

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, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916

WHAT DID YOU DO?

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man,
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue,
And a smile would have helped him to battle it through.
Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down hill,
And the world, so I fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road,
Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Did you help him along? He's a sinner like you,
But the grasp of your hand might have carried him through.
Did you bid him good cheer? Just a word and a smile
Were what he most needed the last weary mile.
Do you know what he bore in that burden of care,
That is every man's load and that sympathy shares?

Did you try to find out what he needed from you?
Or did you just leave him to battle it through?
Do you know what it means to be losing the fight,
When a lift just in time might set everything right?

Do you know what it means—just a clasp of a hand,
When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand?
Did you ask what it was—why the quivering lip,
And the glistening tears down the pale cheek that slip?
Were you brother of his when the time came to be?
Did you offer to help him, or didn't you see?

Don't you know it's the part of a brother of man,
To find what the grief is and help when you can?
Did you stop when he asked you to give him a lift,
Or were you so busy you left him to shift?
Oh, I know what you meant—what you say may be true—
But the test of your manhood is, what did you do?
Did you reach out a hand? Did you find him the road?
Or did you just let him go by with his load.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH OREGON.

IN A LETTER on this page S. R. Smith, a supporter of President Wilson, says that the trouble with Oregon is not so much what is done in national politics as what is done in state politics. He refers to the laws regulating industry which have made capital timid and have made investments in Oregon uncertain.

The Sentinel has upon many occasions said that Oregon will never come into its own until industry is given some measure of protection, until capital is assured safe investment, until owners of industries may have something to say about the running of their own business and not be required to retain lawyers to keep them from infracting any of the numerous regulations with which industry is hedged about, until an effort is made to encourage industry instead of to discourage it.

Oregon has great possibilities. It has everything here to make it one of the wealthiest commonwealths of the nation and we hope to see the time that industry will be allowed to develop the state's natural resources and old Oregon will be permitted to take its proper position in the galaxy of states.

We will agree with Mr. Smith that fool laws and petty politics have hurt Oregon more than national laws, unless it be the laws which tie up our national forests and water powers and tax our natural resources for the development of other states. Both republican and democratic administrations are responsible for these latter.

We will have more to say on this subject later, but both republicans and democrats may well work in harmony to give industry a chance in this old state of ours, regardless of who is elected president.

THE ASSESSORSHIP.

A LITTLE spice has been put into the contest for county assessor by the entry into the race of Ben Keeney, defeated republican candidate, who will run as an independent.
Mr. Keeney says he has been induced to enter the race because of the urgent request of friends. No doubt his statement is true; and Mr. Burton, the republican nominee, could equally as truthfully say that he entered the race for the nomination because urgently requested to do so.

Mr. Burton won the republican nomination, fairly and squarely, it seems to his friends, and they expect to stay with him. Cottage Grove voters should be in no doubt as to what to do. Mr. Burton is a home candidate, received a splendid home endorsement in the primaries and should have a stronger endorsement at the general election.

He will have such an endorsement. In fact, many democrats have signified their intention of supporting him.
As far as we know, no independent candidate has ever been elected in Lane county. This year will probably be no exception.

DID IT PAY?

THOSE who visited the county fair and round-up report much drunkenness and rowdiness. One party which visited a restaurant were compelled to go elsewhere because of vile language on the part of a drunken cowboy. The newspapers report several arrests of cowboys for drunkenness and visits made on horseback into stores of the city.

We wonder if Eugene feels that it got value received for putting up with these things for several days. We wonder if it feels that these things are in harmony with the refinement that should be found in the city that has the state university.

A most significant thing about the election in Maine, as we see it, is that Maine is in the east, where prosperity is supposed to be rampant. Oregon would be expected to be dissatisfied with conditions created by a democratic administration, because we have had little war prosperity; but if eastern states are dissatisfied with their kind of prosperity, what hope is there for the democrats to successfully defend a free trade tariff that takes employment away from the American workman?

Administration officials at Washington say they expect Oregon to go democratic. If their predictions of continuation in power are based on such forlorn hopes as the carrying of Oregon, there is nothing for the republicans to worry about.

The people's land and loan measure, so called, which will be on the ballot, is the most vicious single tax measure ever proposed by U'Ren. Be certain to hit it an awful swat.

The St. Helens Mist has issued a 28-page special edition on book paper that is a hamper. S. L. Moorhead, formerly of Junction City, is editor of The Mist.

Opposition to the tax limitation and rural credits measures are bobbing up. It is up to every farmer to register, work and vote.—Benton County Courier.

Where are those hitching racks?

