

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., 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.

LEGAL RATES

8c 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, OCTOBER 5, 1916

THE WORLD'S ALL RIGHT.

The world's all right; serene I sit,
And cease to puzzle over it.
There's much that's mighty strange, no doubt,
But nature knows what she's about;
And in a million years or so
We'll know more than today we know.
Old evolution's under way—
What ho! the world's all right, I say.

Could things be other than they are?
All's in its place, from mote to star.
The thistle-down that flits and flies
Could drift no hair's breadth otherwise.
What is, must be; with rhythmic laws
All nature chimes, effect and cause.
The sand-grain and the sun obey—
What ho! the world's all right, I say.

Just try to get the cosmic touch:
The sense that "you" don't matter
much.
A million stars are in the sky;
A million planets plunge and die;
A million million men are sped;
A million million wait ahead.
Each plays his part and has his day—
What ho! the world's all right, I say.

Just try to get the chemist view:
A million million lives made "you."
In lives a million you will be
Immortal down eternity;
Immortal on this earth to range,
With never death, but always change.
You always were, and will be; ay—
What ho! the world's all right, I say.

Be glad! and do not blindly grope
For truth that lies beyond our scope.
A sober plot informeth all
Of life's uproarious carnival.
Your day is such a little one,
A gnat that lives from sun to sun;
Yet gnats and you have parts to play—
What ho! the world's all right, I say.

And though it's written from the start,
Just act your best your little part.
And be as happy as you can,
And serve your kind, and die—a man.
Just live the good that in you lies,
And seek no guerdon of the skies;
And make your heaven here, today—
What ho! the world's all right, I say.

Remember, in creation's swing
The race and not the man's the thing.
There's battle, murder, sudden death,
And pestilence with poisoned breath.
Yet quick forgotten are such woes;
On, on the time of being flows.
Truth, beauty, love uphold their sway—
What ho! the world's all right, I say.

There world's all right; serene I sit,
And joy I am a part of it;
And put my trust in nature's plan,
And try to aid her all I can,
Content to pass, if in my place
I've served the uplift of the race.
Truth! Beauty! Love! O radiant day—
What ho! the world's all right, I say.
—Robert Service.

FEDERAL FARM LOANS.

THE SENTINEL has been asked several times why it does not call attention to the great achievement of the Wilson administration—the passage of the federal farm loan bank legislation.

There are several reasons why The Sentinel has not done this, the main one being that there is yet considerable doubt as to whether or not this particular legislation is a great achievement. We certainly hope the federal loan banks are all that their friends claim they are, but when able members of congress take diametrically opposite views of what results are to follow the organization of federal farm loan banks, it would be presumptuous for a little country weekly to predict just what results are to follow and to acclaim as a great achievement for the democratic administration something about which even President Wilson, the big boss of the democratic party, is none too sanguine.

We have several reasons for hoping that the federal farm loan banks will prove successful. The main reason is that we are dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer, and we are glad to be helped towards prosperity by any administration.

A second reason is that all the preparatory work for the passage of the legislation making federal farm loan banks possible was done as the result of acts of the republican administrations of Roosevelt and Taft, and to the republicans belongs the credit for initiating

the movement that has resulted in the legislation now claimed as a great achievement.

A third reason is that the federal farm loan banks cannot get into working form until after March 1, when we expect a republican administration, and that administration will receive largely the credit for any prosperity that may result from the establishment of federal farm loan banks.

The Sentinel is, however, of the opinion that the federal farm loan banks will prove too cumbersome in operation under the present law to bring about the results that many expect.

Let us go briefly into detail as to their operations. The first process necessary to come under the benefits of the federal farm loan bank is to form a local association of those who wish to mortgage their farms. Not less than ten persons must go into one of these associations and they must desire loans aggregating \$20,000. These local associations must appoint appraisers from the membership to appraise the farms of the members of the association, no member being allowed on the board of appraisers that will appraise his own farm. We imagine that this feature is going to make the federal farm loan law in its present form almost null and void.

Someone must initiate the movement for the organization of these local associations and all will wait for the other fellow to do the initiating. Then there is going to be all kinds of fun when three of a farmer's neighbors come around to appraise his property and ask him questions about the methods of farming which he uses, ask him personal questions about the amount he receives for his product, how many hours his wife works to make a success of the business, and a lot of things that a farmer thinks are his own business.

