made apparent in the degree that we let that mind be in us which was also in Christ Jesus. Even as pupils in mathematics are not taught to ignore mistakes but to correct them, so in Christian Science we are not taught to ignore discordant conditions, but to correct them. This correction is made possible through a knowledge of God and man as His image and likeness.

The intimation by our critic that will power is a factor in Christian Science healing is another very serious misconception of its teachings. Of the human will Mrs. Eddy writes, "The human will which maketh and worketh a lie, hiding the divine Principle of harmony, is destructive to health, and it is the cause of disease rather than its cure" (Science and Health, page 445.) It is made plain in Science and Health that it is prayer and not will power which really heals the sick. This prayer is explained in the following statement: "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfish love" (Science and Health, page 1.)

Our brother's misconception of the Christian Science teaching that God is omnipresent has led him to refer to this teaching as "very pernicious, very injurious, very untrue, very unscientific, very unsupportable." Again we have an instance in which it is not what Christian Science really teaches that is the occasion for criticism, but rather the critic's erroneous conception of it. The teaching of Christian Science that God is omnipresent does not by any means imply that God is "in the soil," "in the chair," "in the table." This would not be Christian Science but pantheism. Christian Science teaches that God is infinite Mind, and manifestly the infinite can not be included in the finite. The infinite Mind cannot be in matter. The marvelous healing and regenerative work which has resulted, and is resulting, in Christian Science from even our present understanding of the infinitude of God—His omnipresence—prove that it is not "very pernicious, very injurious, very untrue, very unscientific." As to this teaching being "unsupportable," it may be said that Christian Science accords with the following scriptural statements on this point: "Do not I fill heaven and earth?" saith the Lord, and "Whither shall I go from thy presence? if I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." One who really understands Christian Science never attacks it, for rightly understood it is both reasonable and scriptural.

F. ELMO ROBINSON, Committee on Publication.

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Summons for Publication in Foreclosure of Tax Lien.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County.
Fingal Hinds, Plaintiff, vs. Addison L. Holmes and Alvin Brewer, Defendants.
To Addison L. Holmes and Alvin Brewer, the above named defendants: In the Name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby notified that Fingal Hinds, the holder of Certificate of Delinquency numbered 486 issued on the 4th day of October, 1910, by the Tax Collector of the County of Lane, State of Oregon, for the amount of Two and 10-100 (\$2.10) Dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1909 together with

penalty, interest and costs thereon upon the real property assessed to you, of which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said County and State, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning in Section 29 Twp. 20 South Range 3 West, 15 feet West of the Southeast corner of D. L. C. No. 59 run West 18.067 Chains, North 3.321 Chains, East 18.067 Chains, and South 3.321 Chains to place of beginning in Lane County, Oregon.

You are further notified that said Fingal Hinds has paid taxes on said premises for prior or subsequent years with the rate of interest on said amounts as follows:

Year's Tax	Date Paid	Tax Receipt No.	Amount	Rate of Interest
1908	March 15, 1909	6994	\$1.80	15
1910	March 15, 1911	13833	2.40	15
1911	March 15, 1912	8681	3.45	15
1912	March 15, 1913	8476	2.55	15
1913	March 15, 1914	15073	3.00	15

Said Addison L. Holmes as the owner of the legal title of the above described property as the same appears of record, and each of the other persons above named are hereby further notified that Fingal Hinds will apply to the Circuit Court of the County and State aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property above described, and mentioned in said certificate. And you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due as above shown together with costs and accrued interest and in case of your failure to do so, a decree, will be rendered foreclosing the lien of said taxes and costs against the land and premises above named.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable G. F. Skipworth, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane, and said order was made and dated this 18th day of May, 1915, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 19th day of May, 1915.
All process and papers in this proceeding may be served upon the undersigned residing within the State of Oregon, at the address hereafter mentioned.
J. M. DEVERIS,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Address: Eugene, Or. May 19-July 14

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penalty, interest and costs thereon upon the real property assessed to you, of which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said County and State, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning in Section 29 Twp. 20 South Range 3 West, 15 feet West of the Southeast corner of D. L. C. No. 59 run West 18.067 Chains, North 3.321 Chains, East 18.067 Chains, and South 3.321 Chains to place of beginning in Lane County, Oregon.

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J. M. DEVERIS,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Address: Eugene, Or. May 19-July 14

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Wm. Howard Roosevelt, our on dents, will pass th on their way to t the same train.

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