

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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Oregon State Editorial Association
Willamette Valley Editorial Association
Lane County Editorial Association

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917



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

WASTE ELIMINATION AND SENSIBLE ECONOMY.

ENOUGH has already been written on the necessity of economy to obviate any necessity of our writing anything further. We think quite likely too much has been written. There is no need, so far as we are, to do without the things we need. To go too suddenly from the extravagance that has characterized this nation to rigid economy would mean an entire disruption of business. That might be worse than free purchasing of the things we need.

If those who have been buying high priced goods all turn to buying lower priced goods, that means an increase in the price of the latter and greater hardship for the poor.

While we see no present need of doing without sufficient of the things we have always had, yet with a shortage in the supply of the world's goods, there is good reason to eliminate waste.

Strike a happy medium; that's the system; and we will all get along better.

And then what we save in waste we might give to the starving Belgians, to the Y. M. C. A. fund for our soldier boys and to other worthy charities which we must carry forward.

The greatest reason for sensible economy is that we may be able to supply comforts to others. While we have no need to go without the things we need, we should be liberal with those upon whom war has brought starvation and privation. We should give every comfort we possibly can to our soldier boys who will have to endure many privations despite the best that can be done for them.

Let us be rigid in eliminating waste; sensible in our economies, and liberal in our charities.

The fellows who get up the fold-ers for the railroads and summer resorts are sure-enough optimists.

WHY WE ARE LAGGARDS.

THE PROPOSED \$6,000,000 bond issue is going to be defeated. That is a certainty unless there is a radical change in sentiment.

There are many reasons why this will be the result. The main one is that the people of Oregon, especially the farmers, are constitutionally opposed to bond issues. Another potent reason is that there have been graft and enormous profits in paying that has already been done in Oregon, and the voters are suspicious that the \$6,000,000 will not go onto the roads, or that a large part of it will go into the pockets of grafters and manufacturers of paving.

While The Sentinel has ceased to take any great interest in the proposed bond issue, knowing that it is doomed to defeat, we do not think that the dire things expected would have happened, and we believe that it could have been shown to the people of the state that the roads which would have been built by the bond issue would have paid for themselves the first year they were laid, through the increased money they would have brought into the state, not to mention the convenience they would have been to those farmers who could have used them in hauling their produce to market and to local automobile owners who could have saved thousands in tire and repair expenses.

The fact that these things could have been shown to the voter, and the fact that they have not been shown, shows why Oregon is far behind the other coast states in development.

Those who would have received these added millions of dollars, the hotels which would have got many millions from the tourist traffic, the automobile dealers who would have sold many thousands more cars, the garages which would have done many thousands of dollars' more business a year in gasoline and supplies, the business men who would have sold supplies to the tourists, the farmers who would have sold hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of produce to feed the tourists, the laboring men who would have had employ-

ment in constructing the roads, commercial clubs whose business it is to promote the interests of the state—all of these have remained apathetic and have shown almost no interest. No attempt, or almost no attempt, has been made to carry definite information to the voters of the state. If the truth had been gotten to the voters, and had the members of the highway commission made a few definite promises, the bond issue would have proven popular. Its failure to pass—for it will never pass without a remarkable change in sentiment—will be due to an entire lack of interest on the part of those who would have been benefited. A large majority of the voters will go to the polls without any definite information on the subject and they cannot be blamed for voting no.

The bond issue is either a very good thing or a very bad thing. It is almost inconceivable that so big a thing, either for good or evil, should arouse so little interest. Every person in the state should be either energetically boosting or energetically knocking. The Sentinel has offered to print arguments on either side of the question, but no one has taken sufficient interest to contribute a single line either for or against the act. The fact that we are taking so little interest one way or the other in so important a matter shows why we are laggards in progress.

ANOTHER RULER TO GO.

OLD KAISER Wilhelm is not the only one whose throne is threatened by the entrance of the United States into the war. King Boozie is likely to go also. He, too, is responsible for murder, starvation, privation, crime, and misery, and no people are free who acknowledge his scepter of power and cringe in the slime at his feet.

Among the first acts of the warring nations of Europe was to banish booze or to restrict its manufacture and sale. Now that we have entered the war, America will find it necessary to take some similar action.

"Save eleven million loaves of bread a day" is the cry of a committee which is creating sentiment to prohibit the use of grains in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors during the war. The figures are stupendous. To prohibit the use of grain in the manufacture of liquor means that in every ten days one loaf of bread would be saved for every man, woman and child in the United States. With the price to which wheat and grain have advanced, the appeal strikes home.

