

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, MAY 24, 1917



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



THINGS WE THINK
Things Others Think and What We Think of the Things Others Think

Gamblers on a homeward-bound Atlantic liner fled passengers out of \$12,000. European hotel keepers must be losing some of their business eagerness to let that amount of money go aboard.

Behold the hog—he toileteth not, neither doth he spin, yet he feedeth upon high priced corn and getteth into the homes of the best society and associateth side by side on the same platter with the aristocratic egg.

An exchange anxiously asks: "What must be the emotions of a man who is pardoned out of prison after 34 years' unjust imprisonment?" We don't know exactly. We haven't been in the newspaper business that long yet.

A man hanged himself with a necktie a few days ago. Probably made up his mind that he would tie a four-in-hand successfully once in his life anyway.

A calf died from eating a cloth sign which had been put upon the barn. The store which put up the sign is being sued for the value of the calf. The only safe way to advertise is in the newspapers.

A person usually smiles on you when trying to fool you, but if no serious harm results, you are ahead in the deal. Smiles are worth money.

It seems that a show is something that no one can describe in such a manner that the listener will get any idea of what it was like.

While traveling through this vale of tears we can at least supply dry handkerchiefs.

Wages may not always go up with the cost of living, but the cost of living always goes up when wages do.

Don't sacrifice self for pelf.

Barber shops are to be regulated.

A "stocky" man usually has fat calves.

An egg 400 years old has been presented to the New York museum. We had heretofore believed that a museum was a place for exhibiting curiosities and things a person does not ordinarily see very frequently.

A woman who wears a bunch of rats and false hair can't deny that she has a soft place on her head.

The worst part of muck-raking is that it just stirs things up without clearing away the rubbish and refuse.

Patience is the heaviest-taxed commodity there is.

Mrs. Francis Shaw says people would live to be 150 years old if they never wore underwear. Mr. Francis Shaw ought to tell us whether the Mrs. is trying to attain that age.

A western crank who argued that all punishment for sins is meted out in this world, was burned to death in a hotel fire the next night.

A New York lunacy expert says the ringing of church bells tends to increase insanity. It is important to learn that they have some effect on people.

Don't talk impudently to a dentist. He's apt to throw it back in your teeth.

A job looks as if it would be easily performed after we have been successful in getting some excuse to put it off till tomorrow.

DIVISION IS ORDERED TO FRONT IN FRANCE

General Pershing to Command Force of 40,000 Regulars to Go Abroad.

Washington.—President Wilson has ordered that a division of regular troops, commanded by Major-General John J. Pershing, be sent to France at the earliest practicable date.

Announcement of the order followed signing of the selective draft war army bill by the president and the issuing of a statement that under advice of military experts on both sides of the water, the president said he could not employ volunteers nor avail himself of the "fine vigor and enthusiasm" of ex-President Roosevelt for the expedition.

All three arms of America's fighting forces—the army, navy and marine corps—soon will be represented in the war zone.

With American destroyers already in European waters and army regulars concentrating to carry the flag to the battle lines in Belgium and France, a regiment of marines was designated to join the expeditionary force and round out the nation's representation in the field.

Although details are not being made public, it was calculated that with the marine regiment the total American force now designated for land service in Europe is close to 40,000.

General Pershing and his staff will sail for Europe ahead of the troops to pave the way for final training of the huge army the United States is preparing to pour across the seas as rapidly as men can be trained and equipped.

JUNE 5 NAMED AS WAR CENSUS DATE

Washington.—When President Wilson signed the war army bill a proclamation was issued which calls upon all men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, to register for military service on June 5.

Registration will be followed by the process of selection which will determine the first 500,000 men to be called to the colors about September 1.

The regulations make absolutely no exceptions for any male resident of the United States between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive.

This includes aliens as well as Americans. Every Japanese, Chinaman, Mexican, Italian, Spaniard, Englishman, German, and men of every other nationality who are of the designated ages must register. Aliens will not be drafted for war duty, of course, but a complete record of them will be required.

Those exempt from military service will be determined after the enrollment is taken, but first of all every one of the specified ages must register.

In case of temporary absence from his legal residence, a man must register by mail.

Hours of registration will be between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., June 5, 1917, at the registration place in their home precincts.

Those who are too ill to register are required to get instructions before June 5 as to how they may register by agents.

ARMY-NAVY BILL IS PASSED

Appropriates \$3,342,000,000 Including \$750,000,000 for Ship Construction.

