

# The Cottage Grove Sentinel

AND COTTAGE GROVE LEADER  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WITH PLENTY OF BACKBONE

ELBERT BEDE AND ELBERT SMITH PUBLISHERS  
ELBERT BEDE EDITOR

A first-class publication entered at Cottage Grove, Oregon, as second-class matter  
BUSINESS OFFICE 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
One Year \$1.50 Six Months .80c  
Three Months .40 Single Copies .05  
No subscription taken unless paid for in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES  
Display, 25 cents per inch; reading notice ads, 8 cents per line; surrounded ads, 50 cents per inch; classified ads, 1 cent per word. Special discounts on contracts. Cards of Thanks and Resolutions, 6 cents per line.

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MEMBER WILLAMETTE VALLEY EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION  
MEMBER OREGON STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916

## A FRIEND.

(Esther Birdsall Darling, in "Up in Alaska")

Sometimes when life has gone wrong with you,  
And the world seems a dreary place,  
Has your dog ever silently crept to your feet,  
His yearning eyes turned to your face?

Has he made you feel that he understands,  
And all that he asks of you  
Is to share your lot, be it good or ill,  
With a chance to be loyal and true?

Are you branded a failure? He does not know—  
A sinner? He does not care—  
You're "master" to him—that's all that counts—  
A word, and his day is fair.

Your birth and your station are nothing to him;  
A palace and a hut are the same;  
And his love is yours, in honor and peace,  
And it's yours through disaster or shame.

Though others forget you and pass you by,  
He is ever your faithful friend—  
Who is ready to give you the best that is his  
Unstintedly to the end.

## WHAT IS VACILLATION?

WE WOULD like to have The Yoncalla Times define for us the meaning of vacillation.

In an attempt in our last issue to be as easy as possible upon our president, who has plenty of troubles just now, the Lord knows, we said:

"While we must protect Americans against the attacks of greaser bandits; while there is no lack of patriotism, its ardor is somewhat cooled when it is figured that many lives could have been saved by a less vacillating policy on the part of the administration."

In a fine fettle of outraged virtue The Times wastes about a half column of good space worth about 12½ cents an inch in a strained attempt to show that the administration has not vacillated. Finally at its wit's end for something to bolster up its end of the argument, The Times says:

"The president's policy has been about as vacillating as the rock of Gibraltar."

We regret very much that The Times forces us into the position of again criticizing the president; first, because we would much rather repeat the nice things we have said about President Wilson; and second, because we dislike an argument with an opponent who apparently knows nothing about the subject under discussion.

WE WOULD ask The Times first to define a "vacillating policy," and then to answer the following questions:

Did not the administration first permit arms to go into Mexico, then place an embargo upon them, again permit their entry and again place an embargo upon them?

Did not the administration refuse to recognize Huerta, and then recognize him by demanding an apology?

Did not the administration demand that our flag be saluted? Did not the administration invade Mexico for the purpose of compelling Huerta to salute the flag and then withdraw the troops without the salute having been given?

Did not the administration virtually declare war by occupying Mexican territory and then withdraw at the critical moment when intervention that most eventually would have been easy of accomplishment?

Did not the administration, by the occupation of Mexican territory, so inflame Mexican hatred of the gringos that it became the duty of the administration to protect our citizens in that bandit-ridden country, then withdraw its troops and ships and leave our citizens to protect themselves as best they could?

Did not the administration have sufficient warning that if it did not protect our citizens at Tampico their death was almost certain?

In the face of repeated appeals for the protection of American citizens, was not Secretary Daniels allowed to withdraw all protection from American citizens at Tampico?

Did not American citizens at Tampico have to appeal to a foreign power for protection?

Is not the Tampico incident one of the blackest spots upon the escutcheon of the nation?

Did not the administration first say it would recognize no president not chosen by the people of Mexico? Did it not later say that it would, upon a certain date, choose between Carranza and Villa, the one having made the best showing of being able to handle the situation to be this nation's choice for president?

Did not the administration afterward personally select Carranza?

Did not the administration say it could not recognize the murderer Huerta as president? Did it not afterward place itself in a position where it might have had to select the greater murderer, Villa?

Has not eventual intervention been certain for years, and in the face of this certainty, haven't our guns and ammunition been allowed to enter the country, now to be turned against us?

If these things are not signs of a vacillating policy, what would be a vacillating policy?

Now that we are on this subject, we may as well go a little further. Did not Wilson endorse the plank for Panama tolls, then afterward use the party whip to secure votes against Panama tolls?

Did not Wilson declare against a tariff commission? Isn't he now an ardent champion of a tariff commission?

Did not Wilson declare himself unalterably for free sugar? Isn't he now for a tariff on sugar?

Did not Wilson declare unalterably against preparedness? Isn't he now unalterably for preparedness?

