

# 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, APRIL 19, 1917



'Tis the star spangled banner,  
Oh! long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free  
And the home of the brave.

## FROM LETHARGY TO ACTION.

ONE of the most remarkable things about this old country of ours is how quickly sentiment changes under stress of circumstances and how quickly we arouse ourselves to action when action is necessary.

A month ago we seemed lost in lethargy and with a world at war a majority seemed to feel that it was not necessary to prepare for war.

We are a great peace-loving nation. We have no ambition to add to our possessions by conquest. We have within our borders everything necessary to the maintenance of a nation and all we wish is to be permitted to enjoy our prosperity without molestation.

We are, therefore, inclined to endure imposition rather than to seek trouble that may be avoided with the least semblance of honor.

The reelection of a president on a "He kept us out of war" platform, after repeated insults by the imperial German government and at a time when newspapers like The Sentinel predicted that it would be impossible to uphold our honor and remain out of the war, is proof of this contention.

But today no man could be elected to any office on a promise of peace at any price.

Sentiment has reversed itself. The iron heel ground too deep, and we are now in the war to win—not looking for new worlds to conquer, not to grind an emperor's ransom out of a people who are the victims of the ambitions of a war-mad, blood-crazed monarch, but to uphold human liberty, to defend the rights of American citizens upon land and sea and to rebuke those who believe in the divine right of kings.

Not only will we defend our own liberties, but the result probably will be that the liberties which we enjoy will be extended to the citizens of other lands and autocracy will be wiped from the face of the earth.

A month or more ago one half of the people were bitterly criticizing the president for his submission to German dictation and were telling him that his supineness was but making war more certain. At the same time the other half of the people were criticizing him for assuming too militant an attitude. So he was pleasing no faction and was being criticized by all.

But today how different the sentiment. The die has been cast. Our personal contentions have been forgotten. German, or English, or Austrian, or French though our blood may be, we are all loyal Americans. Today to a man—we be republicans or democrats—we are behind the flag and behind our president.

And that spells victory for the great peace-loving nation that has never known defeat.

A good booster for one thing never tears something else down.

## THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT.

THE mere entrance of the United States into the war has had a great effect, possibly a greater one, than if two million fresh, well-trained soldiers had been placed on the French-English battle line. Whatever prime ministers and kaisers, a safe distance from the front with their precious bodies, may say, the men in the trenches know that the defeat of Germany was a foregone conclusion the moment we entered the war. With our limitless resources untouched by the fatal hand of war, with millions of men fit to meet the soldiers of any country when once trained, the entry of the United States as an ally of France and Britain can mean only one thing—the crushing of militarism.

Not only do the men in the German

trenches know that they are giving their lives in a hopeless fight, but the soldiers in the French and English trenches know that victory is as certain for them as anything human can be. The effect is that the German soldiers are disheartened. Their morale is reduced at least 50 per cent, while that of those who are certain to be victors is increased in almost the same proportion. With an army certain of final victory fighting against an army certain of eventual defeat, there can be but one result. The disheartened will give way and the encouraged will press on. A smashing defeat is a probability of the immediate future and would be as eagerly welcomed by the fighting men in the German trenches as by those in the trenches of the allies.

Psychological effect may prove an important factor in the last days of the greatest war of all history, and probably the last war of any magnitude.

If the great European war means disarmament and republican forms of government, the millions of lives have not been given in vain, but what a price to pay, when the Savior centuries ago laid down the law, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

So far as we have noticed Harry Lane has not offered his services to the country he has disgraced. Neither has Bob La Follette. And the positions in which they desire to serve soon will be taken from them.

The imperial German government says it is disappointed in the actions of German-Americans. The disappointment is mutual.

Senator Harry Lane is reported sick. He is now in the same condition as the rest of us.

## THINGS WE THINK

Things Others Think and What We Think of the Things Others Think

Sarcasm seldom gets a person anywhere.

Work never yet fagged anyone out as much as worry.

A person with sunshine in his face never has a sour disposition.

If everyone was satisfied with what he is entitled to, others would not be dissatisfied because of not having their share.

