

The Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1918

BOTH SIDES.

A man in his carriage was riding along. A gaily dressed wife by his side; In satin and laces she looked like a queen, And he like a king in his pride.

A woodsawyer stood on the street as they passed, The carriage and couple he eyed; And said, as he worked with his saw on the log, "I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife, "One thing I would give, if I could, I would give all my wealth for the strength and the health Of the man that is sawing the wood."

A pretty young maid, with a bundle of work, Her face, as the morning was fair, Went tripping along with a smile of delight, While humming a love-breathing air.

She looked on the carriage, the lady she saw, Arrayed in apparel so fine, And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart Those satins and laces were mine."

The lady looked out on the maid with her work, No fair in her calico dress, And said, "I'd relinquish position and wealth Her beauty and youth to possess."

Thus it is in the world, whatever our lot, Our minds and our time we employ In longing and sighing for what we have not, Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

—Selected.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF EMULATION.

At the meeting of the commercial club Monday night was exemplified the spirit that should prevail in all community and inter-community affairs if the great state of Oregon is to achieve the destiny which rightfully belongs to her.

At this meeting residents of Lorne and of Silk Creek met with the representatives of Cottage Grove. The three communities were after a road—the same road—but the Silk Creek people came here feeling that the efforts of Cottage Grove directed towards the through road might keep them from getting a good road for their section of the country as soon as they had hoped for.

The Lorne people were united for a through road, one that would serve Silk Creek, as well as Lorne, but they wanted it located on the best route, regardless of whether or not that meant a delay of a year in its final completion. Cottage Grove was anxious to serve both communities. Expressions were heard from all sides and differences were explained in a manner that would not have been possible except by an inter-community conference such as that of Monday night. Not a harsh word was spoken on either side, and before the meeting adjourned all were ready to put their shoulders to the wheel for the attaining of the same object. Were all communities to band together in this manner it would not be long until Oregon was lifted out of the mud.

Even when congress is in session there are those who believe our foreign missions are as important as our home ones.

PATRIOTIC PARTISANSHIP.

In times such as these it is hard sometimes to say where the line of partisanship should be drawn—where partisanship should give way to patriotism and where patriotism and partisanship may blend.

It is harder for republicans to make this decision than it should be for the democrats to do so, just as it would be harder for the democrats were the republicans in power.

There is, of course, no doubt in the mind of any republican that it is his duty to support the administration in the conduct of the war. For partisan reasons it might be the part of wisdom to do this, even were there no patriotic motives, for the sooner the war is ended the more certain is the republicans' return to power. Should the war extend beyond another presidential election there might be a demand for a man who has been associated with the administration in the conduct of the war. To select a man with this qualification it would be necessary to select a democrat for no republican has been permitted to get within speaking distance of any connection with the present administration. No republican has been called

upon to take any position of trust in the administration.

But if it is hard to draw the line between partisanship and patriotism, it has not been hard to pick those who have made the greatest sacrifices in throwing partisanship to the winds.

If the democratic administration has at any time thrown partisanship to the winds, we have failed to make note of it. If there has been any such occasion we would be pleased to be informed of it.

It is the republican who is an ardent supporter of the president, who thinks the two-term precedent is about to be broken.

But if the republicans have not been permitted to hold any offices of trust, they have been called upon repeatedly to make every possible sacrifice in promoting the successful prosecution of the war, and we are firmly convinced that in this respect they have done more than the democrats.

As an example, four republican members of congress have resigned their seats to serve in the army. Although the democrats are in the majority, we have heard of none making this sacrifice. Isn't the duty of a democratic congressman to his country as great as that of a republican congressman? Why, then, do they hold back when their own administration is asking every citizen to make every possible sacrifice?

It may be merely accident, but in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Liberty loan drives, affairs have been largely conducted by republicans.

This may be merely accident, but it may be that the democrats are holding down all the jobs and only the republicans are left at home to do the work.

This may be merely accident, but it may be that it has been found that the republicans are the best qualified in handling a business affair of any magnitude. Past experience with democratic administrations has convinced us that this is a potent reason.

If there are any who doubt that the republicans have been the leaders in these drives, let them take Lane county for example. To get closer to home, take Cottage Grove for an example. Of all the workers in the several drives, numbering some half hundred or more, we know of not over three or four who vote anything but the republican ticket. The difference in the vote in the last presidential election was not great enough to account for any such disparity as this.

And what seems to us "the most unkindest cut of all," the work of the republicans has given the democrats the greatest opportunity of their lives to build up a great democratic machine and to give the next democratic nominee for the presidency an opportunity to advertise himself never before presented in the history of the country. Due advantage having been taken of both circumstances.

