

The Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

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LEGAL RATES
5c a line for single insertion; 5c a line for subsequent insertions up to and including a total of four insertions; 3c a line flat for all notices running five insertions to ten insertions; 4c a line flat for notices running over ten insertions.

National Editorial Association
Oregon State Editorial Association
Willamette Valley Editorial Association
Lane County Publishers' Association

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1917

SALUTE THE FLAG.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
And let the heart have its say;
You're man enough for a tear in your eyes
That you will not wipe away.

You're man enough for a thrill that goes
To your very finger tips;
Aye, the lump just then in your throat
That arose
Spoke more than your parted lips.

Lift up your boy on your shoulder high,
And show him the faded shield—
Those stripes would be red as the sunset sky
If death could have dyed them red.

The old tune thunders through the air,
And strikes right into the heart;
If ever it calls for you, boy, be there!
Be there, and ready to start.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
Uncover the youngster's head;
Teach him to hold it holy and high,
For the sake of its sacred dead.

—Henry C. Banner.

DRIVING OUR PATRIOTISM.

It seems almost impossible that it could be so, but there are yet in this great country of ours thousands to whom the war has not yet come home. That fact has been well illustrated at some of the meetings that have been held in the country districts of this community to stir interest in the Liberty loans, the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. In one community two trips were made this week by a committee from Cottage Grove to hold a meeting at which to explain the work of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Only two grown persons were present at the meeting when finally held, the audience being almost entirely patriotic young people. Folks living within a few hundred yards of the meeting place were not present.

We know it was not because these people are not patriotic. We know they made a good showing in the Red Cross campaign and we know they are going to make a good showing in the amount they will give for the Y. M. C. A. work, but if the war had come home to these people in the way it should, the meeting held there would have been crowded and every other meeting held in the interest of any of the drives that have been made would have taxed the capacity of the meeting places. That these meetings have not been more largely attended is the most certain indication that because the fighting is being done on a foreign shore, because none of our cities have been destroyed and because our women and girls have not been outraged by the soldiers of a victorious invading army, we do not fully realize the part we have to play.

It may be true that it would have inconvenienced some of the people of these communities to have attended these meetings. They may have worked hard during the day and may have been tired. They may have had a hard day's work ahead. The roads may have been muddy and the weather slightly disagreeable. But these are days when we have got to inconvenience ourselves a little. These are days when we have got to make sacrifices for the glory of our country.

The boys who are fighting our battles for us on a foreign shore cannot do their part just when it is convenient. Because they may be tired, or have got a long day in the trenches ahead of them, does not relieve them from performing the duty of the moment. That the roads may be muddy and the weather inclement is not accepted by the commanding officers as an excuse for not wishing to carry out some military maneuver. Mobilization and movement of troops must be carried forward regardless of the inconvenience to the troops. We have no doubt that there is some inconvenience to the men who "go over the top" in an attack upon the enemy—and months in a hospital may be an inconvenience to our soldier boys.

The attendance at patriotic meetings held in this country is just as important in its way as the attendance of the soldier boys upon the commands of their officers. It is just as important for us to inconvenience ourselves in mobilizing our forces and our energies as it is for the soldier boys to do the same.

The soldier boys who are fighting our battles for us, who are freely offering their lives in the greatest war of all ages have a great duty to perform and it is important that they be ready

to make any sacrifice that they may be called upon to make, but they have no greater duty to perform than is left for us at home. It is just as important that we at home be ready to make every sacrifice we are called upon to make. The sacrifices our fighting boys are making will have been made in vain if we at home fail to make the sacrifices that we should make in their support.

So the next time we are called upon to inconvenience ourselves in some slight degree, let us think of the inconveniences uncomplainingly suffered by our soldier boys, and then feel ashamed to think that we gave our own minor inconveniences the slightest consideration.

By some the question is being asked, "When are these drives for money going to stop?" They are going to stop when the drives on the enemy stop. We are going to be asked to give just as long as our boys in the trenches are asked to fight.

We have not yet even started to give. Our pocketbooks haven't been touched as yet. We have given less than nothing compared to what our allies have given. We have given nothing compared to what we must give if the war continues two or three years.

And what if our giving takes all our surplus during the time of the war? What if our plans are set back two or three years? What if our life work is set back several years? What if we give more than our incomes during these years of war?

What do these things matter? Think of the boys who have given up their jobs to serve their country. Think of the sacrifices they are making, before which those we are asked to make pale into insignificance. They have given up their studies, they have given up thousands of dollars in the wages they would have earned, they have given up years out of the best part of their lives, and may give all.