Remember Maine!

Taking a correspondence course in cooking would be all right—if the cooking was afterward sent to the school for testing purposes.

The elevation of the stage may be for the benefit of those who can't afford seats in the baldheaded row.

Jewels made of paste are sometimes quite deceptive but do not cause near the sorrow that the complexion does made of the same material.

If a man didn't make mistakes he'd soon get so lonesome life wouldn't be worth living.

Sugar is said to ferment in the stomach. Folks living in dry states can carry a jug of sugar around with them.

A photographer is supposed to make the best of everything.

CHEAP POWER VITAL TO NEW INDUSTRIES

How Modern Business Depends on Electrical Products.

In the recent discussion of the water power problem in and out of Congress, public attention has been directed toward the use and value of electricity for motive power and for lighting, and latterly, for the manufacture of fertilizers and nitric acid for explosives. But these are only a few of the growing demands for cheap power.

Today the great steel mills of the United States are absolutely dependent upon the products of the electric furnace for alloys. The automobile manufacturer is dependent upon another electric furnace product—aluminum—for car bodies. The manufacturers of steel products need these materials for making tools, and countless factories require abrasives which can not now be imported, and which are produced in the United States only by electric processes. Without acetylene gas and graphites, also electric products, many industries would be crippled.

Turning to the products of electro-chemistry, it is found that the surgeon and the doctor look to electric plants for chloroform and disinfectants; the cotton and the paper manufacturer need the bleaches produced by this magic element; every user of soap patronizes an electro-chemical establishment, as does every user of matches. Gold and silver mining of the West requires electric products to assure a profit, and of late it is learned that the United States, cut off from its supply of German dyes, finds itself dependent upon other electric products to supply, in part, the deficiency.

These are but a few of the industries depending upon cheap power for success. The power is here. Its development, when encouraged by the passage of such bills as are now before congress, will make the United States independent of foreign sources of supply, and will reduce the cost to the consumer of countless articles of every-day use which, to his mind, are probably in no way associated with hydro-electric development.

The manufacture of steel is the greatest of all American industries, and better steel is made in electric furnaces than by any other known process. Today electrically produced ferro-silicon is used as an alloy by most steel manufacturers, with the result that the Bessemer process is fast becoming obsolete. The essential element in the manufacture of armor plate and armor-piercing projectiles is introduced into steel by ferro-chromium, an alloy which is strictly an electric furnace product. The Navy Department calls for this type of steel, and will have no other as armor plate. Without this alloy our battleships of recent date would be at the mercy of a hostile fleet, and the shells fired by our warships and coast-defense guns would be ineffective against the armor of a modern enemy fleet.

Ferro-chrome, another product of the electric furnace, has made possible the manufacture of high-speed tools, which have tripled the capacity of every machine shop in the world, and enhanced the efficiency of every mechanic. It has cut to one-third the capital investment in tools to accomplish a given volume of work.

In the absence of chromium, tungsten, vanadium and molybdenum, all alloys made by electrical processes, the United States could not build modern battle ships and other weapons of national defense, and a large proportion of our steel and metal working industries and other industries would revert to the conditions of twenty years ago. The electrical industry itself is largely dependent upon silicon steel, which does not age and does not wear out.

There is no manufacturer of automobiles but who is today heavily dependent upon aluminum. The making of automobile bodies utilizes more of this electrically-produced metal than does any other line of industry. The development of aeroplanes also calls for aluminum, and only with the abundant production of cheap water power can the price of aluminum kitchen utensils be brought within the reach of every housewife.

At the outbreak of the European war the United States was cut off from the supply of Greek and Turkish emery. Today the metal working industries of this country are dependent absolutely upon electric furnace abrasives, carborundum and alundum. The manufacturer of agricultural machinery, locomotives, fire-arms, milling machinery, automobiles, and countless other metal products must have these abrasives, and they can now be made only where water power is developed cheaply. Cut off the artificial abrasives and force the automobile manufacturer to go back to the grindstone, at the same time eliminating the other products of cheap power—aluminum, high-speed steel, and special steels—and works which produce 500 cars per day would be able to turn out less than 100 cars every twenty-four hours with the same force of workmen. This would mean an increase of price that would carry the automobile beyond the reach of thousands who now employ and enjoy them.

The electric furnace also turns out calcium carbide, the only source of acetylene, without which many homes would still use the kerosene lamp. The oxy-acetylene flame has become of intense value in the welding of metals and the cutting of steel. This same

TELLS WHAT IS HURTING OREGON

Cottage Grove, Ore., Sept. 18.—(To the Editor.)—Your last issue of The Sentinel was pretty much of a political number and this is by no means saying that your paper has not been considerably on the order of political issues for the past four years or more. Part of this political literature has had some merit to it but a great deal of it has been mere political bunk; for instance the articles by Col. Mercer and your discussions on that word "vacillating."

