

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, NOVEMBER 2, 1916

A WOMAN'S QUESTIONS.

JOHN, the more I read about the tariff the less I seem to be certain about anything.

"Well, don't pay any attention to it; it's all buncombe."

"All buncombe! Then why did you argue with Mr. Jones yesterday until you were red in the face?"

"O, I mean the stuff the republicans peddle about protective tariff is all buncombe."

"You don't convince me by merely saying it is all buncombe. Some of the arguments used by the republicans seem reasonable."

"They are just buncombe."

"Well, what is the advantage of a free trade tariff?"

"Why, it makes things cheaper to the consumer. Under a protective tariff great corporations are able to raise the price of the things they have to sell."

"Do we have free trade now?"

"Practically so."

"Why is it, then, that prices have continued to advance under a free trade tariff?"

"I don't know exactly."

"Well, if we happened to have a protective tariff at this time, I suppose you would say it was the protective tariff that was raising the price and the great corporations were making exorbitant profits."

"I suppose so."

"And that would be buncombe, wouldn't it?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Why is it that everything we have to buy is higher than ever before, while lumber, Oregon's largest product, has no market under your free trade tariff?"

"Why, the war has shut off our markets."

"Yes, but the demand for our lumber was less the year before the war started than it is now."

"Well, I suppose folks just stopped using lumber."

"Then you mean that there was practically no demand for our lumber?"

"Yes, that must have been it."

"Is there always a cessation of demand for building material coincident with the beginning of a democratic administration?"

"Yes, it seems as if it happens that way."

"Don't you think it likely that the lack of demand for building material is caused by lack of confidence in a democratic administration?"

"No, that's all buncombe; it was coming any."

"Well, it seems peculiar to me that if it was coming anyway that construction work in Portland and other cities increased by millions up to the very hour of the election of a democratic administration."

"I tell you it's just buncombe."

"What's just buncombe?"

"This tariff business."

"Your side or the other side?"

"The other side, of course."

"Well, now, mill workers have got less during the past three years than before that time haven't they?"

"I don't know."

"They've had a harder time paying their accounts at your store, haven't they?"

"I don't know."

"For a long time many of them were out of jobs, weren't they? and had to have their credit extended, didn't they? and didn't we give our Christmas money one year to help those in actual need?"

"Well, that wasn't the fault of the tariff."

"Couldn't it have been that Canadian lumber coming in free of duty supplied the markets usually supplied by our mills?"

"Well, but imports from Canada were only a few million dollars greater than before."

"But didn't you tell me that the demand for lumber suddenly ceased? If the demand ceased and the Canadian imports increased even in the face of a decreased demand, doesn't it stand to reason that Canadian lumber must have supplied nearly the entire demand?"

"Well, our mills should have planned to compete with the Canadian mills."

"Then you admit that a free trade tariff has forced our mills to compete in price with the Canadian mills?"

"O, yes, but this tariff's all buncombe, anyway."

"You say our mills should have planned to compete with Canadian mills. Is it true that the Canadians

employ Hindoos and Chinese at 60 cents a day?"

"I suppose so, but that's got nothing to do with this buncombe about the tariff."

"Well, if our mills must compete with mills paying 60 cents a day for labor, haven't our mills got to cut their wages to meet Canadian wages?"

"I suppose so."

"How long would it take the mill men who owe you store bills to square their accounts if they received but 60 cents a day? and what would our mills do if the men wouldn't work for that price?"

"They'd have to get labor that could live on what the mills could afford to pay."

"Wouldn't that mean that those who owe you money would be out of jobs and couldn't pay you?"

"Possibly, but we'd have a greater number of other workmen, wouldn't we?"

"Do you think all the stores in this town could live selling to people who must live and support families on 60 cents a day?"

"They'd have to cut expenses also and folks would get things cheaper."

"Why deprive ourselves of all the pleasures of life, why reduce our scale of living and reduce wages when we could just as well have all our pleasures and maintain our scale of wages under a protective tariff?"

"But we've got to make things cheaper to the consumer."

"What good does that do him when he gets wages so much smaller, or none at all?"

"But after awhile the demand for manufactured goods will increase and wages will increase."

"How do you explain that?"

"Factories are selling their surplus stocks now and when they are gone they will have to pay employees the wages they demand."

"What is to happen to those out of jobs until this 'after awhile' that you speak of?"

"O, they'll get along some way."

"Well, if they manage to live some way and then insist on their old scale of wages, wouldn't that put the price to the consumer back where it was?"

"No, because the manufacturers have been making too large a profit."

"Wouldn't it be possible for manufacturers to move their plants to other countries where wages are cheaper and ship goods in here cheaper than they could make them at home?"

"It might be possible, but they wouldn't be so foolish."

