

The Cottage Grove Sentinel

AND COTTAGE GROVE LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WITH PLENTY OF BACKBONE

ELBERT BEDE AND ELBERT SMITH PUBLISHERS
ELBERT BEDE EDITOR

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THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916

THE OLD MAID.

She gave her life to love. She never knew
What other women gave their all to gain.
Others were fickle. She was passing true.
She gave pure love, and faith without a stain.

She never married. Suitors came and went;
The dark eyes flashed their love on one alone.
Her life was quiet and withal content.
The old love reigned. No rival shared the throne.

Think you her life was wasted? Vale and hill
Blossomed in summer, and white winter came;
The blue ice stiffened on the silenced rill;
All times and seasons found her still the same.

Her heart was full of sweetness to the end;
What once she gave she never took away.
Through all her youth she loved one faithful friend;
She loves him now her hair is growing gray.

—George Barlow.

SENTINEL WILL SUPPORT DEMOCRATS.

UNDER all ordinary conditions The Sentinel is a red hot, uncompromising partisan republican newspaper, but there are always exceptions to prove the rule.

In the case of the election this fall of circuit court judges for this district, The Sentinel long ago determined that it would support at least one democrat for that position. The particular person selected for this honor is Judge J. W. Hamilton, of Roseburg, who will have been on the bench 18 years at the expiration of his present term.

For so unusual a thing as the support of a democrat for office, The Sentinel must have good reasons. It has such reasons and is ready to express them. It is not good for the business of our courts to be continually making changes. When a man has served 18 years, has given eminent satisfaction, has not let politics nor personal affairs interfere with the performance of his honest duty, we believe it would be folly to make a change. Judge Hamilton fills all the qualifications which The Sentinel demands, and we are therefore for retaining a tried and true man in so important a position.

Another reason why we particularly favor Judge Hamilton is because he believes in expediting the business of the courts and does not believe in the interposing of senseless technicalities to prolong litigation, thereby working hardship upon the litigants. In addition to all this he is a pleasant man to meet, is cordial to all and not the least affected by the honors that have been given him by the voters of this district.

This judicial district includes Douglas, Curry, Coos, Lane, Lincoln and Benton counties. The candidates for circuit judges from this district are G. F. Skipworth, Eugene (dem.), appointed by Governor West; E. O. Potter, Eugene (rep.); J. S. Coke, Marshfield (rep.); incumbent; J. W. Hamilton, Roseburg (dem.), incumbent, and J. A. Buchanan, Roseburg (rep.). Voters of Lane county should vote for three of these candidates—that is what they are expected to do. They should also endeavor to distribute the judgeships over the district. Under present conditions, the only fair thing for the voters to do is to vote for one man from Eugene, for Judge Coke, of Marshfield, and for one man from Roseburg.

The Sentinel would add further that even if the judgeship was a position into which it allowed partisanship to enter, of the two candidates from Roseburg, it would still pick Judge Hamilton, the democrat, as its choice.

While we are picking democratic candidates, we might add that we expect to give our support to a couple other democrats. One of these is Alta King, of Cottage Grove, democratic candidate for representative, who should have a solid vote from Cottage Grove. Eugene is not entitled to more than two of the three representatives and Mr. King would represent the district far better than it has been represented at times in the past. We believe he would make a good record at Salem if given the opportunity.

WHY MEN DON'T SUCCEED.

THE following from the Tacoma News tells very tersely the story of unrest, laziness, and consequent inefficiency which afflict the world today, producing at the same time a higher cost of living and less ability to bear it:

"The American boy won't work. The boy of today thinks he can make a living without working," quoting Mr. Hill, and isn't he the truthful James? The paragraph applies with equal congruousness in a large percentage of men. They are flitting thither and yon, at this job today, at that tomorrow, masters of nothing, no definite aim in view, merely drifting. Boys are much the same, quite naturally, jumping around from one task to another, accepting every temporary advantage in the wage, but making little effort to learn a trade or even procure the veneer of business knowledge.