But if the appraisal is successfully completed, the money for the loan is not yet forthcoming, and may not be for six months or a year. After the appraisal by the local association, a federal appraiser follows when he gets time to do the work. His appraisal is not likely to agree with that made by the farmers themselves, and then the work by the latter must be done over again. After the appraisal is settled the proper officials of the federal farm loan bank investigate the title to the property upon which the money is to be borrowed. If a defective title is found, no money can be borrowed upon that piece of land, and the nine remaining farmers cannot get their loans until they get someone else to come in to again bring the number of prospective borrowers up to ten and the aggregate loans up to \$20,000.

It does not take much of a stretch of the imagination to see six months to a year gone before the arrangements for the loans are perfected. That is all very nice for a farmer who is in a hurry for money to make improvements during an idle time of the year or who needs the money at the time he makes application for the loan. If any farmer gets disgusted with the delay and drops out of the local association, the remaining prospective borrowers must get someone else to bring the number of borrowers up to ten and the aggregate loans desired up to \$20,000. Of course, if there were more than ten borrowers in the local association to start with and the loans desired aggregated considerable over \$20,000, the difficulties to follow the dropping out of a member for any cause would be avoided.

Assuming that all the troubles already mentioned have been overcome and every detail is completed for the desired loan, the farmer does not get all his money, and he does not get the same kind of a loan that he now gets through established banks. All of the expenses of the preliminary work must be paid by those desiring the loans, expenses of different kinds are deducted from the loans desired and in addition each borrower must take five per cent of his loan in stock in his local association. When he does this he at the same time assumes a responsibility in the affairs of the association for double the amount of his stock. If one man borrowed \$10,000 of the aggregate \$20,000 he would be personally liable for \$1000 of the loans made to his neighbors.

We find in "Successful Farming" the following lucid explanation of how to get a loan from a federal farm loan bank: "How to get a loan of a federal farm bank under the new law will be understood by supposing that John Smith has

a piece of land worth \$1800, with improvements on it worth \$500, or \$2300 in all. He joins a farm loan association in his neighborhood if one is formed and subscribes to stock in the farm loan bank equal to five per cent of the loan he wants. He can get a loan up to 50 per cent of the value of his land and 20 per cent of the value of his improvements. He asks, accordingly, for not over \$900 on the land and \$100 on the improvements, or \$1000 in all. He does not get the entire sum of \$1000 in cash because he is to take five per cent of the loan in stock in the land bank. But when the loan is paid back, he gets credit for his \$50 stock and whatever profits are made on it. He must sign an agreement to guarantee up to \$100, or double the amount of his stock, the loans of fellow members of the association. This is not deducted from his loan, and if the system is well regulated he will not have to pay any part of the \$100. This agreement ends when his own loan is paid and his stock is cancelled."

Farmers do not take kindly to a thing which they cannot fully understand; they are suspicious of financial transactions when they have to guarantee the transactions of others, and they are particularly suspicious of anything hedged about with red tape and endless detail which are not plain to them.

For these and other provisions in the federal farm loan bank law, we are not unduly sanguine about its immediate success, but we do believe that federal farm loans are necessary to the ultimate prosperity of this great farming nation and we expect to see the present cumbersome law whipped into shape by future legislation and made a bulwark of the nation. Now that the start has been made, we think that improvements will be made by whatever administration may be in power, but past experience leads us to believe that the quickest and best results will follow a republican administration.

The Sentinel will be pleased to at some future date go into detail regarding some of the other features of the federal farm loan bank law. For the present it advises farmers that they may expect more relief through the rural credits law which will appear on the Oregon ballot this year.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

IF THERE is any one thing in the community in which every citizen has a vital interest, that one thing is the public schools; yet we pay as little attention to our schools as we possibly can. Visits by parents are the exception instead of the rule.

Have we such confidence in the wisdom of our school board and the efficiency of our teachers that we are satisfied to leave things entirely in their hands, feeling certain that our tax money will be judiciously expended and our pupils wisely instructed? No! The first person to kick about the amount of money expended, and who howls the loudest about the manner in which it is being expended, is the person who gets out to annual school meetings, casts his vote and feels that he has performed his entire duty for another year.

What does the person who attends annual meetings only know about the amount of money it is necessary to raise? Of course, there is the prepared budget, if he is willing to rely upon the word of the school board, but such a person usually is not satisfied with the word of the school board. He knows more about the necessities of the schools than the school board, the members of which visit the schools frequently and keep in close touch with their conduct and with their needs.

