

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 .5c

No subscription taken unless paid for in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display, 25 cents per inch; reading notice ads, 5 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.

LEGAL RATES

5c per line for single insertion; 5c per line for subsequent insertions up to and including a total of four insertions; 5c per line flat for all notices running five insertions to ten insertions; 4c per line flat for notices running over ten insertions.

MEMBER NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
MEMBER OREGON STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
MEMBER WILLAMETTE VALLEY EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
MEMBER LANE COUNTY PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1916

PUTTING THE BOY TO WORK.

You are going to put that boy to work—
That little bit of a kid
Whose heart is out there where the daisies
are
In the dew and the grasses hid
Going to put that boy to work,
Whose soul is always out there,
Dreaming of meadow and stream and
bridge,
And the joy of the summer air!

May be your business, and that I'm
blind,
Or a fool to be butting in,
But putting a kid like that to work
Is an economic sin;
Stunting and putting him back so long
From the glory he should know
In the good green spell of the wood and
dell
Where a kid like him should grow.
—Benztown Bard.

PATRIOTISM OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

PATRIOTISM has in the past few years become a word to conjure with. It has been used in imploring support of the president; it has been used in asking patience while great political policies of state have been taking form; it has been used in securing recruits for the border; it has been used in urging employers to continue the positions and salaries of the brave boys at the front.

It has been used for so many purposes and so frequently that we should be thoroughly familiar with its meaning and definitions. We should recognize patriotism when we see it and should acclaim it in no feeble manner.

Yet it is doubtful if we do. When the khaki-clad boys passed through Cottage Grove on their way to the Mexican border, we said they were patriots, for many might there meet death from a Mexican bullet or from border diseases, or from other cause.

But we do not believe that was the greatest display of patriotism. Rather it might be better to say that that was only displayed patriotism, and the greater patriotism we did not acclaim because it was not visible.

Service at the border with the troops means that much time taken out of the lives of the men and boys. Ambitions nearly attained were left behind; business success nearly achieved will now be delayed.

It takes patriotism of a high order to leave these things behind and go to war, realizing that absence means starting all over again in private life, knowing that it means a life-long hope or ambition put aside, perhaps forever.

Service at the border may mean death—but death itself is but a small thing to the one who passes beyond. We expect it any moment even under normal conditions. Death relieves us from care and toil and worry.

But service at the border means more than death.

It means separation from those held dear—from mother, wife, sweetheart, children. Some who kissed the boys goodbye will not be there to greet them in like manner when they return. We say that in bearing these separations without complaint is found the highest order of patriotism, and this is the patriotism of which we seldom take note.

The boys at the front are displaying patriotism in many forms. What are we doing? Are we who stay at home doing our best to reward the patriotism which we acclaim so highly?

Here's where we say there is an utter lack of patriotism.

While we spend more than any other nation to support our army and navy; while we spend with a lavish hand for warships, guns and ammunition; while armor plate manufacturers, powder manufacturers, those who supply the commissary department, and all others who sell anything which could not be used except for the patriotic service of our boys in blue and khaki, make more than a fair profit, the boys who make it possible for these things to be sold and used, receive but a niggardly pay.

We say that it is a queer patriotism that requires men to give their service for a small part of what they are worth in private life in order that those who stay at home and display no patriotism whatever may feather their nests.

Why should a small part of our citizenry display all the patriotism? Service in the army is not the only opportunity for displaying patriotism.

Legal blanks.—The Sentinel.

OUR AMUSING FRIENDS.

THE CONDITION of outraged virtue into which our democratic brethren have worked themselves because of the attacks of Candidate Hughes upon the democratic administration would be pitiful were it not so execrably ludicrous.

We would inquire of our democratic friends if it would not be better to disprove the charges made rather than to waste so much time in saying of Hughes the things it is not nice to say about Wilson.

If the charges cannot be disproved, and it seems they cannot, why is it so much worse to talk about them than to do them?

It would seem to a calm mind that a thing that is not a fit subject for conversation is not a fit thing to do.