Last week there appeared in the News office looking for a place as a reporter a youngster the down on whose cheeks bespoke his years at 17 or 18.

"Did you finish high school?" he was asked.

"No—quit in the middle of the second year."

"Why?"

"I wanted to go to work."

"What have you been doing?"

"I have had a job in a department store—sort of shipping clerk."

"How long were you there?"

"About two weeks."

"Where before that?"

"—iron works; thought I'd learn to be a moulder."

"How long were you there?"

"About a month."

"Why did you quit?"

"Well, I was offered \$1 more a week in the store."

"Where did you work before you became a moulder?"

"—Usher in a theater."

"Why did you quit?"

"Fired for being late. They're too strict."

"Where did you work before that?"

"Let me see—ah, yes; I was in—'s store."

"Why did you quit there?"

"Mother said I couldn't stand the long hours and the outdoor exposure. I was driving a wagon."

"Yes. Where did you work before that?"

"I was on a farm a little while in the early summer, but couldn't stand the work. The hours were too long."

"Well, where were you employed before that?"

"Messenger boy for telegraph company."

"Where before that?"

"Don't remember. I've had a good many jobs."

"What was your longest period of employment?"

"Well, about seven weeks."

"How many jobs have you had altogether?"

"I never counted them—two dozen, I guess."

Further questioning discovered the fact that he had quit several places where the opportunity to "work up" and become established was plain, because he could get a little higher wages in another business. Of course, he would not last long as a cub reporter, for if there is any work under the sun which requires steadfast courage, concentration and faith, it is the work of a beginning newspaper man.

There are hundreds like him, shifting about without parental control, if not advice, heedless of the encouraging words of employers, and blind to opportunity. Out of such timber is builded our incompetents, and from it is recruited the ever-increasing flock of jailbirds, for incompetence often commits crime to procure the wherewithal to float the bonds of idleness. The old apprentice system had its advantages.

AN APPEAL TO OREGON BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

By Col. Mercer.
PROPORTION to the magnitude of the subject ought to be the freedom of debate.
In The Morning Register of July 13 I am quoted as saying that "Elevated to power on a platform of retrenchment in appropriations, and economy in government expenditure, the present democratic administration will go down in history as the most profligate in its waste, the most extravagant in its expenditure of public funds, the most inefficient in administration, and the

most oppressive in the taxes it collects from all our people, than any other administration since our American republic was founded."

I now desire to add the further statement that no previous congress has enacted so much legislation of immediate, novel, and fundamental importance in its relation to business as has the present congress. Now, with the first regular session of the sixty-fourth congress still uncompleted, it has in hand further measures of still more far-reaching importance, representing still more novel theories of government supervision. We find this active congress proposing additional legislation which promises to create between business and government a relationship entirely new, which must proceed along paths heretofore unexplored. Not only are the proposals in the pending legislation novel in their application to business, but there is a striking dissimilarity between these measures and any that we have heretofore had.

I have often tried very earnestly to give my business and professional friends some hint of how important I believe it is that they should take a wider interest in political affairs. I have neither the time nor the inclination to make a serious criticism of congress. My criticism goes back of that to the constituency—back to a public opinion which I believe is not always well informed, which does not fully grasp the force of great economic principles that are more potent than any laws that congress can enact. Our business and professional men have their full share of the blame if public opinion is ill-informed. As a class they have been silent in the face of calamity. Gross misstatements in regard to business methods and aims of business men have gained credit by being confidently repeated and rarely or never answered. An important part of the public holds resentment against business men, because of the accumulation of the charges of misconduct that have been made and gone unanswered; because of the distorted pictures of their aims and methods which have gone unchallenged.