"Isn't it a fact that many things made in the United States by American manufacturers are made in European countries by the same manufacturers and are sold there much cheaper than at home?"

"That might be; I don't know."

"Under free trade wouldn't the American demand be supplied from the European factories, where the goods could be manufactured cheaper, and wouldn't our labor have to go to foreign countries or be without jobs?"

"That might be, but look how much cheaper we would get things."

"What good would it do us to get things cheaper if American labor was unemployed?"

"Shut up! I tell you this tariff's all buncombe and I haven't time to answer a lot of silly questions."

"If Mr. Wilson had kept his promise and had given us free tolls through the Panama canal, wouldn't that have given our lumber an advantage over Canadian lumber that would have meant more business for our mills?"

"I suppose so."

"If we couldn't believe him when he promised us free tolls, how are we to believe anything he tells us in this campaign?"

"Shut up! I won't answer another question. I'm going to bed."

Some have been in doubt as to Congressman Hawley's position on prohibition. It is only fair to Mr. Hawley to say that he voted for the Webb-Kenyon bill and for the Hobson amendment and has letters of congratulation from nearly all the anti-saloon leagues of the country. He has always been strong in his approval of prohibition.

Woodrow Wilson will have Bryan beat as a chautauque attraction after March 4, and we predict that as such he will be a tremendous success.

If we have been kept at peace with honor, why is it that 500 Americans

have been killed in Mexico to one German and one Englishman? If our flag has not been trailed in the dust, why do Americans in Mexico seek the protection of the British flag?

Fewer miles of railway were built in 1915 than in any year since the Civil war.

OUR CONGRESSMAN.

THE SENTINEL has said little during this campaign about Congressman Hawley, for the reason that it has been unnecessary. With anything like a full vote of his friends he is certain of reelection. In a presidential year it is expected that there will be a full vote, so there has been nothing to worry about.

If Mr. Hawley has made mistakes, we feel certain that his opponent would make the same or greater ones, while through lack of experience and because of being a new man at Washington he could do very little for his district in the two years he would be likely to be there.

From the remarks of United States Senator Borah, and other distinguished members of congress, we learn that Mr. Hawley is a valued member of congress, an efficient servant of the people and especially solicitous about the welfare of the west.

Mr. Hawley's slogan is, "No interest to serve but the people's." It is to our interest to keep him serving us.

Remember, Spencer and Burton will need every republican vote next Tuesday, and should get a large part of the democratic vote.

King will need every democratic vote next Tuesday and will get many from the republicans.

OUR PROSPERITY.

JULY 12, 1916, was the second largest day in the history of our export trade, \$27,000,000 worth of goods leaving the port of New York on that date. Thirty-four products which come under the head of munitions of war made up \$23,000,000 of these exports. Twenty-three millions of dollars' worth of war munitions from a single port in one day—and still the democrats try to make us believe the European war has not saved the country from the hardest times of history.

Col. George Harvey, the man who made Wilson, says Hughes will have a majority of from 145 to 175 in the electoral college. Come on, you old November 7!

We'll tell you all about it next week.

THE BREWERS' AMENDMENT

Colonel Mercer Replies to Challenge From Feminine Voter.

Eugene, Ore., Oct. 25.—Editor Sentinel: Yesterday a woman acquaintance—a registered voter whose husband raises hops and whose kinsmen produce barley—challenged me to put in good black print just one good and sufficient reason why she should vote against the brewers' amendment.

I hereby accept that challenge with all the gallantry of ye old time chevalier.

The brewers' amendment, as well as the fourth paragraph of the affirmative argument in support of it (the same appearing in the voters' pamphlet), has been artfully written for the deliberate purpose and intent of deceiving and beguiling the women of Oregon into voting for the brewers' amendment. These polluted and polluting men who are now moving heaven and earth to restore in its worst form—the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Oregon unquestionably look upon the splendid womanhood of Oregon in the same debasing spirit with which Satan, prowling amid the splendors and the innocence of paradise, looked and leered with lustful eyes upon the unsuspecting and angelic movements of the beautiful creature whom God had created for man's companion until he succeeded in deceiving and beguiling her into partaking of the forbidden fruit.

These men are trying to persuade the very jewels of our names and households—the guardian angels of our domestic purity—to minister to the depraved appetite of others—asking them to help to bootleg our own state and all adjacent states. This cannot—must not—be.