But if it is high treason and an undignified crime to point out the flaws in the Wilson administration, why is it not a crime of equal degree for our democratic brethren to attempt to pull to pieces the administration of Hughes as governor of New York?

Our democratic brethren must have lost their sense of humor, else they could not help but smile to read an editorial castigating Hughes for criticism of the Wilson administration and to see an editorial of that kind followed on the same page and in the same column by an editorial castigating the administration of Hughes.

Our democratic brethren are certainly amusing.

We will agree with our democratic brethren that it is not pleasant to have the weak points of the leaders of our party picked out and held up to the ridicule of our enemies. It is very humiliating. It seems to us undignified for one of our political opponents to commit an act of that kind.

But it seems to us our democratic brethren are a little backward in bringing out that point. Four years ago would have been a good time to have made such a discovery, when Taft was subjected to bitter abuse on the part of the democrats. We sincerely trust no republican will so far forget that he is an American as to stoop to say of Wilson the things the democrats said of Taft four years ago.

Why, our good democratic brethren, had it not been for the abuse of Taft, which you applauded vociferously, Wilson would not now be a candidate for reelection. Yet four years ago you did not discover that it is a crime to say things that no respectable republican will stoop to say of Wilson or his administration.

Four years at the pie counter, with plenty of leisure time to devote to the study of human frailties, seems to have given the democrats a new outlook on life.

But the execrably funny part of this exaggerated agony on the part of the democrats is that when they criticize Hughes they say it is wrong the very thing which they say it is doing for Candidate Hughes to do.

Candidate Hughes' criticism of the Wilson administration has really been quite mild, compared to what might be said. Criticism of Wilson by others also has been quite mild, compared to what might be said.

The facts remain: Hughes has not criticized Wilson personally.

Candidate Hughes' criticism of the Wilson administration has not been successfully disputed.

But let us tell you something: The real reason our democratic brethren find so much fault with what Candidate Hughes says is because he is stepping on sore corns and is making votes for himself.

The Eugene Guard has performed an unusual and astounding feat in geography and has placed the Bohemia mining district just outside the gates of Eugene. Pretty soon The Guard will be claiming the county seat of Nesmith county.

AN INSISTENT INCONSISTENT.

H. S. BUCK, of a box factory at Eugene, says he will build in Lane county a shingle mill employing 50 men, if Hughes is elected.

There is a corrupt practices law in Oregon. * * * The law prohibits all things that tend to corruptly influence the ballot. It goes to great lengths in the effort to make voting open, fair and free. * * * But here is a man who offers to build a mill in Lane county employing 50 men provided Hughes is

elected. It is a defiance of the whole spirit of the corrupt practices act, if not an actual violation.—Editorial in Portland Journal.

WFUL, Mabel, awful! We do not blame The Journal for frothing saponaceously at the thought of Mr. Buck's perfidy. The idea of anyone talking of starting a new industry in Oregon is enough to make any nonpartisan paper like the democratic Journal foam and froth and fulminate. And to hint that the industry will be started and will provide work for a lot of Oregon citizens in the event of Mr. Hughes' election merely adds to the brutal heinousness of the affair.

Of course Mr. Buck is guilty of a violation of the corrupt practices act, and we all agree with The Journal that he should be adequately punished for his crime. The Journal does not tell us what form the punishment should take, but we gather that it thinks a good beheading or a complete drawing and quartering would be about the right penalty.

The form of corruption so deliberately and infamously practiced by Mr. Buck is, happily, unique. It has no relation to the promises made by the nonpartisan Journal four years ago to the effect that if the people voted for Mr. Wilson the high cost of living would be reduced. The cost of living is higher today than ever. And it is quite different from the statements of Mr. Wilson himself, who got our votes by telling us that if he were elected the cost of government would be reduced to such an extent that we would all save money. (The fact that Mr. Wilson's promises were not kept and that his administration has been the most extravagant in the nation's history has, of course, nothing to do with Mr. Buck's criminality.) And Mr. Buck's effort to corrupt the electorate by promising to start a shingle mill if Mr. Hughes should be elected is peculiarly vile when compared with The Journal's statement that if we vote the democratic ticket Mr. Wilson will continue to keep us out of war.