It may be possible that republicans are subject to a little criticism for allowing partisanship to come to the surface, but we would like to have some one point to a single instance wherein the democratic administration has set a better example.

To permit the republican organization to go to pieces would, in our opinion, be unpatriotic, for in the years of reorganization the policies of the republican party must be adopted if we are to enforce the prosperity that rightfully should be ours. It is just as much a patriotic duty to provide for saving the country after the war, as it is to save it now.

Our object should be to get the signs of the attainment of either object need not interfere with the attaining of the other.

A Colorado woman has just recently received a decree of divorce from her husband who died several years ago. We presume no defense was put in.

The New York police have arrested a cosmopolitan. We presume he was charged with committing grand larceny of the alphabet.

An eminent Paris physician says gout comes from thinking too much. The disease will never become epidemic.

A New York physician says chewing tobacco will ward off typhoid fever. Typhoid fever is more dangerous than we thought it was.

A New York banker is reported as having rubbed Tammany Hall of several 000. Probably refused to pay his last assessment.

Air lines will soon be advertising quick trips from Chicago to New York. It will then be possible to go from bad to worse very rapidly.

A CHANGE IN TRADING PLACES.

One result of the war is going to be that made-in-Germany goods will find very little sale in America hereafter. Even if those who have studiously educated the German people into a balance with a policy of ruthless warfare, murder and rapine are overthrown; even if Kaiser Bill and the whole Hohenzollern outfit are pitched into the sewer where their carcasses may rot and mingle with the filth that would be contaminated by the contact; even though the master murderers who have commanded the armies and submarines to do their worst, that would not be the conscience of a Comanche Indian should be relegated to hell, there to welter and writhe in the innocent blood shed at their behest; and even though a republic should rise out of the rot and ruin, it would be years before Germany could hope to regain even a part of the trade she enjoyed before the war.

Even Santa Claus has changed his market place. The toys that are given to little children on the birthday anniversary of our Savior are no longer purchased in the country where the little children which Christ suffered to come into him are snatched from their mother's arms and become the victims of frightfulness.

Last Christmas Liberty toys were the proper things and "Sammy" dolls, Red Cross dolls and Pershing dolls took the place of the mechanical contrivances formerly shipped here from a country which has since linked itself with Satan and has outdone the latter in the performance of diabolical deeds.

America for Americans and American goods for Americans forevermore!

It has been reported that Ben F. West, now Marion county assessor, will be a candidate for state treasurer at the primary election next spring. Ben is ambitious and has developed into a most efficient official as well as a politician of no mean ability. If he makes the race, his ability and personal popularity will carry him a long way toward a successful conclusion of his campaign.—Aurora Observer.

A poet was recently pensioned in Ireland. There are a few more that we would be pleased to see placed on the pension list—if that indicated disability.

A woman recognized an old sweetheart by his voice as he called the stations in the Hudson tube line. What he

said probably appeared to have as much meaning as when he cooed and billed under the gas light.

A person need never be without something to do if he does all that folks are willing to let him do.

An average of 125 people drop dead in the United States every day. This average has been greatly increased in the year that the express companies come out in favor of parcels post.

The fast boys are the ones who arrive at their journey's end the quickest.

If there is anything that makes a man mad, it is to live to be 90 and then die of whooping cough.

Ten cents was the price paid a New York man for saving another's life. Well, life in New York probably isn't worth more than that.

INCREASES BUREAUCRATIC TENDENCIES.

(Editorial from Saturday Evening Post)

Many North Dakota farmers were much dissatisfied with the way their wheat was marketed. They said it was unfairly graded; that they were cheated by certain trade practices; that middlemen and speculators rigged the market against the producer. They wanted to control the marketing machinery; they wanted better warehousing; they wanted better credit facilities.

So they organized a political party, and in North Dakota they have pretty completely captured the state. Being in political possession they will, no doubt, require the state to set up and operate the machinery of marketing, warehousing and credit systems they want.

This is the logical fruit of our recent political bent; and it seems to be unfortunately true that Dakota farmers had cause to distrust the old political organization. But we think they would have done better to have organized in non-political co-operation, by which they could undoubtedly have set up their own country elevator and terminal warehouses, and secured a fair grading system and ample credit facilities; for the credit of organized co-operating farmers would be almost equal to that of the state itself.

For some years all the pull has been away from co-operation on a large scale and toward political action. The accepted program for any big class or group has been to demand that the state should do whatever it wanted done, instead of the members of the class or group doing it themselves by non-political co-operation. This, of course, tends to make state government a prize to be seized by whatever class can muster the most votes. It increases the inclination to rely on the state for everything.