Can it be possible that the great commonwealth of Oregon is standing in the shadow of so great a crisis? So many hands are now so busily employed to pull away the foundations of our present prohibition law, and so few to repair the breaches, that it sometimes seems discouraging indeed. By the people of this day and generation the amazing question is to be decided, whether the inheritance of our existing prohibitory law shall be preserved, or thrown away—whether our Sabbath shall be a delight or a loathing—whether the hotels, cigar stores, and other similar places on that holy day shall be crowded with drunkards, or the sanctuary of God with humble worshippers—whether riot and profanity shall fill our streets, and poverty our dwellings, and convicts our jails, and violence our land, or whether industry and temperance and righteousness shall be the stability of our times—whether mild laws shall receive the cheerful submission of freemen, or the iron rod of intemperance compel the trembling homage of slaves. Our present prohibition law is a moral influence which, with the blessing of God, has formed a state society so eminently desirable. The same influence which has formed it is indispensable to its preservation. The rocks and hills of Oregon will remain till the last conflagration; but, let the Sabbath be pro-

Advice on Measures

REALIZING that a comparatively small proportion of the voters take time to study the measures they are to vote upon, The Sentinel has performed that duty and herewith gives a brief synopsis of the measures, their purposes, and our conclusions as to what the result of their enactment would be:

300 Yes; 301 No.

Single Item Veto Amendment—Gives the governor power to veto single items in appropriation measures, thus giving him power to minimize extravagance resulting from "log rolling." Permits the governor to veto the bad and leave the good. A meritorious measure.

Vote 300 Yes.

Unfanned with impunity by intemperance, the worship of God be abandoned, the government and religious instruction of children be neglected, the streams of intemperance be permitted to flow, and her glory will depart. The wall of fire will no longer surround her, and the munition of rocks will no longer be her defence.

So long as Milton will cross our threshold to sing to us of paradise, and Shakespeare to open to us the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich us with his practical wisdom—so long as our homes shall present a quiet and smiling refuge from the toils and cares of life, so long as the purity and virtue and beauty of character of the wife, the sister, and daughter shall remain to welcome the husband, father, brother and son to their cheerful joys and smiling firesides, so long as the kindly charities of blameless and loving hearts are wreathing amid the hard realities of outer life a bower of blissful repose, where the jaded and weary spirit may forget the tossings of an ever-heaving present in the holy anticipations of a sorrowless and endless future; so long as the quiet dignity of the mother, the twining tenderness of the sister, and the budding loveliness of the daughter, blending in one hallowed trinity, shall grace the altar; so long as these shall remain in all their integrity and purifying power; so long will the happiness of our people and the peace and order of society remain as firm as the rooted rock.

I am always glad to reply to all challenges of this character.

COL. MERCER.

"FLOWERS" ANNOY SUBSCRIBER

Another Example of Fact That a Writer Can't Please Everybody.

Cottage Grove, Ore., Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—I have just read an editorial in the Eugene Register on the brewers' amendment question, written by Colonel Mercer. A woman voter challenged him to put in "good black" just one good and sufficient reason why she should vote against the brewers' amendment.

Colonel Mercer accepted the challenge and then went into his language hot-house and commenced to assemble some of his choice specimens. When he had finished, there was something under a column of "good black."

Colonel Mercer can sure "rattle" the English language till its tongue hangs out. I was in nearly the same fix before I got through reading that article. The Colonel's argument—if it could be called argument—rattled around in that column like a buckshot in a wash boiler and never touched the subject once, that I could see. I read it all through—and I failed to find that one reason he had bragged about at the start. I'm not saying it wasn't there. It may have been covered up with polysyllabic profusion; or cunningly sandwiched in between some of the alliterative allegations; or flat on its back under a flocculent flood of flowery floundering; or maybe the rhetorical pyrotechnics dazzled my eyes so I couldn't see very well, but—I couldn't find that one little reason.

I think I know at least one good reason for voting against the brewers' amendment; and I'm going to vote against it, too. I don't mind confessing, though, that about one more article like Colonel Mercer's would put me in the doubtful column.

I like flowers all right—I've got lots of 'em around my place—but I don't seem to be able to make 'em take the place of spuds and beans and flour and beef. Flowers are all right in the right place—in a garden, or a "vawze," or to pile on the bier of a dead one; but it's a fat chance a bouquet of flowers has to make a dent on a real live voter. If I had an ingrowing hankering to horn in on the political game and wanted to haul in votes for my party I'd can the platitudinous palaver and grab off a little plain horse sense to put between the shafts of my wagon. A be-ribboned doll buggy is a bum vehicle to haul home the bacon in.

I notice that Colonel Mercer contributes an editorial to The Sentinel occasionally, but I don't recall reading any of them that were quite in the same class with the one I have mentioned, and I reckon you won't be unduly swelled up if I merely state that I prefer The Sentinel's editorials to those written by Colonel Mercer.

Textile manufacturers mercerize cotton to make a cheap imitation of silk, the result being that it's neither the one thing nor the other. The illusive imagery of a "Mercerized" editorial strikes me in about the same way—it misses logic almost as far as it misses literature.

SUBSCRIBER.

[The editorial referred to above appears in another column, having been also submitted to The Sentinel.—Ed.]