But to get back to that last issue. Under your editorials there appears a letter signed "A Democrat" and asking you why you do not jump onto Wilson because he has a Catholic secretary. I believe you answered this much better than I could have done and your reply would satisfy the most exacting of democrats. Then you say, why the criticism? Simply because I do not believe the person who signs "A Democrat" is a democrat. He is not even a good citizen until he ceases to have such narrow religious views. Now I'll wager treats to The Sentinel force that this person, if he registered at all, is registered a republican, populist or something of that sort.

Now in another place I see where Mr. S. A. Buck is going to build a shingle mill at Eugene if Mr. Hughes is elected. I do not believe that Mr. Buck made such a statement; at least he did not say that he would not build a shingle mill if Mr. Wilson was elected. National politics has not affected this situation in Eugene nor will it affect it there, as any man with the sense of either Mr. Buck or the editor of The Sentinel well knows.

But Mr. Buck knows and the editor knows that the laws that are hurting (and are going to hurt worse all the time) Mr. Buck's business, the editor's business and my business are not national politics, but state politics, and state laws, rules and regulations.

I believe you, Mr. Editor, to be a fair minded man, or I should not be writing this letter; and I believe that you consider state conditions worse than national conditions and a complete reform in our state government more necessary than the election of a president.

I do not believe the local newspaper is the proper place for an extended discussion of national politics because we are apt to get to thinking Washington, D. C., is our county seat or state capital, which are both more important to us and where party lines should cut little ice.

You are probably wondering now whether I am going to vote for Wilson or Hughes, so to relieve the pressure I will say that I always prefer to vote for the boss rather than the bosses' dummy.

S. R. SMITH.

OLD FOGY METHOD SUCCESSFUL

Practitioner Tells of Experience With Infantile Paralysis Epidemic.

Cottage Grove, Ore., Sept. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I have been solicited many times to publish my experience in the diagnosis and treatment of myelitis (infantile paralysis), and meningitis. It is often difficult to distinguish one from the other as the pathological lesion is the spinal cord in both. Either may produce paralysis. As stated above, the disease is in the spinal cord. Hence we should search without ceasing for the cause, and then the remedy; for without a knowledge of the cause, we are only groping in the dark.

Now for my limited experience with this dreaded disease and treatment. In 1872 at Hill's Ferry, on the San Joaquin river, California, I treated 52 cases. Not all were infants, but one-third of them were from infancy to 20 years of age. In 1894 I had 12 cases at Junction City, Oregon, and two at Cottage Grove, Oregon.

In the incipency of the disease in a majority of cases, the temperature is below normal, pulse rapid opisthotonus and pain in the back with delirium and in many cases spasmodic twitchings in the limbs or even a general convulsion may occur. Walking soon becomes difficult. A paraplegia develops in a few hours and the temperature will go as high as 104. The sphincters are disturbed and there is constipation and incontinence, etc.

It would be folly for me to attempt to explain the cause when modern medical science is not able to do so. However I have noticed that my experience always has been in a malarial district. May it not be possible that some insect, such as the mosquito, as in malaria or yellow fever, or the flea, or the tick, is the spreading agent?

My treatment was suggested from the symptoms as I knew nothing of the cause. Hence I used what would now be called by the profession old fogy treatment. Perhaps so, but I lost only five per cent of the patients. I gave a purge of calomel and bicarbonate of soda in all but the small infants, blistered the spine from the neck all the way down the spine. The serum or fluid that came from the blister was of a yellow, turbid consistency. I continued to use the fly blister in almost every case with good result. I followed up the purge with sulph. quinia in large dose with opium to relieve pain. After a few days I gave strychn. sulph. with chl. of gold or sodium.

I am only 80 years old and do not claim to be a medical writer, but my patients mostly got well. If I had a case today, I would give the same radical treatment. Fog will seldom extinguish the flames of a burning building or bread pills cure myelitis.

W. W. OGLESBY,

City Health Officer.

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- 1 Rexall Vegetable Compound, \$1.00; Loperine, 50c—\$1.50 value for. \$1
- 3 pounds of Hospital Cotton—\$1.20 value for. \$1
- 1 bottle Syrup of Figs, 50c; Rexall Laxative Syrup, 50c; Week's Laxative Wafers, 50c—\$1.50 value for. \$1
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