Washington.—The senate passed the \$3,342,000,000 army and navy war budget without a rollcall and without a dissenting vote.

The bill carries appropriations to totaling \$515,000,000 more than those contained in the house bill. The chief new item is an appropriation of \$400,000,000 made immediately available to the president for ship building, with an additional authorized expenditure of \$350,000,000 for the same purpose—a total of \$750,000,000 for ship building.

The measure is the largest appropriation bill ever passed by any legislative body in the history of the world. It carries more money than the entire cost of the Civil war.

Senator Lane Given Up By Physicians

San Francisco.—Physicians attending United States Senator Harry Lane of Portland, Or., stated he could not recover. Senator Lane suffered a nervous breakdown in Washington and arrived here last week. A blood clot on the brain is said by physicians to have caused nervous deterioration.

Irish Frame Constitution.

London.—It was announced by Premier Lloyd George in the house of commons that the government proposed to summon immediately a convention of representative Irishmen in Ireland to submit to the British parliament a constitution for the future government of Ireland.

RUSSIA IS AGAINST A SEPARATE PEACE

Reorganized Provisional Government Declared United in Policy.

Petrograd, via London.—The reorganized provisional government declared that it was united in the rejection of a separate peace and that it adopts as its aim the reestablishment of a general peace which will not tend either to domination over other nations or to the seizure of their natural possessions—a peace without annexations or indemnities.

Particular significance may be attached to the announcement rejecting a separate peace with Germany, because the three ministers who control Russia's part in the war—all socialists—agreed upon such a pronouncement.

Prince Lvoff, the prime minister, after declaring that the nation had been brought to the edge of an abyss, said:

"The government considers that it is its duty to proclaim clearly and definitely its desire for the conclusion of a speedy peace; but, in speaking of peace without annexation or indemnities, the government declares it is not a question of passive defense. Free Russia will not consent to leave under the yoke of German militarism territories which were abandoned owing to the criminal negligence of the old regime.

"Neither can Russia remain indifferent to the fate of Belgium, Serbia and Roumania, nor forget its duties toward them. Russia cannot hand down to future generations a dishonored reputation.

"The existing armistice at the front, which gave the German chancellor a pretext to formulate his idea of a separate peace, dishonorable to Russia, must cease. The country must speak its imperative word and send its army out to fight."

FRENCH CAPTURE GERMAN TRENCHES

Paris.—Several lines of German trenches in the Champagne, near Moronvilliers, were captured by the French, the war office announces.

"A German attack near Froldmont farm was checked before the enemy was able to reach our lines.

"In the Champagne we carried out on two sectors of the heights near Moronvilliers an operation which resulted in an important and brilliant success. Our troops captured several lines of German trenches on the slopes north of Carnillet, at the Cassue and at the Teton.

"We took about 800 prisoners in these actions. The enemy shelters were found to have been blown to pieces and to be piled high with the dead."

MARINES TO GO TO FRANCE

Men Who Have Seen Service in the West Indies to Be Sent.

Washington.—A regiment of marines, about 2600 men, under command of Colonel Charles A. Doyen of the Washington barracks, will accompany the first American army expedition to France.

The regiment will be composed principally of organizations which have recently seen active service in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Cuba, according to official announcement from the navy department.

They will be armed, equipped and organized similar to the army with which they will serve.

Colonel Doyen will be under command of Major-General Pershing and the marines with him will serve as soldiers in the trenches of France.

American Nurses Killed by Gunners

New York.—Two American nurses members of an ambulance unit on its way for service in France, were killed on board an American steamer when pieces of a shell fired by a naval gun crew in practice ricocheted from the water's surface and scattered among a group of nurses and surgeons. A third nurse was seriously wounded. The two nurses killed were Edith Ayers and Helen Burnett Woods, both of Chicago.

Italians Win Pivotal Position.

Rome.—Fighting literally from rock to rock and from ravine to ravine, with fierce hand-to-hand clinches, alternating with cyclonic bursts of artillery, Italian troops have captured Hill 652, pivotal point to the Teutons' defenses, north of Monteano.

Aid For Russia Rushed.

Washington.—All available American ships, the seized German liners and all the ships Great Britain can spare from her own needs will soon be carrying war munitions and great quantities of railroad supplies to Russia.

FRENCH CAPTURE CRAONNE PLATEAU

Dominating Heights Taken and German Prisoners Total 29,000.

Paris.—An important French advance has been made against powerful opposition along the road from Soissons to Laon, over an extent of nearly four miles.