302 Yes; 303 No.
Joint resolution exempting ships registered at Oregon ports from taxation, except for state purposes, until January 1, 1935. We understand that in other states boats are exempt from all except state taxes. Therefore boats will register at ports in other states unless we offer the same inducements that other states do.

Vote 302 Yes.

304 Yes; 305 No.
Negro and Mulatto Suffrage Amendment—Repeals section 6, article II, of the constitution, which reads as follows: "No negro, Chinaman or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage." This merely removes from our statutes a law in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

Vote 304 Yes.

306 Yes; 307 No.
Full Rental Value Land Tax and Homeowners' Loan Fund Amendment—The most vicious single tax amendment ever proposed by that ardent apostle of single tax, W. S. U'Ren. The avowed purpose of this amendment is to take all property from private ownership by exorbitant taxation. Money now loaned out on farms would be a total loss. The Sentinel has gone into detail in regard to this measure upon previous occasions. If you do nothing else on election day, register a vote against this measure. Let's kill off U'Renism.

Vote 307 No.

308 Yes; 309 No.
For Pendleton Normal and Ratifying Location of Certain State Institutions—The state could better do without other forms of education that cost more than to do away with normal training. The Monmouth normal cannot take care of the demands of the Willamette valley, and eastern Oregon is left practically without normal training. It seems wise that a normal school be located in a city where the city schools are large enough to offer the necessary training for teachers taking the normal work. Will cost one-twenty-fifth of a mill.

Vote 308 Yes.

310 Yes; 311 No.
Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Bill—This measure would do away with compulsory vaccination in schools and elsewhere. Those who desired vaccination could still have it. Medical authorities disagree as to the benefits of vaccination. We are inclined to favor compulsory vaccination.

312 Yes; 313 No.
Bill Repealing and Abolishing the Sunday Closing Law—Would repeal old blue law of 1865. Having been enacted a half century ago the law does not meet conditions of today. Fortunately there is no question as to what the repeal of the old Sunday law means, for two years ago, when the law was a dead letter, we had the conditions that will prevail if the repeal measure passes. To repeal Sunday law, vote 312 Yes. To retain Sunday law, vote 313 No.

Vote 312 Yes.

314 Yes; 315 No.
Permitting Manufacture and Regulated Sale Four Per Cent Malt Liquors—Object of measure is to permit the manufacture in Oregon of the beer sold here and to permit sales to other states. Some of the best men of the state are sponsors for the measure. They say the measure does not mean the return of the saloon and the brewers behind the measure give their word of honor that they will endeavor to see that present prohibition regulations are maintained, except that manufacture in the state will be permitted.

Undoubtedly the sponsors for the bill and the brewers mean just what they say, but in the opinion of The Sentinel this measure would open the way for sale of liquor by drug stores and by prescriptions which the sponsors for the bill and the brewers would be unable to control. We believe that under this measure there is a probability of conditions being created that would turn sentiment so strongly against drink that those who now urge its passage would wish they had waited two years and presented a measure that would leave no chance for anything but that which they can honestly ask for the encouragement of home industry.

For the best interests of both sides it is probably well to defeat this measure and take no chance upon the return of saloon conditions.

Vote 315 No.

316 Yes; 317 No.
Prohibition Amendment Forbidding Importation of Intoxicating Liquors for Beverage Purposes—This measure would make Oregon absolutely dry. It makes it a plain question of whether you wish present conditions to continue or whether you want all liquor kept out of Oregon.

Vote 318 Yes.

318 Yes; 319 No.
Rural Credits Amendment—The purpose of this amendment is to issue state bonds at 4 per cent to form a fund from which to loan money to farmers at 5 per cent interest on terms of 10 to 36 years on the amortization plan. We must have rural credit to develop rural Oregon.

Vote 318 Yes.

320 Yes; 321 No.
State-wide Tax and Indebtedness Limitation Amendment—The Sentinel has had several editorials on this meritorious measure. It would prohibit county courts, city councils and tax levying bodies from increasing the tax levy more than 6 per cent a year, except by vote of the people. If we do not stop the increase of taxation we may as well go out of business.

Vote 320 Yes.



W. C. Hawley
Republican and Progressive Direct
Primary Nominee for
Congress

A vote for Representative Hawley is one for an experienced, clean, able, faithful and effective public servant.

Republican Congressional Committee,
W. J. Culver, Chairman.

(Paid adv.) o19-26nov2pd



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.) oct15-nov2pd

Twelve-inch water motor for sale. The Sentinel. mch29tf



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.) spt28-nov2c



G. F. SKIPWORTH
of Eugene, Oregon, present circuit judge for Lane, Douglas, Benton, Lincoln, Coos and Curry counties, and candidate for re-election.

(Paid Adv.) nov2pd