The parent who raises the biggest fuss when his child is accused of having been into mischief at school, who is quickest to accuse the teacher of having unfairly accused his child, is the one who has never met the child's teacher, is the parent who doesn't know his own child as well as the teacher does.

If parents would visit school more frequently they might be better satisfied with the way things are run and with the way their money is being spent. They might become well enough acquainted with the teachers of their children so that they would have confidence in the reports thereafter made by the teacher.

If after such visits they were not satisfied, they would be in a position to tell intelligently what is wrong with the schools, where money is being wasted, which teachers are competent and which are incompetent. From such visits they might be able to tell what to do to get better results for less money.

Closer relations between parents and teachers is our greatest need for a successful conduct of the schools. Parents might learn that teachers are almost human, that they are doing their very best to make the schools a success; parents might learn that their money is being wisely expended and that teachers are working for very modest salaries compared to wages paid in private business for like services; or they might find otherwise. A parent-teacher association was organized Tuesday evening. We urge every parent and patron to attend the meetings of this association. From attendance at association meetings you may get to visiting the schools and we feel certain much good would result therefrom.

SOMETHING FOR COTTAGE GROVE VOTERS TO DO.

REPUBLICAN voters of Cottage Grove have every reason to make certain that their votes are counted at the general election. Aside from national, state and county affairs, in which every red-blooded American should express his choice, there are two home candidates who should have a rousing endorsement. We have already

spoken of Mr. Burton. We wish now to particularly call attention to the republican nominee for county commissioner, E. R. Spencer. Mr. Spencer secured a handsome plurality in the primaries, which was a remarkable showing, in view of the fact that he went into the campaign almost unknown outside of Cottage Grove. He made friends rapidly and received a handsome vote all over the county. With such a friendly feeling elsewhere Cottage Grove should overdo itself on election day to show how Mr. Spencer stands at home. We are entitled to the commissionership here and we are certain to get it here this year, but let's show how much we want it by getting out every republican vote for the republican nominee, Mr. Spencer, a man eminently qualified to fill the position. Lane county is fortunate to be able to secure his services.

NEW PENSION LAW EXPLAINED

Col. Mercer Answers Questions Regarding Recent Act by Congress.

Editor Sentinel:

I have lately received so many inquiries relative to the provisions of an amendment to the existing pension law which was recently passed by congress that I feel justified in replying to them through the medium of the newspapers. This new law is entitled "An act to amend an act to increase pensions of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War." It was passed by congress, was approved and became a law September 8, 1916.

Briefly stated this act of congress raises the marriage restrictions from June 27, 1890, to June 27, 1905—15 years. It restores to remarried widows their former pensionable status regardless of other marriages. Widows who have been or may be divorced without fault on their part are also entitled to a pension. All such widows under the age of 70 are entitled to \$12 a month and all over 70 are entitled to \$20 a month. All widows who were the wives of soldiers during their service are entitled to \$20 a month, whether 70 years of age or not. Widows of all wars, except the Spanish war, are beneficiaries, including Civil, Mexican and Indian, and the war of 1812, of which there are still a few survivors.

All widows who are now on the pension roll will not be required to file another application, and their increase begins from the date of the law, September 8, 1916. They will, however, be required to prove their age in order to receive the \$20 in the same way as soldiers under the Sherwood law. Those who are not now on the pension roll and who are beneficiaries under this law, must file an application. Blank applications may be obtained by writing to the commissioner of pensions, Washington, D. C.

Pension agents and attorneys are allowed to charge a fee of \$10 for prosecuting these last-named original applications (claims), but can make no charge for those who are now pensioners. In all such cases no fee for such services shall be payable except only upon the order of the commissioner of pensions, under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper to make. COL. MERCER.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP.

Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by Act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912.

Of the Cottage Grove Sentinel, published weekly at Cottage Grove, Oregon, for October 1, 1916.

State of Oregon, County of Lane, ss. Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared Elbert Bede, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The Cottage Grove Sentinel, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publishers, Elbert Bede and Elbert Smith, Cottage Grove, Oregon; Editor, Managing Editor and Business Manager, Elbert Bede, Cottage Grove, Oregon.

2. That the owners are: Elbert Bede and Elbert Smith, Cottage Grove, Oregon.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: Intertype Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; First National Bank, Cottage Grove, Oregon.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities

SAMPLESTORE

Prices are low and quality is good and you can be the judge.