French troops have captured all the plateau in the neighborhood of Cernay and Craonne. The capture of Craonne, dominating the Aisne plateau and the Miette valley, taken in a surprise blow of great strength struck by the French commander, gives the French their entry point from which Laon may be outflanked.

The Germans have counter attacked along the entire French front and everywhere have been repulsed, according to the war office statement.

The fighting was especially severe in the region of the Chemin-des-Dames and east of Soissons. The statement says that since April 16 the French have taken 29,000 prisoners.

The Germans concentrated their efforts in attacks on the west of the French front in the region of Laffaux and in the eastern section from Bray to Craonne. But the French held the whip hand and beat off wave upon wave of the enemy's dwindling reserve, with terrible losses. More than that, the Frenchmen, after hours of stiff fighting, still had the energy to dash forward and maintained fresh positions in the regions naturally fortified.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES SUSTAIN GOVERNMENT

Petrograd, via London.—The council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates has passed a vote of confidence in the government by a majority of 35. The number of delegates voting was 2599.

Demonstrations by soldiers and workmen against Foreign Minister Milukoff occurred here as a direct result of the announcement made by the foreign office to the allied nations to the effect that Russia would not slacken her effort in the common struggle against the central powers and would observe strictly her engagements with her allies.

The provisional government has been forced to explain its note of unalterable adherence to the allied cause and to declare that "Russia does not aim at the domination of other nations or at depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupying by force foreign territories."

RAILWAY MEN WILL HELP

Nine Regiments to Be Recruited to Construct Lines in France.

Washington.—Arrangements were made to recruit between 11,000 and 12,000 expert railway men for nine new volunteer regiments of army engineers to be sent to France "at the earliest possible moment" to repair and build railroad lines needed urgently in the big push against the German line. Volunteers will be recruited by the regular army and national guard recruiting agencies in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Atlanta, San Francisco and Philadelphia. Labor unions and railway officials are expected to help in gathering the desired force and care will be taken not to take so many men from any single line as to disrupt its working organization.

Joffre Makes First Speech in Chicago.

Chicago.—Marshal Joffre of France, urged by the repeated and vociferous demands of a mass meeting, made his first speech in America aside from a few words in congress and brought the cheering throngs to their feet amid waving flags by asserting that the French and the American flags, which he entwined as he spoke, would never separate while the struggle for liberty continued.

CARRANZA TO BE NEUTRAL

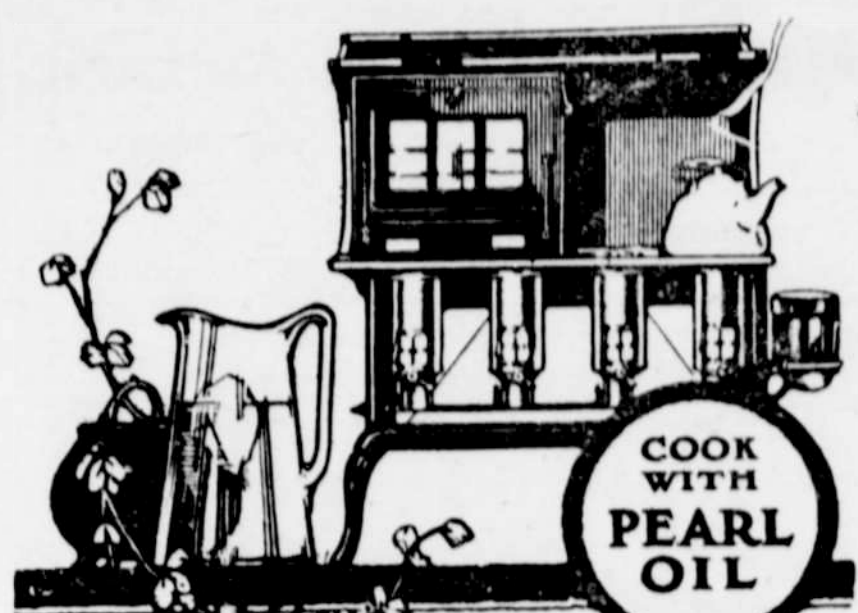
Complete Report of Administration to Read Before Mexican Congress.

Mexico City.—General Carranza in his first formal address to congress declared that Mexico would maintain a strict and rigorous neutrality in the world war.

General Carranza also read to the congress a complete report of his administration as first chief. Particular attention was given the revolt against Madero by Felix Diaz in 1912. General Carranza declared that the failure to treat Diaz with severity was a great mistake, as it allowed the awakening of the ambitions of Diaz and old favorites.