The state, at best, is a lumbering, stiff-jointed affair, with powerful bureaucratic tendencies and an ineradicable inclination toward party politics. The whole world is looking toward closer industrial organization. We should like to see the state have as little part as possible in that organization; for we believe non-political co-operation is more useful.

EATON AND THE RED CROSS.

Eugene, Ore., Dec. 28.—(To the Editor.)—My attention has been called to an article in The Oregonian of December 22 entitled, "Red Cross Rejects Eaton. Sympathies of Ex-University Professor Disqualify Him for Speaker." This article states that the Lane county committee had rejected my offer to help in the Red Cross drive, and it further quoted a part of a letter from Mr. George Quayle, secretary of the commercial club and manager of the Lane county Red Cross organization, giving the reason for rejecting my offer to help.

It is only fair to the Lane county committee to state that they took no such action as this article attributes to them. They took no action at all, in fact, did not know about the matter until it came out in the newspaper. Mr. Quayle, who evidently gave the story to the press, is responsible and I owe it to the Red Cross, the public and myself to give the facts in the case.

On December 15 I learned that there was some difficulty in getting speakers for some of the outlying communities to be covered in the drive. I immediately wrote Mr. Quayle offering my services as a speaker or in any other capacity in which he might use me. On December 19 I received the following letter from him:

Dear Sir: Your letter of December 15 received in which you express a willingness and desire to speak in behalf of the Red Cross, in our present membership drive. I do not understand how any person can conscientiously speak in favorable terms of the American Red Cross who sympathizes with an organization such as the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace.

Yours truly,
GEORGE QUAYLE,
Lane County Manager.

I hesitate to refer to the People's Council because I know that this letter is intended to draw me out in defense of that organization. However, simple justice compels me to say that a large majority of the members of my acquaintance in the organization are members or workers in the Red Cross. I am not a member of the People's Council of America, but I am a member of the American Red Cross. I have been a member longer I believe than has Mr. Quayle. When I was a member of the university faculty I gave more than my quota to the Red Cross. My wife holds a separate membership and works in our local headquarters at Fairmont. Both our children, girls of 10 and 15, are members of the Red Cross and both have been doing Red Cross work in the public schools. As a family we had planned to make toys (such as were illustrated in the Christmas International Studio) that could be sold for the Red Cross, but circumstances of the past three months have made this impossible. We have just done as have hundreds of others—we have done the best we could, without noise or display.

I was out of work when the recent campaign was on, therefore I offered about all I could afford to give, my time to be used by the management as seemed best. The way in which my offer was received has not been pleasant for any of us. I did not mention it to my family. It came as other things I have tried to shield them from, through the newspapers. The publication of such a story may do as it was evidently

intended, lead some to think that we are unworthy of the privilege of helping in the great work to which we have all quietly contributed. But some may feel, as I do, that any American who is willing to work for the Red Cross is worthy. Inmates of penitentiaries and jails are helping, and, so far, I have heard of no opposition to what help they could give.

But it seems only fair to Mr. Quayle for me to state that there are other and better reasons than those mentioned in his letter, why I should be rejected. These reasons are best known to a small group of men in the local commercial club who are not satisfied with simply discrediting me, as they feel they have done by securing my removal from the state university; and as they would do by recalling me from the state legislature, if they dared risk a campaign, but to use the expression of one who speaks for them all, "We must see to it that he (referring to me) does not have a chance to do anything to build up a record for patriotism."

I am not disposed to criticize Mr. Quayle for his rejection of my offer, but he should not try to shift responsibility to the other members of the committee. I have no doubt Mr. Quayle feels that he has rendered a distinct service to the nation. We all have different ways of rendering service. But I think that in taking this matter to the newspapers, he has shown rather bad taste. But here again, as someone has said, "there is no accounting for tastes."

ALLEN EATON.

We all want reciprocity on the goods where we will not have to reciprocate.

Girls, when a persistent sweetheart lays siege to your heart, get your arms ready for action.

A St. Louis woman had a man arrested for kissing her. Nothing like advertising.

Just about the time a young man gets so he can do as he pleases he goes and gets married.

Two hundred army surgeons have been sent to the front. Things ARE getting dangerous.

THE ETHICS OF WAR.