The nonpartisan Journal has a right to froth furiously at the vicious violation of the corrupt practices act. In fact, if The Journal did not foam frightfully, elections would be dull events in the routine of life, and we should have little to laugh at.—Portland Spectator.

Cottage Grove has two or three hitching posts. Maybe that's all the farmers we want in town at one time.

THE PAPER PANIC.

THE PANIC in the paper market has resulted in an investigation at Washington. It is asserted that one paper-making concern is holding \$1,000,000 worth of "newsprint" (as the paper on which newspapers are printed is called), and that paper makers are in a conspiracy to extort higher prices from publishers. The paper makers reply that the cost of production has increased and that the demand exceeds the supply.

The real cause of the trouble, as stated by one of the largest manufacturers, is the removal of the duty on "newsprint" a few years ago. As a result, the paper mills in Canada, where lumber, labor and water power are cheaper than they are in the United States, have been prospering while the mills of the United States have been languishing until of late when changed conditions, resulting from the war, diminished the supply and increased the demand. The paper makers of the United States who saw their business being transferred, under the free trade provision, to Canadian mills, were preparing to move their mills to Canada and therefore would not add to their facilities to meet any such emergency as now confronts them.

Unquestionably the paper makers state the real facts, though these do not seem to justify the enormous advance in prices during the present year. The decision of New York City publishers to reduce the size of their Sunday issues and thus decrease the demand is significant of what is going on all over the country. This should result in a material alteration of an extraordinary situation. It is a buyer's, not a seller's panic.

SPEAKING OF INCONSISTENCY.

IT IS EASY to criticize the acts of another man, no matter how well they have been performed. Charles E. Hughes, republican candidate for president, has been firing broadsides of criticism at the Wilson administration, but he has offered no suggestion whatever as to "how he would have done" any of those things which he so severely criticizes President Wilson for.—Eugene Guard.

The Guard criticizes Candidate Hughes. Measured by The Guard's own rule of measurement, no one should criticize without suggesting what should have been done. Why then didn't The Guard say what it would have done if this had been a republican administration and it had found that the republican administration had failed in every promise and in every duty—if it had found that the republican administration had done what Candidate Hughes says the democratic administration has done?

Easy money is the kind that keeps you from digging in and getting the kind that will do you some good.

The person who is always right doesn't get near the enjoyment out of it as does the person who is often otherwise.

When we look at some of the styles we imagine the wearers must have got into their clothes man-like feet first and forgot to pull 'em clear up.

ALLIES START BIG DRIVE IN BALKANS

Offensive Against Central Powers Now Under Way on All Fronts.

London.—The long-expected general offensive on the Saloniki front has opened and the grand assault against the forces of the central powers now is in progress in every theater of the world war. General Sarrail is attacking the Bulgar-German forces along the entire Greek-Serbian frontier, a distance of more than 150 miles.

In a joint push forward, the Serbs, operating on the left wing, south of Monastir, and the Anglo-French forces, operating in the center and on the right, moved forward. The Serbs won the Bulgarian first line on the Greek border, southeast of Monastir, while the allied armies crossed the Struma, east of Saloniki.

Daily attacks by the British against the German lines north of the Somme in France are reported. British and French on the Somme front followed up their victories last week with a new attack which won for the French a strongly fortified woods between Guillemont and Maurepas, and for the British a section of trenches north of Bazentin le Petit. General Foch's men captured a large quantity of war material.

The news that the attacks had cleared out the famous Leipsic redoubt, has caused rejoicing here and military opinion now holds that the gains were the most important since the first stroke of the offensive. The redoubt has been a thorn in the British flank since the first day. It threw back the storming parties with heavy losses then and had resisted all efforts since.