Booze does us no good whatever. By no possible stretch of the imagination can we say that any great harm can come from its abolishment. Even the duller of intellect can see some good to result. How much easier it will be for mothers to let their boys go if they know they are to be kept away from liquor.

The strongest argument used by those who have opposed state prohibition is that prohibition drives from the state, and keeps from the state, those who insist upon having booze. To do away with its manufacturing in the nation would put all states on an equal footing. And think of that eleven million loaves of bread a day when millions do not now have the bread they want to eat.

If the entrance of the United States means the dethronement of Kaiser Wilhelm and King Boozie we will be ready to say that these who shed their blood will not have shed it in vain—that the sacrifices they made gave the world a new freedom and struck the shackles from millions of slaves.

In these good old twentieth century days it does not seem to be stylish to be moral.

THINGS WE THINK

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

There is a silver lining in every cloud—but you usually have to look for it.

The Standard Oil is a light and power company. It sells the light and uses its power.

A Boston doctor says the teeth need exercise. Try a jumping toothache, Doc.

Most of us dislike old age, but few care to get away from it by dying young.

The sweetening power of saccharin is 300 times that of sugar. Most every young man thinks his first sweetheart is made of saccharin.

It has long been said that nothing is certain but death and taxes. To this ought to be added that the street car will run slow when you are late.

In New York's "400" there are four who run things—the rest are the eiphers.

Why not give the ballot to women over 25 years of age, just to prove that women don't care to vote?

A man was poisoned the other day by eating hash. Didn't suppose there was enough of any one article in that table delicacy to have a serious effect on the ultimate consumer.

A woman in the east says that any person may live to be quite old by working 15 hours a day and going without gossip, fancy dresses and jewelry. A woman fancy like that would certainly get quite old.

If the past week had not brought to your sight some new thing of beauty in this old world, your eyes have been useless.

Very few do wrong thinking that it is right, so that if people could be made to see or believe that there is more pleasure, profit and happiness in being good there would be but little wrong doing left.

A member of an eastern legislature recently exhibited before his colleagues a cabbage head weighing 65 pounds. Even among that kind of competition it carried off the honors.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN SCARPE RIVER REGION

Last Stronghold of Hindenburg Line Taken in Haig's New Offensive.

London.—The British have opened an attack on a wide front in the region of the Scarpe river. The official report says that the battle is proceeding and that satisfactory progress is being made.

In their new offensive the British have captured the town of Gavellie, the last part of the defenses of the Hindenburg line north of the Scarpe. They also have taken the village of Gemappe, south of the Scarpe.

The British have driven two wedges into the German positions, forming sharp salients in the region of the Scarpe river and north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. The head of the first salient has been thrust within four miles of Vitry, the most important point on the Wotan line, the hastily organized position east of Arras, to which the Germans retired when the northern end of the Hindenburg line was turned by General Haig. The Germans are putting forth a supreme effort to hold this vital portion of their defenses, the crumbling of which would expose Douai and Cambrai and bring into prospect another great retreat.

The British gained ground on a wide front south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. They reached the St. Quentin canal at one point. Further north the villages of Beaumont and Villers-Plouich were captured.

FRENCH CONTINUE ARTILLERY FIGHTING

Paris.—Heavy artillery fighting continues along the front of the French offensive, the war office announces.

No more is Soissons the target range of the German guns. For the first time since the battle of the Marne, the city was freed of the menace of Teuton shells—and by the most brilliant bit of strategy, combined with fierce fighting, that the present great offensive has yet developed. That action cut off the salient northeast of Soissons and pushed the Germans back.

While one converging column of French troops attacked to the southeast of Laffaux and Nanteuil, a second column was crossing the Aisne at two places, one east of Comde, the other south of Vailly. They fought their way to the north, effecting a junction with the Laffaux army, and thus cutting off the entire salient between there and Soissons.

In all this great offensive the one outstanding feature has been the great superiority of the French artillery. It is a superiority not alone in better marksmanship, but in supplies of shells.

WHITLOCK REPORT PUBLIC

Believes People of Belgium Will Never Be Satisfied With German Rule.

Washington.—A bitter indictment of German brutality in the deportation of conquered Belgians for forced labor, written from behind the German lines by Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, was made public by the state department.

In concluding his report Mr. Whitlock says: "They have dealt a mortal blow to any prospect they may ever have had of being tolerated by the population of Flanders, they have brought home to every heart in the land, in a way that will impress its horror indelibly on the memory of three generations, a realization of what German methods mean, not, as with the early atrocities in the heat of passion and the first lust of war, but by one of those deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race; a deed coldly planned, studiously matured and deliberately and systematically executed, a deed so cruel that German soldiers are said to have wept in its execution and so monstrous that even German officers are now said to be ashamed."