Did not Wilson declare himself unalterably opposed to the spoils system? Did not the civil service been made less than a scrap of paper in order to provide berths for democrats?

Did not Wilson promise a tremendous reduction in the expenses of government? Has not his administration (the preparedness expenses and war expenses excluded) been the most expensive one in the history of the nation?

If these things are not signs of a vacillating policy, what is a vacillating policy?

We would say more but for the fact that we refrain from criticizing our president whenever possible and do not care to be harsh on one who will hold office but a few months longer.

Notwithstanding that knockers said the baleful (?) and demoralizing (?) chautauqua had knocked out the Fourth of July celebration, it was, nevertheless, the most successful in the history of the city. Cottage Grove is big enough for both a chautauqua and a Fourth of July celebration.

## WHERE THE INITIATIVE DEFEATS ITSELF.

THE expenses of the legislative law-making body are paid out of the state treasury.

The expenses of legislation by the initiative must be paid by those interested in the proposed legislation.

The people adopted the initiative because they wished to make their own laws. They even went so far as to make it impossible for the legislature to amend the constitution. Amendments to the constitution must be enacted by the people.

A large number of the people want a rural credits amendment to the constitution. Another large number wish a state-wide tax limitation amendment.

Both measures seem worthy ones.

To get either one upon the ballot, seven per cent of the voters of the state must sign the petitions. Under the most favorable circumstances the expense of doing even this is several hundred dollars, and in addition many must sacrifice weeks of time in getting the signatures.

If the measure gets onto the ballot, there must be a comprehensive advertising campaign.

One of those behind the state-wide tax limitation amendment estimates the minimum cost of enacting it into law as \$3900.

Other measures must come equally as high. Many times that amount has been spent upon measures that were not enacted.

MEASURE proposed by the initiative is everybody's business, but it is as true here as anywhere else that what is everybody's business is nobody's business, therefore the work of proposing a measure and of engineering its way to a successful vote falls upon a few leaders, and in this respect

a measure proposed by the initiative does not represent the views of any more of the common people than does a law enacted by the legislature where a few look after it and secure its passage.

GETTING 20,000 signatures to an initiative petition is no small matter. Electors are getting so they no longer sign a petition off hand. They want to know what it means and they want the proposed law to conform to their own personal ideas in every detail, or they will not assist in getting it upon the ballot. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of farmers refused to sign the petition to get the rural credits measure upon the ballot. This measure proposes to give the farmers money at five per cent.

Obviously no measure can suit in every detail every individual taste.

If electors will not sign a petition to get upon the ballot a measure that is not exactly to their ideas, certainly they will not vote for it afterward.

MANY thousands will vote against a measure, no matter how meritorious, if the word "tax" is inserted in it anywhere.

Not being able to study all the measures and get their import, fearing that they would not get their import even if they had time to study the measures, and wanting to hit the "jokers," many other thousands will vote against any measure in order to make sure of knocking out the bad ones.

The initiative is a mighty cumbersome and expensive method of legislation.

There are but very few willing to give the time and money necessary to enact a law by this method, yet no constitutional amendment is possible by any other method.

The people must go without many things they want in the way of legislation for the reason that they have themselves made it so hard to get what they want.

The initiative is the plaything of the wealthy and the political fanatic, yet we should not knock it too severely, for it is a mighty good thing for newspapers and print shops.

No—we did not—have a noiseless Fourth—for some of the clothes—that some of the folks wore—attended most efficiently—to that little matter—and some of the sartorial detonations—made the ordinary Fourth of July chemical explosions—sound about as loud—by comparison—as an evening zephyr—wrestling with a rose petal.

## A SENSIBLE SERMON.

FOR threatening to strike and stop all trains and refusing to submit their wage increase demands to arbitration, the rules of the brotherhoods of railway train service employees were severely criticized by the Rev. James W. Vallentyne, D. D., of the California Avenue Congregational church, of Chicago, in his sermon Sunday morning.

His text was: "Am I my brother's keeper?"—Gen. 4:9.

Dr. Vallentyne said in part:

"The greatest problem of human life is the problem of getting on together. Many a person narrows his vision until he sees only himself in the problem and he hopes to get on. But no man lives to himself. No man rises or falls by himself. If any one is to get on in any real measure he must take his place in the procession and make his contribution there.

"Go where you will and look into government, manufacture, merchandising, sanitation, education or religion, and the problem is one of relationships.

"We will put down into our pillow if we will recognize the fact that the earth and all its good things are for us all.

"It is unnecessary to crowd and grab. It is also bad manners and bad religion. It starts disorder that may easily end in loss to all.

"An illustration is at hand in the labor world. Labor has found immense profit in organizing, that the interest of the individuals may be massed and then protected and improved by all the men working jointly.

"Capital has done the same thing with great advantage to itself and to the world at large.