It is useless to complain about a condition unless one can suggest a remedy. Fortunately, it seems to me, the remedy lies directly in our own hands. If business and professional men are men of honor, they should stand up and fight for their honor. They do not need to be told that in large part the motive back of the drudgery of business life is a motive, not of gain but of accomplishment; an idealism as pure and clear as any statesman can boast of; but the general public does not know that and will not believe it, while business and professional men bend cravenly to their tasks and never look up to answer detraction, misrepresentation and slander.

For the comparatively rare examples of greed, of blindness to social obligations, of unfairness, and even of dishonesty we have all been made to suffer, because in the main we have silently submitted to generalizations drawn from these comparatively rare examples.

Time and again—with pen and voice—I have tried to indicate to my business and professional friends how important it is to the future of business that we now have a background of sound and well-informed public opinion against which the new legislation which we need and—after the fourth of next March—certainly going to have may stand out and be tested. To illustrate the present generally distressing conditions in Oregon I need only call attention to the record of 18,280 business failures during the calendar year of 1914, the largest number of business failures in any one year in the history of our republic, with the record-breaking volume of \$357,909,000 liabilities.

These figures are really alarming and they indicate that the time has come when we should see made the most gigantic contributions that ever were made by business and professional men to a political campaign—not contributions of money, but contributions of service; contributions of experience, of understanding, of truth; contributions in the way of an effective demand that the men whom they select as their representatives shall freely exercise their judgment, and contributions in the way of watchfulness that shall insure both honesty and intelligence in the exercise of representative obligations. These men may think that the contribution I have suggested is more difficult to give than have been other contributions that they have been more frequently asked to make, but the satisfaction of having made such contributions and the effectiveness of them will far transcend anything they have ever done before in the way of participation in politics.

The writer of these lines was in the prime of his manhood during the business depressions of 1873 and 1893 and—in the light of that experience—I wish there could be a clearer comprehension of what a disheartened business community really means—what it means to the whole people. If the directive forces of business life are to lose heart, if their courage for new enterprise is to ebb, if their willingness to take risk, to test the chance of the future, to venture present possession upon prospective development, is to fail, then the psychology of the business mind becomes a matter of the gravest import.

The time has come when we should unite with the business and professional men in the work of creating an informed and sound public opinion. Let the work of doing that be parcelled out with the genius that these men who know the value of organization, of cooperation, of the subdivision of labor, in the management of their own affairs, have proved that they possess. See that the wisest and ablest men of each community are placed in the executive positions of their respective political organizations in order that they may make of themselves such earnest and

able lieutenants that the detail of organization may be complete and effective. Understand fully that this means self-sacrificing service; that it means an expenditure of time; that it means constant, co-operative effort.

Such, then, is the appeal I would make to our business and professional men for creating a constructive public opinion. The effort should include an active participation in political life that begins far back of the polls; begins at the beginning of the formation of public opinion—of that public opinion of which the result at the polls is only the final reflection. If this work is to be effectively done, they must themselves make the contribution of service. They cannot delegate the work which they alone can do. They cannot discharge this great public duty by writing checks. They must not shirk this great responsibility by trying the plan of hiring others to promulgate their views. Satisfactory results can only be obtained by banding themselves together to make an appeal to the common sense of the people with whom they are in daily and hourly contact. Such a united effort cannot be construed as a conspiracy. These business and professional men—men of brain and brawn—should think, not only in days and weeks, but think, and think hard, in decades. Let them realize the responsibility which is theirs to turn present forces into right channels—realize that patriotism means a submergence of self-interest. By a submergence of self-interest alone can they help to form a public opinion that will permit the creative genius of business to be recognized at its true worth, and thus give to that genius the position it should rightly have—a place where it will be above adverse criticism. Such a course of action will create a public opinion that will be constructive, and not—as now under the present democratic administration—destructive, of the best sort of business activity. If they will do this—if all of us will unite to create such a movement—there need be little fear for the ultimate election of Charles E. Hughes and the solution of our problems, the permanence of our prosperity and the pre-eminence of our country under his wise administration. Let us all unite—especially the business and professional men—in a splendid effort to have Lane county set the pace for all the other counties in Oregon for creating constructive public opinion which begins at the beginning back of the polls.