We have given almost nothing in comparison to what we can give, nothing in comparison to what our soldier boys are giving.

Remember these things when a committee calls upon you in the present Y. M. C. A. drive, and when they call upon you in future drives. Remember that these busy men are sacrificing their business in taking the time to put these drives over, while you may be asked to give only your money. Make the work of these committees as easy as possible. Besides giving their money, they give in time more than the total subscription to any drive. And if you live in an outlying community, be on hand when a committee holds a meeting in your community. Don't let it be said that your community is any less patriotic than the people of any other community or that the citizens of your community do not show as great an interest as the people of another community.

Above all things, don't make it necessary for a committee, already making great sacrifices in time, to make two trips to your community in order to talk to a handful of people—which has been the case in several communities during the various drives.

If anyone tells you that any money subscribed for war work has been misappropriated, or has been used for any purpose other than that for which it was intended, just tell that person that it is his duty to report the case to the nearest district attorney. If he is not willing to do that, he is merely peddling German propaganda. If he tells the truth, the guilty party will serve a term in a federal prison. It is your duty either to report the slightest dishonesty in the handling of war funds and war materials or to give the lie to those propagandists who are putting out this bunk to hinder us in the war.

EUGENE'S FAULT.

If Cottage Grove people are suspicious of Eugene people, it is the fault of the latter, for it seems as if they are forever trying to put something over on us. We have to fight for every cent we get out of the county court, and we have to fight for every semblance of a square deal we get from Eugene. The county court won't let a cent get out of Eugene if it can help it, and it sometimes goes to extremes in carrying out this policy. The court won't even give Cottage Grove people a chance to bid on county work if there is any way of getting around it.

Our tax money is held in Eugene banks for weeks after it should be turned over to us, while our city and school warrants draw interest. This may be the fault of the sheriff and the treasurer, but Eugene gets the blame.

Another deal was pulled off last week, and the shame of it is that it is made to appear that the Eugene people intended using the patriotism of the Cottage Grove people to work them into doing something for Eugene that they would never request us to do under any other circumstances than the present conditions in which our country is found.

This particular stunt was that Cottage Grove should help in paying off the debts of the Eugene Y. M. C. A., and this was to be done by hooking up the Eugene Y. M. C. A. with the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., half of the funds to be raised through the patriotism manifested in subscribing for the mental and physical comfort of the boys in camp and trench to be applied to the work of the Eugene Y. M. C. A.

We do not wish to severely criticize Eugene for suggesting that the rest of the county give the Eugene institution some assistance. The organized Y. M. C. A. of the country have been carrying on a great work and have borne the brunt of carrying on the work on the European battlefields, and they may be entitled to outside donations. It is the typical Eugene manner in which they

went about the stunt that we object to, and object to strenuously.

Eugene didn't say that it had in the past sent money to Europe, of which amount we had given nothing. If they have done that, and if they had stated the amount, the rest of the county might have been expected to dig in and reimburse the Eugene Y. M. C. A. for the amount that could properly have been apportioned to the rest of the county. Or if they had shown that paying off the debts of the Eugene association was going to greatly assist the work in Europe and had convinced us that the rest of us should dig in and help, the stunt wouldn't have been quite so raw.

But it wasn't done that way at all. Without consulting the rest of the county, the apportionment for LANE COUNTY was set at double the amount asked for the army and navy work, the intention being that half should be used in paying the debts of the Eugene institution.

When the committee from this city attended the county conference at Eugene, it was informed, in reply to a question on that point, that none of the money subscribed would be used for the Eugene association unless those subscribing it specifically asked that it be thus used. The Cottage Grove committee raised no objection to this, although it knew that this method of hooking up the two campaigns was going to hurt in getting funds for the army and navy organization.

The Cottage Grove committee took it for granted that the expectation was to raise in Eugene most of the money for the local institution and that it was just killing two birds with one stone to work the city for the two campaigns at one time. The Cottage Grove committee knew that this meant that Eugene could not, under those circumstances, give as liberally to the army and navy work as it would otherwise, and that the outside portion of the county would, as a result, give more in proportion than the county seat, but it voiced no objection even to that.