RUSSIANS RESUME BATTLE FOR KOVEL

London.—The battle for Kovel has been resumed with full vigor, the Russians this time endeavoring to sweep down upon the great Volhynian railway city of the northeast. They succeeded, according to Petrograd, in breaking through the Teuton positions on the three mile front between Tchorsche, on the eastern bank of the Stokhod, 40 miles northeast of Kovel and the village of Tobole, on the western bank of the river.

Berlin admits that General Brussiloff's troops have crossed the Stokhod at one point, and Petrograd says that the Russians have pushed on beyond the river and captured a series of heights on the road to Kovel. Fierce fighting continues on the crest of the Carpathians, where the Russians are battling within sight of the Hungarian plains. No indication has been given, however, of the strength of the forces engaged in this region, and it is uncertain as yet whether General Brusiloff is making a serious effort to invade Hungary.

On Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's front, where a battle has been raging for some days, west of Lake Nobel, 60 miles northeast of Kovel, Berlin says the Russians were "completely thrown back."

GREEKS AND BULGARS CLASH

Stubborn Fighting Near Serez and Many Greeks Have Been Killed.

London.—Greek troops have been fighting the Bulgarians in the vicinity of Serez, says an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The Greek commander at Serez has called to arms all the reservists in that locality, says the dispatch. That the fighting is of a stubborn character is indicated by the fact that a large number of Greek soldiers have been killed.

It was stated in a Paris dispatch that the fourth Greek army corps had fallen back from Serez as well as from Kavala and Drama. Serez is an important city of about 30,000 population, 45 miles northeast of Saloniki.

GERMANS TORPEDO 2 BRITISH CRUISERS.

London.—Two light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk Saturday in the North Sea by German submarines, while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to an official announcement issued by the admiralty.

Russian Troops in Greece.

Athens.—An initial brigade of Russian troops has arrived at Saloniki to join the entente allies in the fighting in the Balkans. The arrival of the Russians has created a profound impression here.

Guardmen's Stay at Border Indefinite

Washington.—The national guard will be retained on the Mexican border until it can be withdrawn without again endangering American lives and property, according to Secretary Baker.

RAILROADS INSIST ON ARBITRATION

Employees Accept President's Plan to Avert Strike, But Managers Decline.

Washington.—President Wilson's plan for settlement of the threatened nation-wide railroad strike was accepted by the representatives of the employees, but the railroad managers declined to accept the plan. President Wilson summoned all the presidents of the great railway systems of the country to Washington following the refusal of the chief executives of the railways now here to accept his basis of settlement in the threatened strike.

The president appealed to the railroad officials to abandon their insistence on arbitration of the dispute threatening a nation-wide strike and to accept his plan of settlement—an eight-hour day, regular overtime, and a commission to investigate details—already agreed to by the employees, because in his opinion the railroads are contending for a principle which it is seemingly impossible to apply to the present situation.

Dramatic Scene in White House. In one of the most dramatic scenes known to the white house in recent years the president declared to the heads of \$5,000,000,000 worth of properties assembled at his summons: "If a strike comes, the public will know where the responsibility rests. It will not be upon me."

The president declared he held firmly to arbitration as a principle, and that his plan strengthened rather than weakened it. He also said that some means must be found to prevent the existing situation from ever arising again.

Telegrams urging the president to insist on arbitration arrived in large numbers at the white house. Most of them were sent by business men, firms and organizations. Copies of many were sent to the railroad executives. Administration officials said the telegrams would have no effect on the president, since he had tried to bring about arbitration and failed and had no way of forcing it.

President Vetoes Whole Army Bill.

The army appropriation bill was vetoed by President Wilson because he would not accept certain provisions in the revision of the articles of war forced into the bill by the house conferees and commonly said in army circles to be in the interest of certain retired officers "at outs with the army."

Chairman Hay, of the house military committee, at once reintroduced the bill with the entire section revising the articles of war stricken out, and the declaration that no revision at all would go through with the bill in this congress.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the senate military committee, announced that the senate would re-introduce the revised draft approved by the president and the war department, but stricken out in the house, and that the situation had resolved itself into a contest between the senate and house on one hand and Mr. Hay on the other.