Everything comes to her who waits. A New York maiden has become the fourth wife of her girlhood sweetheart.

We know some folks who haven't sense enough to even get brain fever.

Even great men have their troubles. Lots of their relatives are holding federal jobs.

There are a lot of things we want to know that we're better off for not knowing.

A woman feels old at 25 but thinks she is young at 50.

Silence is golden, but one of the richest persons in the world is a woman.

A physician, now aged 81, says that when he gets to be 100 he will marry. If everybody went about getting married as gradually as that, there would be very few unhappy marriages.

If a wife wants to keep hubby traveling in the straight and narrow path, all she need do is to make him believe that he talks in his sleep.

A lot of people who claim to be in partnership with God act as if they owned the entire business.

It is better to exaggerate truth than scandal.

The cheaper grades of whisky are being used in motor engines in place of gasoline. The motor engines seem bound to keep going from bad to worse.

If the people who think they can run a newspaper had never been born, the march of civilization would not yet have crossed Long Island sound.

# Calls on German-Americans to Stand With United States

Citizen of Teuton Blood Assails Ingratitude of Malcontents Who Arouse Distrust in the Country of Their Own Adoption

The following letter by a citizen of German extraction, which recently appeared in the Portland Telegram, is so fraught with high and noble thought that it should be read by both native and foreign born citizens in this our hour of trouble:

Astoria, Ore., April 6.—(To my Fellow Citizens of German Extraction.)—Like Hercules, we German-Americans are standing today at the parting of the ways. The land of our birth, and the country which we have made our home by choice, have been drawn into the maelstrom of the bloody conflict of the world war and we German-Americans are today confronted with the difficult task of deciding to whom we shall throw our support. In my humble opinion there is but one conclusion to be drawn, and that is to stand with America and behind America to the utmost of our abilities. In arriving at this conclusion, I beg of you to remember the various motives which caused us, or our forefathers, to leave the country of our birth and become citizens of this great nation.

Some of us came to avoid military service, and upon arriving here, were not forced to devote from two to three years of the most valuable period of our lives to compulsory military service. Welcomed to America.

Some of us came, starving and hungry as a result of the overpopulation of our native country and compelled to immigrate by its concomitant conditions, entered the government service, the professions, went into business of our own, and the American public supported us heartily.

Some of us came, tired of the class caste and class distinction and the attending prerogatives and privileges prevailing in the country of our birth, and upon arriving here, we found a free land, where everybody, including ourselves, had equal rights.

Some of us came, tired and disgusted of the bare and meager existence and livelihood which we were only able to earn in the fatherland, in spite of incessant hard work and endurance. Upon settling here, some of us have become immensely rich, the greater majority of us have amassed comfortable fortunes, and all of us have at least earned an abundant living.

Some of us came without child or chattel. America gave us a home, we have married and settled since.

Some of us came because all of the real property of the country of our birth was in the possession and tenure of aristocratic landowners, who either held their possessions at exorbitant prices or would not sell at all. America received us with open arms, took us, like a compassionate mother, to her bosom, allowed us to share in the taking up of the public domain, resulting in the acquisition by thousands of us, of some of the most valuable land of this hemisphere.

Some of us came thoroughly dissatisfied with German conditions and after settling here and becoming acquainted with American habits and conditions of living are now receiving the protection of this government and the privileges and immunities of the rest of its citizens, and are settled and satisfied.

Ingratitude Basest of Vices.

Brethren, avarice is the root of all evil, but ingratitude is ten thousand times worse, and is the worst of all crimes. For no other reason but gratitude we should stand behind this government. But there is another reason. When we applied to become and when we became citizens of this great country we rendered and subscribed to a solemn oath renouncing all political allegiance to the emperor of Germany, and to our native country and pledged our support to this government. Those are the conditions upon which we were allowed to become citizens. In our native language we say "A man—a word," the meaning of which is well understood by you, and I feel that we are in duty and honor bound to remain faithful to our oath. "Whose bread I eat, his song I sing," is another of our well-known German expressions. America has given us a home, has protected us, has clothed us, has fed us and our families, and I say again, that I feel we are in honor bound to support America in this conflict and that it is our sworn and solemn duty so to do. When I use the word "support," I do not mean to be understood as saying that I request you to rush to the nearest recruiting station, in order to offer your military services to this country. That is the individual privilege of those who wish to do so, unless we are drafted into the service by the government. This government has always maintained a reasonable attitude and I am fully convinced will adhere to principles of sound reason even in this critical hour. I am sure America does not expect of those German-Americans who have brothers, nephews, cousins and other blood relatives fighting in the field for Germany, to voluntarily take up arms against them and urge them to kill. All that I want to be understood in saying, when I use that word, is that we should justify and approve the actions and steps of the American government in every respect and give it our hearty and unanimous support. No form of government heretofore devised is faultless. All have their advantages and disadvantages, but I fully believe, and therefore express