Now comes the point. When the literature was later received here it was found that unless otherwise specifically provided, half of the funds raised would go for the support of the Eugene association. It was this deceit practiced by the Eugene committee that aroused the just indignation of the Cottage Grove committee, and it would have taken but little to have persuaded the committee to throw up the whole campaign. Fortunately calmer counsel prevailed and Cottage Grove's just apportionment will be raised, possibly with some to spare, but the Cottage Grove committee is making no campaign for the Eugene Y. M. C. A., and every cent of the fund collected by the Cottage Grove committee will be used for the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., except such amounts as subscribers specifically ask to be used for the Eugene association.

It may be that the Eugene people did not mean to deceive Cottage Grove, but past and present events lead to a strong suspicion that they did, and the action of the Eugene people has not tended to draw the two cities any closer together.

The very least that can be said of Eugene in this instance is that the lack of diplomacy was deplorable. Any person with only a vacancy in his head where brains had once resided, would have known that it would be almost impossible, even with the hearty cooperation of a local committee, to raise money here for any cause of which Eugene was to be a direct beneficiary, and that it was a slap at the campaign for army and navy funds to attempt to hook up the two campaigns in this manner. The later deceit, whether intentional or not, was absolutely inexcusable.

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THE FOOD PLEDGE.

Now that we have signed the food conservation pledge, just what are we going to do about keeping it? This is a question that we should all ask ourselves, and if we are good Americans the answer will be emphatic—we are going to conscientiously comply with the conditions of the pledge every day, and at every meal.

Food saving is the immediate and urgent duty of every man, woman and child in civilian life. It has been asked by our government and it is a necessity for the success of this war.

The fact that food conservation in the United States is not compulsory but is asked as a volunteer service should be an unflinching appeal to Americanism. If you are behind your government you will keep your pledge and be glad of the opportunity to eat a little less of the prescribed foods in order that the underfed women and children of our allies may have more; also that the men fighting our battles at the front may be abundantly supplied with "fighting fuel."

There are many branches of service in Uncle Sam's army. The food conservation service is the only branch open to every man, woman and child in the nation. The enlistment should be 100 per cent, and each enlistment should mean a definite saving of wheat, meat, sugar and fats—the four staples of which there is a world shortage and which must be supplied by the United States to our allies in this war.

After signing the food pledge, it is left with you personally to keep it. Your pledge is wholly an affair of honor. There is no one appointed to watch you and see that you keep it, except yourself.

Are you "on the job?"

Some folks say that the people of England and Canada are not making the sacrifices that the people of this country are asked to make, and they ask why we should make sacrifices greater than those made by our allies. The truth of the matter undoubtedly is that



Rich New Silks and Dress Goods

A visit to our fabrics sections will be a pleasure these days, for our shelves and counters are fairly overflowing with all that is new in patterns and shades in both silk and woolen fabrics.

Among the latest arrivals are these, and many of them carry a special introductory price.

Silks.....95¢ to \$2.75
All Wool Dress Goods.....
.....\$1.25 to \$3.25



Yarns for Those Who Knit

Knitting has become the popular pastime of thrifty women. Scores of them come to us every day for their yarn replenishments. We have yarns in the popular shades, including khaki; knitting needles and books of instruction can also be obtained here.

Yarn at.....17¢, 23¢, 65¢, 75¢ to 95¢

A Store Full of Quality Goods

What is more interesting to the buying public than a store filled with new, seasonable and desirable merchandise? Every one likes to shop among complete stocks of new things to buy. This store has and is expending no small effort to make our different store departments an interesting and highly satisfactory place in which you may shop. How well we are succeeding you will know when you make our store your next visit. Our selection of new things were never so large in the store's history as now. This is the best time to choose your wearables for the new season while stocks are still at their best. We might attempt to describe, here, all the many desirable and distinctive characteristics of our stocks, but why?—when you are so welcome to come to our store and see the many new things for yourself. Come today.

The Smartest Styles in New

Fall Blouses

These superb creations exhibit only those colors which will be most popularly worn with the new fall suits; varying somewhat from those that are unusually quiet and less attractive. Sleeves, cuffs, collars, trimming—all are designed upon lines that are delightfully smart. Materials are of Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, washable silk, etc. We list a few of them at these attractive prices.

Priced.....\$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$6.50 to \$8.50



Our new house furnishing department is attracting no little attention at this store. You will find a visit to this department, on our rear balcony, both interesting and instructive. In this department you will find all the practical and necessary items such as bath room fixtures, kitchen utensils, household carpenter tools and the many small metal time saving fixtures which are so necessary in the up-to-date American home.