Those who send check or money order by mail to pay subscriptions will receive no receipt unless requested. Watch your label to see that your date is changed. sep22tfc

ARMIES STRUGGLE AT CLOSE QUARTERS

British Front in France, via London.—Continuing their offensive, the British, who broke the German second line of defense, now have taken all of Delville wood, which was stormed by the South Africans, and the high wood, establishing themselves beyond Bazentine-le-Petit, advanced parties having been to the outskirts of Martinpulch and Pozieres and some other points close to the third German line of defense.

The operations were more in the nature of open fighting, the Germans using strong points on favorable ground which were good machine gun positions to gain time in rallying reinforcements, and dig new trenches while the British dig in opposite them with each stage of the advance. Frequently they are so near each other that neither side dares use its guns.

Both the British and the French are confronted with almost insuperable difficulties in moving their systems of communication with the advancing troops. The biggest guns of the allies are too huge to be handled either by horses or motors, but require freight trucks for their transportation.

GERMAN POSITION CAPTURED

Territory Gained Extends Over Front of 1500 Yards.

London.—German second-line positions northwest of Bazentine-le-Petit wood have been stormed and captured by the British, the war office has announced. The positions captured, in what the statement characterizes as a "further important success," extended over a front of 1500 yards.

A strongly held position at Waterloo farm, east of Longueville, also was captured by the British, while the remaining strongholds of the Germans in Oviliers and La Boiselle also were taken.

GERMANS ADMIT WITHDRAWAL.

Berlin, via London.—A withdrawal of German troops under General von Linsingen southwest of Lutsk to a point behind the river Lipa, is officially announced by the war office.

NOTED SCIENTIST DEAD.

Paris.—Professor Elie Metchnikoff, the famous bacteriologist, is dead. Professor Metchnikoff was world famous as an exponent of theories for the prolongation of human life.

Russians Continue Advance.

Petrograd, via London.—The Russians are continuing their successful advance in the region of the lower Lipa, the war office announced.

Strike Results in Bloodshed.

Tacoma, Wash.—Rangval Deinann, a strikebreaker, was shot and killed and Sam James, a union longshoreman, sustained a probably fatal gunshot wound in a pitched battle, when union men attacked an automobile carrying nonunion workers to the Milwaukee docks.

\$10,000,000 Damage Wrought by Flood

Atlanta, Ga.—Serious floods in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, caused five known deaths, rendered hundreds homeless and damaged property and crops to the extent of \$10,000,000.

GERMANS FORCED TO THIRD LINE TRENCHES

Four Heavy British Assaults Repelled on Western Front.

London.—General Haig's troops, battering at the third German line in Picardy, are forcing a breach through which Bapaume can be won.

Stubborn fighting won for the British High wood and Delville wood, north of the Bazentine-Longueville line. Thus Pozieres and Martinpulch—and through them Bapaume—are seriously menaced.

The war office announced that at one point the Germans were forced back to their third line positions.

The British are consolidating their new positions north of the Bazentine-Longueville line and are bringing up their heavy artillery preparatory to resuming the great drive toward Peronne.

After four assaults hurled in rapid succession at the German lines in the region of Oviliers and Bazentine, le Petit had failed to dislodge the enemy, operations on both sides coming to an abrupt halt.

On the French side of the Somme line the Germans took General Foch by surprise. Powerful attacks enabled them to capture la Maisonette and Blaches, but they were ejected before they had time to rally against the French counter attack. The rapidity with which the Germans were rolled back from these two positions is hailed by military experts as an indication of the firm grip the French have obtained on the newly-won ground.

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Atlanta, Ga.—Serious floods in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, caused five known deaths, rendered hundreds homeless and damaged property and crops to the extent of \$10,000,000.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that I am 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 CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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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.

L. L. Harrel

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