Dorena, Ore., Jan. 14.—(To the Editor.)—The atrocities which the Germans are reported to have perpetrated in the cities and regions which have fallen into their hands have most profoundly shocked the entire civilized world. And when one has recovered from the sickening stupor into which he is thrown by the stories of ghastly cruelties he seeks to re-establish himself once more in this supposed world of reality by trying to make comprehensible the new and atrocious fact which has thrust itself in such startling manner into the realm of his experience. How is it possible that the conscience of an enlightened Christian people in this advanced age could permit the notoriously cruel and inhuman deeds? How could men, without a complete loss of all those finer feelings which have been so slowly and painfully acquired during the course of the last centuries, become so fiendish as to mutilate, mangle and murder innocent and defenseless children, women and aged men?

Such a scene almost beyond comprehension in this day, and the horror of the nation seems to lie in the fact that war is a reversion. Human nature, under the stress of war, reverts to an older and lower stage of moral development, and rests upon the principle of collective responsibility. The Germans have murdered some innocent citizens because other citizens had been recalcitrant. This is primitive morals. In savage life according to the principle of collective responsibility, if one member commits a wrong, punishment falls upon the whole group; or in the religious sphere, if one member breaks a custom, and therefore sins, it was thought that the gods sent punishment upon the clan or tribe.

War further shows itself to be atavistic in the fact that a warlike people sets themselves up as judge and avenger of their own injury, and submit to the matter to a properly constituted authority for adjustment.

This trait rests upon a rule which goes back to savagery, namely: that a person suffering an injury shall be judge and avenger of his own wrong. It is clear that the present trouble in Europe could have been settled by arbitration had not militarism reacted for the inferior way.

That war tends to bring about moral reversion is clearly shown in history by the fact that the war ethics of a people are, or soon become law, and that the moral standard of that people in times of peace.

A good example of this fact is found in ancient Egypt. Their code of laws, says Myers in his "History as Found in Ethics," was one of the purest and loftiest framed by the moral consciousness of the races of antiquity and the Pharaohs were "generally humane, considerate and element" in the treatment of their own people, but their relations to the vanquished seem to have been devoid of all humanitarian feeling.

Numerous monuments upon the monuments celebrate the Pharaohs' inhumanity; not one celebrates his compassion or mercy. He is constantly represented as the slayer of his bound and suppliant captives.

The ancient Assyrians, although showing an advanced morality in some departments of life, stood in their treatment of captives "on practically the same level as savages." One king glories in the following:

"The nobles as many as had revolted, I flayed; some were impaled on the pyramid, others were impaled on stakes. Three thousand of their captives I burned with fire, I cut off the hands and feet of some; I cut off the noses and fingers and ears of others. The eyes of numerous soldiers I put out. Their young men and maidens I burned as a holocaust."

The ancient Greeks, in the historical period, never condoned war but the gradual development of the humanitarian feeling tended to lessen the barbarity of war till the time of the bitter struggle between Athens and Sparta, known as the Peloponnesian war. At that time Athens condemned and by law forbade the slaying of war captives. But the Peloponnesian war exerted such a demoralizing influence that "the little gain which had been made in the humanizing of war in the preceding centuries was lost."

"Generally," says Botsford, "captives were killed unless spared for some diplomatic reason." This checked the growing humanity of the Greeks. And never," exclaims Myers, "has the moral damage of war had a more tragic illustration."

Christianity, with its doctrine of non-resistance, mercy and love, had, after

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the fall of Rome, softened the character of the invading barbarians and had thus mitigated the cruelties of their wars. But even Christianity, in the hands of the new converts, the war-like Teutons, underwent a change when brought in contact with the militant Mohammedan religion, and a little later, when religious differences brought Christian factions into deadly strife, we have to record a sorry chapter most un-ethical he seeks to re-establish himself once more in this supposed world of reality by trying to make comprehensible the new and atrocious fact which has thrust itself in such startling manner into the realm of his experience. How is it possible that the conscience of an enlightened Christian people in this advanced age could permit the notoriously cruel and inhuman deeds? How could men, without a complete loss of all those finer feelings which have been so slowly and painfully acquired during the course of the last centuries, become so fiendish as to mutilate, mangle and murder innocent and defenseless children, women and aged men?

The French revolution gives us another relapse into cruelty, and the shocking reports which have come from Europe give us present evidence of the truth that war abrogates the ordinary moral code and substitutes a war code, lower in development and belonging to some past age. Morley expresses this truth when he says "To declare war is to suspend not merely humane corpus but the ten commandments, and some other good commandments besides."

In the light of such tendencies on the part of military nations, their cruelties seem comprehensible, though in the light of higher moral standards, unforgivable, unless one attains to the more perfect nature of Him on Calvary, who could say "Forgive, for they know not what they do."

K. K. ROBINSON.

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