Look around your kitchen, the bath room and all over the house for any small hardware items that you have been wanting for a long time, bring your list to the store and see how well we can supply your needs and at what surprisingly low prices. There are probably a "hundred-and-one" small items which you have dreaded to spend a considerable time in shopping for at different stores—all these you can find here in a few minutes. Try us and see.

Umphrey & Mackin

THE QUALITY STORE—GOOD SERVICE

PATRIOTIC POLITICS.

The Liberty loan has been put over, but it was put over during a democratic administration in a large measure through the valiant services of members of the republican party. The method pursued by those in power in Washington savored strongly of petty politics, and were this not a time when the solidarity of the nation is necessary to the successful prosecution of a war in which the members of all parties are giving their support, some severe criticism would be directed at the business methods used. Even under such circumstances it should be suggested that it did not look well, to say the least, for the president's son-in-law, and a tentative candidate for the presidency, to apparently use the Liberty bond issue as a means for his own personal exploitation. It may be that the appearance of Secretary McAdoo's name on each window poster was not intended as political advertising. It may be that his speaking tour was not a political junket, but when things are carried so far as to drag the secretary's picture forth and emblazon it upon a Liberty loan poster, it gives rise to suspicion that someone was playing what to him, no doubt, seemed a shrewd political game. Some communities were so disgusted with this attempt to force McAdoo into the public eye that they would not put up the posters which bore his picture. The picture of the president was the only one which could be properly thus used. We sincerely trust that the Liberty loan was not used intentionally to boost someone's political aspirations, but there are strong grounds for suspicion and we trust a method of exploiting the next loan will be used that will not savor of this kind of a deal. It gratifies upon patriotic members of other parties to be made to feel that their patriotism is being exploited in that manner and such actions will in the end act as a boomerang to those who originated the idea.

SAYS REGULARS ARE AS GOOD AS THE NATIONAL GUARD

(Fort Riley, Nov. 3.—To the Editor.)—I get the Cottage Grove paper from home every week and enjoy reading the letters you print from Captain Woods at Fort Stevens. In one he wrote about having five prisoners for his boys to guard, and went on to say they were all out of the regular army—as much as to say they never have any out of what used to be the national guard. I will admit that they are a good bunch from Cottage Grove, but I am in the regulars and am proud to say we have just as good a bunch as he has.

There is a national guard camp here and they furnish just as many prisoners as the regular army does. I wish you would print this letter in your paper so the people of Cottage Grove won't look at the regulars as being such a bad bunch. I hope they don't look at them as do the people in Junction City, a little town next to the fort. We go to town every once in a while to spend the evening and if you go into a restaurant to eat, you surely want to have a fat pocketbook and leather leggings and hats. You can buy in Portland for less than half as much as you pay here. We leave here tomorrow for Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., so don't suppose I will get any more papers till I get settled, but will sure look for them.

ROY D. COUNTS,
Troop J, 20th Cav., P. F. A., Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

The merchants who advertise make it possible for you to have a good newspaper, and for that reason alone they deserve your consideration.

Call for Wood Bids.

Notice is hereby given that the school board of district No. 45, Lane county, Oregon, will receive sealed bids for 120 cords of fir wood to be delivered, free of all liens, to said district on or before Sept. 1, 1918, as per specifications on file with the district clerk. Bids must be filed with the district clerk not later than Nov. 28, 1917.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board of directors this 9th day of November, 1917.

WORTH HARVEY,
District Clerk.

nv15-22

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Christopher C. Hazelton, deceased, has filed in the county court of Lane county, Oregon, her final account as such administratrix and that Tuesday, the 20th day of November, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing any objections to said report and the settlement thereof.

Order made and entered of record October 16th, 1917.

ALTA KING, DORA C. HAZELTON,
Administratrix.

Want ads. are for those who want something. They are a panacea for all the wants of mankind. ***

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, November 8, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Marion Lewis, of Oakridge, Oregon, who, on March 21, 1913, made homestead entry serial No. 08827 for the NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and N 1/2 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 9, Tp. 21 S. R. 3 E., and on June 13, 1913, made additional homestead entry, serial No. 08900, for the S 1/2 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, and the S 1/2 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 9, Tp. 21 S. Range 3 E. Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. O. Immel, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on the 22nd day of December, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses J. H. McClane, of Oakridge, Oregon; J. E. Flock, of Oakridge, Oregon; A. F. DeSautel, of Oakridge, Oregon; J. H. Chenoweth, of Oakridge, Oregon.

W. H. CANON,
Register.

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