Russ Democracy Not Seeking Peace.

Petrograd.—The executive committee of the socialists in the duma has sent a cablegram to Meyer London, socialist member of the American congress, stating that the "entire Russian revolutionary democracy" does not want a separate peace. The declaration is in reply to a cable inquiry from Mr. London.

Nebraska Will Be Bone Dry.

Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska is to be bone dry after May 1, and Nebraska women will hereafter take part in presidential elections. This was assured when Governor Neville signed the bills passed by the legislature.

Russia Called Weak Link by Taft.

Boston.—Russia was called the weak link in the entente allied chain in an address by ex-President Taft Saturday night.

China May Declare War on Germans.

Pekin.—A declaration of war against Germany by China is expected within a fortnight.

Brazil Ousts German Ex-Consuls.

Rio Janeiro.—The Brazilian government has decided that all German ex-consuls must leave the country.

CONSCRIPTION BILL IS ADOPTED BY CONGRESS

Both Branches Vote for Selective Draft, 24 Opposing in House, 8 in Senate.

Washington.—The nation will raise its army of 2,000,000 by selective conscription.

The draft army bill passed both house and senate, the house by 397 to 24, and the senate by 81 to 8.

The final vote came after an epochal session, during which the volunteer system advocates fought fiercely against the overwhelming current for the draft and died still struggling.

Senators voting against the bill were: Borah, Gore, Gronna, Hardwick, Kirby, La Follette, Thomas and Trammel. Senator Lane did not appear in the senate and was not paired.

In the house, eight republicans, 14 democrats and London, New York, socialist, and Randall, California, prohibitionist, voted against the bill.

The others voting against it were: Bacon, Michigan; Burnett, Alabama; Church, California; Clark, Florida; Claypool, Ohio; Dill, Washington; Donlin, South Carolina; Gordon, Ohio; Hayes, California; Hillard, Colorado; Huddleston, Alabama; Keating, Washington; King, Illinois; La Follette, Washington; Lundeen, Minnesota; Mason, Illinois; Nolan, California; Powers, Kentucky; Bears, Florida; Sherwood, Ohio; Slason, Mississippi.

Joint conferences this week must settle differences between the measures. The senate bill authorizes the Roosevelt division which the house overwhelmingly rejected. The senate voted the army and congress dry while army prohibition was thrown out of the house by a point of order.

The senate bill would draft men between 21 and 27; the house between 21 and 40. Other minor differences pertaining to exemption and the like will have to be smoothed out in conference early in the week.

Speaker Clark, Minority Leader Kitchen, Representative Jeannette Rankin and others who earlier in the day voted against the Kahn amendment striking out the volunteer feature, lined up solidly for the bill in the final vote.

HOMAGE IS PAID AT TOMB OF WASHINGTON

Mount Vernon, Va.—The flags of Great Britain, France and the United States floated proudly together Sunday over the tomb of George Washington. Beneath them, spokesmen of the three great democracies paid homage to America's soldier and statesman and pledged themselves, each to the other in the name of the dead, to prosecute the present night struggle against autocracy on the lines he himself had followed in bringing America into being.

Marshal Joffre, victor of the Marne, and idol of the French people, spoke two brief sentences:

"In the French army all venerate the name and memory of Washington. I respectfully salute here the great soldier and lay upon his tomb the palm we offer our soldiers who have died for their country."

Bending over, the marshal passed through the narrow entrance and solemnly placed the wreath upon the stone coffin. He then stood silently at salute, the general who is accredited with saving France to the general who won the liberty of the United States.

As Marshal Joffre passed back among the spectators Mr. Balfour came forward with the British wreath of lilies and oak leaves tied with the colors of the three allied nations. He, too, entered the tomb and placed the British token beside the French.

Oregon Prepares to Take War Census.

Salem, Or.—Governor Withycombe has sent to the sheriffs of the state letters which mark the preliminary step that brings into actual operation, in Oregon, conscription plans. The governor has designated the sheriff, county clerk and county physician of each county as the official registration board. Following the lines laid down in instructions received from Secretary of War Baker the voting precinct will be the primary registration area.

Peace Not Considered by Russia.