- LADIES' DRESS SHOES, LACE AND BUTTON, THE PAIR \$3.50
- LADIES' VELVET SHOES, LACE AND BUTTON, THE PAIR \$2.85
- MISSSES' BUTTON SHOES, AT THE PAIR, \$1.50 TO \$2.65
- LADIES' CASHMERE WOOL UNION SUIT, EACH \$1.00
- BLANKETS, COTTON AND WOOL, AT 98c, \$2.35 AND \$2.65
- COMFORTS, RANGING IN PRICE FROM 95c, \$1.45 TO \$1.95
- MEN'S DRESS SHOES AT \$5.50, \$4.25, \$3.85 AND \$2.65

Cottage Grove Sample Store

FURNITURE HARDWARE KNOWLES & GRABER

Home : Made : Flour
FOR HOME PEOPLE

Pride of Oregon, Soft Wheat Flour
H. & H. Hard Wheat Flour

Made by Cottage Grove Milling Company
Phone 80

COMMISSIONERS' COURT

Road District No. 11.
Otto Morton, rd wk \$ 4.00
Mr. Seisbauser, rd wk 4.00
Peter Younkers, rd wk 2.00
John Shirler, rd wk 4.00
John Shirler, rd wk 4.00
(Paid Adv.)

Road District No. 7.

- Paul Basford, rd wk \$ 14.62
- George Basford, rd wk 19.00
- Pete Russell, rd wk 21.37
- Jim Wilson, rd wk 21.93
- O. Briggs, rd wk 21.93
- A. C. Fineth, rd wk 20.81
- Eugene Sand & Gravel Co., rd wk 38.00
- Eugene Sand & Gravel Co., rd wk 30.00
- Eugene Sand & Gravel Co., rd wk 38.00
- Eugene Sand & Gravel Co., rd wk 38.00
- A. C. Matthews, rd wk 41.00
- Steve St. John, rd wk 34.00
- J. Woods, rd wk 33.00
- J. F. O'bryan, rd wk 16.00
- W. W. Baker, rd wk 9.00
- J. Woods, rd wk 4.75
- E. Pollock, rd wk 19.00
- J. O. Baker, rd wk 7.00
- Delbert Dix, rd wk 2.00
- R. O. Baker, rd wk 18.00
- R. Gelespie, rd wk 8.00
- W. M. Worden, rd wk 4.50

Road District No. 8.

- Long & Cross, pipe \$ 9.98
- A. E. Senseney, mdse 6.60
- W. T. Culver, rd wk 44.00
- W. T. Culver, rd wk 60.00
- C. S. Carpenter, rd wk 46.00
- Frank Bartholomew, rd wk 46.00
- Geo. Spores, rd wk 72.00
- E. C. Hadley, rd wk 4.00
- Jack Gorris, rd wk 44.00
- Harry Calkins, rd wk 42.00
- Leonard Knight, rd wk 18.00
- Clyde Keaver, rd wk 24.00
- J. H. Brunette, rd wk 46.00
- Glenn LeVee, rd wk 32.00
- Alex Stevens, rd wk 24.00
- Bert Stevens, rd wk 4.50
- Fred Scheiber, rd wk 17.00
- John Doster, rd wk 30.00
- Geo. B. McQuin, rd wk 6.00
- Russell Myers, rd wk 3.00
- Justin Temple, rd wk 2.00
- Sam Rouse, rd wk 36.00
- Guy Moshier, rd wk 18.00
- W. C. Hall, pipe 15.75
- Fischer-Boutin Lbr. Co., lumber 3.85

Road District No. 9.

- J. M. Schultz, rd wk \$ 5.25
- Jno. F. Smith, rd wk 7.00
- J. H. Kissinger, rd wk 3.50
- Frank Mills, rd wk 3.50

Road District No. 10.

- J. L. Beaver, rd wk \$ 8.00
- F. W. Beaver, rd wk 8.00
- F. C. Lord, rd wk 2.00
- Dewey Baker, rd wk 7.00
- Walter Baker, rd wk 4.00



J. W. HAMILTON
of Roseburg

On the bench 18 years. Candidate for re-election as circuit judge from Lane, Douglas, Lincoln, Benton, Curry and Coos counties.
(Paid Adv.) oct5-nov2pd



E. O. POTTER

Eugene, Oregon
Republican Nominee for
CIRCUIT JUDGE
Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Lane and Lincoln Counties

Born in Lane county, Oregon, in 1860
Graduate of University of Oregon
Practicing Lawyer Twenty-six Years
(Paid Adv.) sept25-nov26