"When could railways have been built by disintegrated capital scattered among the many? No great enterprise could have been consummated except by capital uniting and the many individuals co-operating in the interest of the combined capital.

"Capital thus united has become powerful. Like every great power, temptation to misapply its energy follows naturally.

"Labor has had the very same experience. Organized, united and applied it has become so powerful as to need the closest self inspection, that it do not go wrong.

"These two mighty forces have often paired across the board, always to find the people urging that they come to an agreement and so adjust their difference that the people themselves would not bear the cost.

"Now 350,000 railway employees—engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors—are asking what is virtually a 25 per cent raise in pay. The railways might soon grant their demand in the interest of uninterrupted service and raise their rates to the people and go on uninjured, the people paying the cost, as usual.

"But the interstate commerce commission, the guardian angel of the people, says that the rates must not be raised. Then the demands of the men became confiscatory. The railways now are crowded with tonnage, but it is the glut of carnage and God knows it must soon cease.

"The demand must be denied, so says the railway. Unless the demand is granted we will stop every car wheel in America, so says the employe.

"That which we must ask as christian teachers is that these men must submit the whole dispute to some intelligent and unbiased board to arbitrate.

"That which we must demand as citizens of these United States is that no group of men whose labor has to do with our daily food supply shall refuse to arbitrate their cause.

"They must work and must arbitrate. Can you comprehend the cost to the homes of America if our milk trains and meat trains and flour trains stop?

"In how many houses will come distress and death? No man must be allowed to drive the death angel to the baby's crib on his neighbor's porch.

"He who refuses to submit his cause to arbitration thereby confesses the injustice of his cause.

"I am for labor and for the labor union. I am for capital and big business. I am for the people, rich and poor; but I want every one of them to be fair and to stop eating when he's had enough."

## THE PROPOSED RURAL CREDITS AMENDMENT.

(Eugene Register.)

PETITIONS are in circulation in Oregon for a rural credits constitutional amendment and if enough signatures are secured within the eight or nine days remaining for the circulation of petitions the amendment will be placed on the ballot this fall. The signatures are to be secured by voluntary effort, if at all, for they lack of the measure feel that if they cannot be secured in this way there is no demand enough for rural credits legislation in Oregon to warrant placing the amendment before the voters.

In brief, the amendment contemplates the issuance by the state of bonds up to two per cent of the assessed valuation. These bonds are to bear interest at the rate of four per cent and are to be placed on the market if the amendment is approved. The money secured from their sale will be loaned to farmers for purposes of actual development at five per cent, with an initial fee of one per cent of the loan to cover costs of appraisal and examination of title. If the bonds must be sold at less than par the state may charge an interest rate enough larger than five per cent to cover the difference, but in no case more than one per cent more than it pays for the bonds.

As an instance for the need for such legislation, the recorded mortgages in Lane county total \$682,556, and the average rate of interest is in excess of eight per cent. A few loans are made at six per cent but it is probable that in these cases the borrowers have agreed to pay the taxes, so their total rate will be eight per cent or over. It must not be forgotten that the recorded mortgages by no means represent the total amount of money borrowed in this county on mortgage security, for it is a well known fact that many lenders seek to dodge assessment by failure to record. The real totals borrowed on mortgage security are unquestionable far in excess of the amount shown by the records.

By calculating the difference between five per cent and eight per cent on at least three quarters of a million dollars and probably a great deal more, it may readily be seen what such a rural credits system would mean to the farmers of Lane county in case all their loans were transferred to the state fund. This, of course, would not be the case, for the fund would probably not be large enough to meet all the commercial needs of Oregon agricultural development and anyway all loans would not be transferred. But the saving would be great, at any rate.

The Oregon farmer cannot afford to pay eight per cent for money to be used in development. His returns are not great enough to justify any such rate, and if he is to prosper as he should—and if the country is to develop as it should—a cheaper rate must be provided. The national rural credits legislation adopted by congress is clumsy and unworkable and, besides, Oregon has learned by bitter experience that it cannot expect much help from Washington. Some method of securing cheaper money must be found, and it behooves every farmer and every man in any line of business to give careful study to the proposed amendment.

## ADVICE IS NOT CHEAP

An editorial in a recent issue of the Rural Life, Rochester, N. Y., is as follows:

"The farmers' advice bill has been running overtime this season. The college professors, magazine writers, city editors, bankers, railroad presidents, produce jobbers, preachers, teachers, public health officials, agricultural department experts, and one hundred and one rural uplift associations, conservation conferences and better farming bureaus have burdened the farmer with so-called free advice as to how he should conduct his farming operations, rear his stock, poultry and children, manage his wife and household affairs, trim his whiskers, paint his barns, grow his cabbage and turnip crops, what kind of clothes he should wear, how he should vote on political questions and run his business.