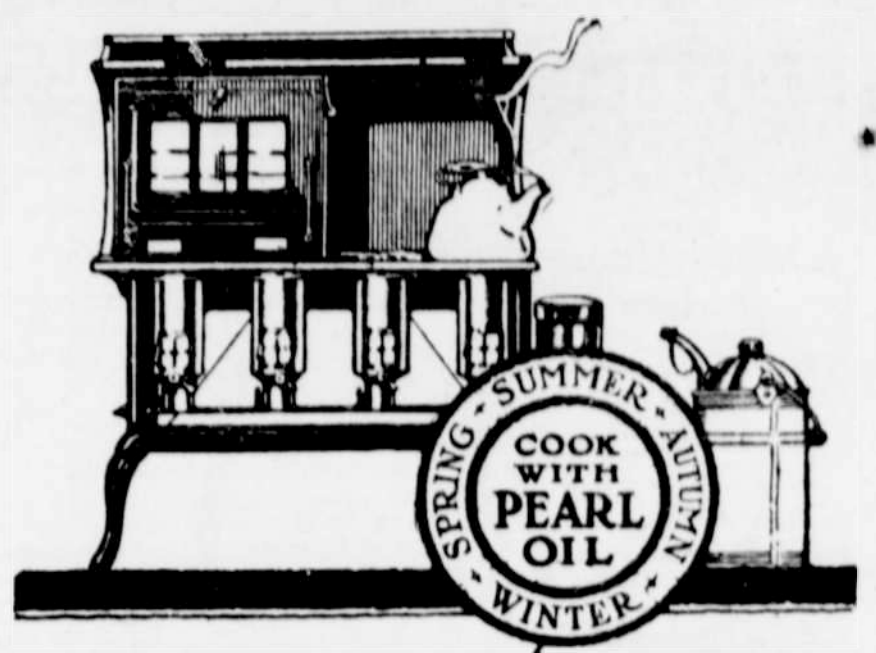
Petrograd, via London.—Premier Lvoff, speaking on the subject of a separate peace, said Russia will not and other nations were asked not to judge the country by the remarks or opinions of isolated socialists.

China May Declare War on Germans.

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ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND

Cooler cooking in summer—better and more economical cooking all the year 'round.

A good oil stove will cook anything that any wood or coal range will cook, and do it better because of the steady, evenly-distributed heat. All the convenience of gas. Meals in a jiffy, and a cool kitchen in summer.

The long blue chimneys prevent all smoke and smell. In 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes, with or without ovens. Also cabinet models. Ask your dealer today.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK-STOVE

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There Can Be No Doubt About the Results in Cottage Grove.

Results tell the tale. All doubt is removed.

The testimony of a Cottage Grove citizen.

Can be easily investigated. What better proof of merit can be had?

J. R. Simeral, retired furniture dealer, 5004 Chestnut Ave., Cottage Grove, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are a medicine of merit and whenever I have taken them, I have found them to be all that is claimed for them. I couldn't recommend a more reliable medicine for lameness across the back and general kidney trouble than Doan's Kidney Pills."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Simeral had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. m17-24

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County.

Ethel Wilson, plaintiff, vs. L. W. Wilson, defendant.

To L. W. Wilson, the above named Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons and if you fail to appear and answer as herein required, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in her complaint, viz: That the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant be forever dissolved; that the plaintiff resume her maiden name of Ethel Shields, for her costs herein and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is published once a week for six successive weeks in the Cottage Grove Sentinel, a newspaper of general circulation in Lane county, Oregon.

Dated this 18th day of April, A. D. 1917. C. C. CONNER, m19-m17 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 17th day of April, A. D. 1917, in the matter of the estate of Ira K. Conner, deceased, the undersigned C. C. Conner was duly appointed administrator of said estate. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, duly verified as by law required, to said administrator 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 18th day of April, A. D. 1917. C. C. CONNER, m19-m17 Administrator.

Never Before Has The Demand For Ford Cars

Been as Heavy as it Is Now

AND BY THE same token, never before has the production of Ford cars been so large as it is now. This condition, in the fourteenth year of the Ford car's life, furnishes the most practical evidence that the Ford car is a universal necessity, having its service on the farm as fully demonstrated as in commercial and private life. To become such a necessity the Ford car must have proven to be a universal economy, serving and saving everybody—owners and non-owners.

Through its reliable service business has been increased and expenses reduced; through its use the opportunities of life have been enlarged; through its low purchase price and small cost for maintenance it is within the possibilities of universal ownership—everybody can have one.

RUNABOUT	\$345
TOURING CAR	\$360
COUPELET	\$505
TOWN CAR	\$595
SEDAN	\$645

f. o. b. Detroit

FORD AGENT WILL SUPPLY YOU IF YOU ORDER QUICK. NOW IS THE TIME. DON'T WAIT

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