Sure Enough.

"Another new hat? You should save your money, with the price of everything going up."
"But why? The longer I save the less I can buy with it."



COOLNESS

There's nothing so cool as an oil stove for summer cooking. All the heat is concentrated on the cooking and not radiated about the kitchen.

Cooks everything any wood or coal range will cook, and cooks it better, because of the steady, evenly-distributed heat.

Use it all the year 'round—more convenient than a wood or coal stove, and more economical.

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

FOR SALE BY

Knowles & Graber Wynne & Kime
Swengel Hardware Co.

HOW TO PLACE HOOPS IN MAKING STAVE SILO

The hoops for stave silos may be made of rod iron varying in size from seven sixteenths to seven eighths inch in diameter, and in sections 8 to 15 feet in length, with the ends threaded eight inches. These hoop sections are joined together by means of lugs; and by the adjustment of the nuts on the ends of the sections the proper allowance is made for expansion and contraction of the silo.

In silos of 12 feet in diameter or less, the hoops may half inch rods. In silos 14 feet or larger in diameter the hoops on the lower half of the silo should be three-quarters to seven eighths inch in diameter. Place the bottom hoop on first, then the top hoop, and tighten both, after which the remainder of the hoops may be put on and tightened. Care must be taken to have the lugs come at various places on the silo, rather than in line, lest a sharp angle should be formed and the pulling brought on only a few staves, thus causing the silo to get out of shape. Measure across the top of the silo in several places, to see if the silo is round. Should it not be round, it can be trued by forcing planks of the proper length across the small diameter.

If the silo is not true and is out of plumb, it will eventually cause a great deal of trouble. The hoops should be well stapled to the staves, each stave having three or four staples throughout its length.

THE SILO DOOR

The doors of a silo should fit snugly and be convenient to handle. The door frame may be constructed of two pieces of 4x6 lumber, the length being the same as that of the staves. (The frame stands edgewise with inner edge flush with inside surface of staves). In each of the 4x6 pieces a rabbet one inch wide and one and five eighths deep should be cut the entire length. On one side of one piece a groove, a tongue, are cut so that a smooth, tight surface is insured at the door jams. The door frame is held together and the proper width secured by the use of half inch bolts, 29 inches in length, which pass through the door posts, and one-half or three-quarter inch gas pipe, 20 inches in length. The space should be 22 inches in the lower half of the door frame and 26 inches in the remainder. Holes should be bored for the silo hoops, using a bit one-six-

teenth larger than the diameter of the hoops so that the hoops will fall just below the gas pipes in the lower half of the door frame, and 6 inches below between the remaining pipes. Iron washers are placed between the ends of the gas pipes and the door posts. The door frame should be erected on the foundation wall at the desired place for the door, and plumbed and securely braced.

ERECTING SILO STAVES

Material for the silo staves may be secured from a company that makes a specialty of manufacturing lumber for such purposes or from the local dealer. Care should be exercised in placing the order to insure only select material free from small knots, with good edges and with three eighths to one-half inch tongue and groove, and beveled to give tight inside and outside surfaces. Staves should be piled in such a manner when unloaded that it will be unnecessary to turn them when ready to erect. The outside surface being wider than the inside surface, this can easily be done. If the use of a half-inch rope, a man on the highest walk of the scaffolding or the top of the door frame can draw the staves up with the assistance of a man handling the lower end of the stave. The first stave can be toenailed to the door post at the top and bottom, and succeeding staves held in place by barrel staves or lath, which have been water-soaked, which will be tacked to each stave as erected at both the top and the bottom inside the silo.

THE SILO FLOOR

The silo floor may be dispensed with only when the ground on which the silo is located is very firm. The advantages of a floor are: The silo can easily be cleaned; protects silage from rats; and no loss from spoilage at bottom. A tile of vitrified sewer pipe or two-inch galvanized iron pipe should be laid under the floor. This drain removes excess moisture when from mistake or bad weather conditions the silage crop is put into the silo with too much moisture. The mouth of the drain should be covered with a heavy wire screen of fine mesh.

ROOF OF SILO.

The conical roof is economically and easily constructed by the use of a peak cut from a post or piece of log. It presents a better appearance than any other type of roof. Quite frequently no roof at all is added, which is false economy.

It Starts Tuesday

GRACE CUNARD & FRANCIS FORD IN
"The Purple Mask"
THE GREAT UNIVERSAL SERIAL

May 29

5c-10c

Arcade Theatre