myself to that effect, that the American government is as near a perfect government as we can conceive. You and I will see the time, and the time is not very far off, when all the nations of the universe, including the country of our birth, will be republics, will adhere to the principles of a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," and America will lead them all. It will be American freedom, American principles, American policies they will all strive to obtain. Each of you is entitled to your private opinion, but matters having come to a climax and having compelled this government to arrive at a definite decision, I feel that all of your personal opinions should step into the background and we should stand as one behind this government.

Assails German Ruthlessness.

It cannot be denied that England, France, Germany, in fact all the nations involved in this bloody war, have violated international laws. Germany, however, has been guilty of the severest violations. The ocean since time immemorial has been the open highway of commerce and traffic of the whole world, and no nation has the right to sink, capture or blow up vessels of neutral nations engaged in peaceful commerce, without warning. Germany has done so not only once or ten times, but hundreds of times. She has done so after this government strenuously objected and protested against such practice. She has done so after she solemnly declared, after sinking the Lusitania, to abstain from such conduct in the future. She has done so without distinction as to the ship's errand, cargo or nationality. She has sunk Belgian relief ships and hospital ships. The consequence must, therefore, fall upon Germany, and upon Germany alone, and although all of us may be in sympathy with Germany's plight, with her valor, her superefficiency, her admirable sacrifices, her marvelous resourcefulness, affairs have come to an open break between the country of our birth and the country of our home, I maintain that we no longer have the right to voice our private opinions and sympathies, but we should assure the United States of our loyalty.

I am of the firm opinion that by far the greater majority of the German-Americans are on the side of the American government in this conflict. It is only a small number in comparison with the entire number of German-Americans—only a handful—who raise their voices against the action of the American government, and who ruthlessly, wilfully, unlawfully, with bombs, dynamite and other means, have destroyed and threaten to destroy American lives, property, American ships, American means of defense, or who have dealt a similar fate to the property and ships of the allies. It is neither right nor justifiable that the antipathies, the prejudice, the hatred and the contempt of the entire American nation should be visited upon the whole number of German-Americans, that we loyal German-American citizens should be punished with distrust or disrespect; that we should all be held in contempt, as a result of the actions of a handful of stubborn, cantankerous, ungrateful individuals who do not represent the feelings of the majority of this great number of splendid, peaceful, law-abiding German-American citizens.

Brethren, in the name of German honor and justice, in the name of everything that we hold high and holy, in the name of undeniable, well-founded and unshakable principles, in the name of gratitude and a debt of honor, I conjure you to stand in this conflict by the country of your adoption—the United States of America.

FRANK C. HESSE.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, March 26, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Robt. E. Smith, attorney in fact for California and Oregon Land Company, of Roseburg, County of Douglas, State of Oregon, has filed his application in this office to select, under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897, the lots 7, 8, 9, 10, section 2, Tp. 22 S., R. 2 West, Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal of the applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before 19th day of May, 1917.

W. H. CANON, Register.

## Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of the county court of Lane county, Oregon, duly made and entered of record the 27th day of March, A. D. 1917, in the matter of the estate of Oscar H. Taplin, deceased, the undersigned Clara E. Taplin was duly appointed administratrix of said estate. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, duly verified as by law required, to said administratrix at the law office of Alta King, First National Bank Building, Cottage Grove, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 29th day of March, A. D. 1917.

CLARA E. TAPLIN, Administratrix.