Employees' Compensation Act Passes.

The workmen's compensation bill to provide uniform compensation for government employees when disabled and adequate benefits for their families in case of death, was passed by the senate practically in the same form as it passed the house.

Federal employees would receive two-thirds wages throughout disability, and provision is made for adequate medical attendance of injured.

A commission to administer the workmen's compensation affairs will be composed of three members at \$4000 a year each.

EFFORTS AT FUSION FAIL

Washington Dries and Progressives Can't Agree on Primary Campaign.

Seattle, Wash.—Representatives of the prohibition party of Washington assembled in conference with state progressive party leaders Saturday rejected the progressive plan for a fusion ticket, and both parties will conduct separate campaigns before the primary.

A committee of prohibitionists consisting of A. B. L. Gellerman, Mrs. Nettie Hollenbeck and Harold King Rockhill, of Tacoma, and N. O. Knox, of Seattle, was named to confer with the progressives after the primary election, September 12. The committee will then have power to act in the matter of joint endorsement of candidates and on campaign affairs.

Irish Portals Guarded.

London.—By a new order in council the government is empowered under the "defense of the realm" act to "prohibit from entering Ireland any person not a British subject or who, being a British subject, has since March 1, 1916, come or may hereafter come to the United Kingdom from parts beyond the seas."

YOUR BOWELS SHOULD MOVE ONCE A DAY.

A free easy movement of the bowels every day is a sign of good health. Dr. King's New Life Pills will give you a gentle laxative effect without griping and free your system of blood poisons, purify your blood, overcome constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the entire system. Makes you feel like living. Only 25c, at all druggists.

EYE GLASSES and SPECTACLES



A WOMAN IS AS OLD AS SHE LOOKS

KRYPTOK GLASSES

THE ONLY INVISIBLE BIFOCAL remove every objection a woman has to bifocals.

They have the smooth even surfaces of single vision lenses and nobody but the wearer would ever know that they were bifocals.

KRYPTOKS do not make the wearer look freakish as the old fashioned bifocals do.

Sherman W. Moody Optometrist

881 Willamette St., Eugene, Ore. Successor to Burgess Optical Co.

WILL SLOAN'S LINIMENT RELIEVE PAIN?

Try it and see—one application will prove more than a column of claims. James S. Ferguson, Phila., Pa., writes: "I have had wonderful relief since I used Sloan's Liniment on my knees. To think that after all these years of pain one application gave me relief. Many thanks for what your remedy has done for me." Don't keep on suffering, apply Sloan's Liniment where your pain is and notice how quick you get relief. Penetrates without rubbing. Buy it at any drug store. 25c.

STILL WE GROW!

WHY?

BECAUSE: This is a strong, careful, safe and successful institution. It is a growing, active, up-to-date bank in every particular.

Your account will always be appreciated by the bank and your interests will always be carefully considered.

Our officers are experienced bankers. Our directors are all well known, well-to-do business men; they are directors who DIRECT.

If you are not a customer of this bank, let this be your invitation to become one.

The First National Bank of Cottage Grove

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TIME TABLE

North Bound South Bound
No. 16—1:37 a. m. No. 13—1:37 a. m.
No. 18—9:40 a. m. No. 15—7:03 a. m.
No. 20—1:35 p. m. No. 17—3:16 p. m.
No. 14—4:32 p. m. No. 19—7:32 p. m.
No. 48—8:10 p. m. (from Divide only).



DOES YOUR HORSE KICK ON HIS FEED?

A POORLY FED HORSE

reflects discredit on its owner, but the owner gets the worst of the deal because economy in feeding the horse affects its working capacity as well as its appearance. If your horse kicks on his feed you can correct it by buying your feed here, as you get the best quality for the least outlay. Farmers, contractors and horse owners generally know that our feed is always up to the standard.

STERLING FEED CO.