"But this flood of printed advice and continuous tornado of chin music is not free—it all has to be paid for in one way or another. And the farmers are the men who in the end will have to foot out from a government salary or some other outside pull, who consider themselves fully competent to give the farmer advice."

Right you are, Mr. Rural Life Editor. Out here in the Pacific northwest there is a big army of these would-be farm "experts." It's one of the ludicrous conditions of the present-day agricultural.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure  
Made from Cream of Tartar  
NO ALUM—NO PHOSPHATE

## Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the County Court of Lane county, Oregon, duly made and entered of record on the 30th day of June, 1916, in the matter of the estate of J. C. Cluckey, deceased, the undersigned was duly appointed administrator of said estate. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned at the store of Knowles & Graber, at Cottage Grove, Lane county, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1916.  
GEORGE O. KNOWLES,  
Administrator of the Estate of J. C. Cluckey, deceased.  
E. O. Potter, Atty. for Estate. Jlythg3

## ORDINANCE NO. 428.

An Ordinance, granting to the Standard Oil Company, a corporation, permission to locate, erect, operate and maintain any warehouse, or tankage, or both, and other necessary buildings on a certain tract of land described as follows: All of Lot No. 2, Block No. 3, Jones' Addition to Cottage Grove, Oregon, excepting easterly 100 feet, county of Lane, state of Oregon, for the storage and distribution of petroleum and its products and other kinds of merchandise handled by said company.

The common council of the City of Cottage Grove does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Standard Oil Company, a corporation, having asked permission to locate, erect, operate and maintain a warehouse, tankage, or both, and other necessary buildings, on a certain tract of ground described as follows:

All of Lot No. 2, Block No. 3, Jones' Addition to Cottage Grove, Oregon, excepting easterly 100 feet, Cottage Grove, county of Lane, state of Oregon, for the storage and distribution of petroleum and its products and other kinds of merchandise handled by said company and the same having been considered by the Common Council, it is hereby ordained and permission is hereby given and granted to the Standard Oil Company, a corporation, to locate, erect, operate and maintain a warehouse, tankage or both and other necessary buildings upon that certain tract of ground described as follows:

All of Lot No. 2, Block No. 3, Jones' Addition to Cottage Grove, Oregon, excepting easterly 100 feet, county of Lane, state of Oregon, for the storage and distribution of petroleum and its products and other kinds of merchandise handled by said company.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall be published in The Cottage Grove Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published and printed in the City of Cottage Grove, and shall be in force immediately upon the expiration of thirty days after its passage and approval.

Passed and adopted by the Common Council this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1916. Ayes, 5; noes, 0; absent, 1.

The foregoing Ordinance is hereby approved this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1916.

Attest: J. H. CHAMBERS,  
J. E. Young, city clerk. Mayor.  
Jly6-13c

## Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of John Nelson Crow, deceased, has filed in the county court of Lane county, Oregon, her final account as such administratrix and that Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1916, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m. of said day, has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing any objections to said report and the settlement thereof.

LILLIE A. CROW, Administratrix.  
Alta King, Attorney for estate. J22J20c

## Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of S. C. Counts, Deceased:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of S. C. Counts, deceased, by the County Court of Lane county, state of Oregon.

All persons having claims against the estate of said S. C. Counts, deceased, are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned, at Cottage Grove, in Lane county, state of Oregon, with the proper vouchers and properly verified, as by law required, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

Dated this 22d day of June, A. D. 1916.

FRANK KNOX,  
Administrator of the Estate  
Jun22-Jly20c of S. C. Counts, deceased.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARRH CURE.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.  
A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.  
Hall's Catharrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## SHOULD SLOAN'S LINIMENT GO ALONG?

Of course it should! For after a strenuous day when your muscles have been exercised to the limit an application of Sloan's Liniment will take the soreness and stiffness away and get you in fine shape for tomorrow. You should also use it for a sudden attack of toothache, stiff neck, backache, stings, bites and the many accidents that are incidental to a vacation. "We would as soon leave our baggage as go on a vacation or camp out without Sloan's Liniment." Writes one vacationist: "We use it for everything from cramps to toothache." Put a bottle in your bag, be prepared and have no regrets.

# Junk Shop

823 EAST MAIN STREET  
We pay the highest prices for Scrap Metal, Rubber, Sacks, Auto Tires, also Scrap Cast Iron, Wool, Rags, etc. We pay the highest prices for all kinds of Hides, Sheep and Goat Pelts, Mohair, Wool, Furs, Bones and Beeswax.

## LOOK GOOD—FEEL GOOD.

No one can either feel good nor look good while suffering from constipation. Get rid of that tired, draggy, lifeless feeling by a treatment of Dr. King's New Life Pills. Buy a box to-day, take one or two pills to-night. In the morning that stuffy, dull feeling is gone and you feel better at once. 25c at your druggist.

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