# Legislators as I Saw Them

By ELBERT BEDE

## CHAPTER VII

One of the most interesting members of the recent session was Mrs. Alexander Thompson, the only woman member. While Mrs. Thompson never failed to uphold her end of a debate, while she was quick at repartee and represented her district as ably as any man would have done, yet she was an exemplification of the contention that politics does not change the nature of a

duced the bill for the \$6,000,000 bond issue. Not only did he take a keen interest in road legislation on the floor but he was a hard worker in the committee on roads and highways, of which he was chairman, and put in many long hours whipping road legislation into shape. He was also a member of the committee on commerce and manufactures and of the committee on horticulture. Outside of his legislative work



WM. E. SCHIMPPF  
Representative from Clatsop county

woman. A political life did not take from her the gentle feminine traits, did not rob her of a woman's sympathies and intuitions—did not take from her a woman's high ideals.

This was demonstrated by the fact that the legislation in which she took the greatest interest was that dealing with the schools, with the unfortunates, and that legislation which tended to the making of better citizens. One of her bills, which was enacted, was the one providing for a minimum term of school of eight months instead of six. This she considered the most constructive piece of legislation in which she was interested.

One of her bills, which failed to pass, was one prohibiting the use of the United States coat of arms for advertising purposes.

Mrs. Thompson took a great interest in the welfare of the charges of the

he was the leading member of the chess lobby and took all corners into camp.

"Fighting Thomas" was the sobriquet applied to C. M. Thomas, and he earned the title, for he feared no one, nor gave way for anyone, provided he felt he was in the right. Twice he got mixed up in the machinery of the organization and had set-to's with the speaker.

But this wasn't the first experience Thomas has had in fighting organizations. He has ever been a fighter. While yet a resident of Iowa, he was one of the young men who organized to drive the railroads out of politics and who succeeded in doing so, being associated with Senator A. R. Cummins in that work. His ability was recognized before he became a citizen of this state and I understand he was the youngest man who ever presided over a state republican convention in Iowa.

Thomas was the author of the Rogue river fishing bill which broke up the monopoly by one company of the salmon in Rogue river and gave the fish to all the people of the state. The fishing bills always start a fight and the last session witnessed one of the bitterest ever waged.

While Thomas is a fighter, his sympathies are with those who are not in a position to fight for themselves. He likes to champion those who have none to fight for them. He is especially in sympathy with the farmers of the state, probably due to the fact that he is a farmer himself on a rather large scale.

As a sequel to his record in the legislature, the people of southern Oregon propose to send Thomas to congress to fight their battles there, and it is no secret that Oregon has need of fighters at Washington, that it has been discriminated against time and time again because of the lethargy of our representatives in congress.

The commercial club and business men of Medford held a meeting at which they launched the campaign and laid plans for the organization of Thomas-for-congress clubs. Thomas will probably make the race if he feels that

state institutions, and it was she who was refused admittance to one of these institutions for a tour of investigation. One of her bills provided a method for the commitment of feeble-minded.

In line with what one would expect to be a woman's desire, Mrs. Thompson was on the committee of education, the committee on health and public morals, and the committee on public institutions.

While Mrs. Thompson maintained a woman's place and retained a woman's place, she asked no consideration because of her sex and strenuously objected to any favors being shown her on that account. She took the position that a woman legislator was entitled to no courtesy not extended a male legislator, but she probably believed in courtesy all around.

Mrs. Thompson was the first woman to sit in the speaker's chair, and she filled the position with credit to herself and her sex.

One of the quietest and most unostentatious, as well as one of the most likeable, members of the last session was Wm. E. Schimpff. But if he was one of the quietest he was also one of the hardest workers. He comes from Clatsop county, where they talk good roads day and night, and it was only natural that he should be a booster for good roads and that he should be the author of road legislation. He introduced the new highway code and his was the first name on the list of those who intro-



C. M. THOMAS  
Representative from Jackson county

the people of southern Oregon demand that he do so, but he is the kind of fellow who would fight just as hard for someone else if asked to do so. In whichever role he decides to serve he will be heard from.

A want ad. will get it. d14tf