

The Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.

The following song was sung during the Civil war and was popular for years afterwards. It is quite appropriate at this time. The Sentinel is indebted to Mrs. Jos. Best, of Portland, for the copy:

The flag of our Union, the watchword we call

Which gave our republic her station,
United we stand, divided we fall,
It made and preserved us a nation.

The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of states none can sever;
The union of hearts, the union of hands
And the flag of our Union forever

and ever,
The flag of our Union forever.

What God in his wisdom and mercy designed

And armed with his weapons of thunder

Not all the earth's despots or factions combined

Have a power to conquer or sunder,
The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of states none can sever;
The union of hearts, the union of hands
And the flag of our Union forever

and ever,
The flag of our Union forever.

OUR GEORGE.

"Our George" has spilled the beans. It is regrettable that this mess should be stirred up at this time.

Unless there are substantial grounds for the charges which Senator Chamberlain has made, his action may be construed a most unpatriotic and reprehensible one.

If conditions, however, are as he says they are, he would be an unpatriotic man indeed not to throw upon such conditions the pitiless light of publicity.

One of the most regrettable features in connection with this exposure of astounding conditions is the president's quick retort that the charges were absolutely without foundation and the insinuation that "Our George" was lining up with the pro-Germans. The retort does not harmonize with the great state papers which have issued from the president and, in case the people come to see things the way Chamberlain does, the effect will be to weaken the president before the people in any future controversy over the war.

It is almost inconceivable to us that the president could have, in truly Rooseveltian manner, applied such unkind words to the Oregon senator, for whose reelection he pleaded four years ago and who, as chairman of the military affairs committee, has been a bulwark to the administration in the prosecution of the war and who, when making his charges concerning the falling down of the military program, and even after the president had said unkind things of him, refrained from any unkind remark towards the president.

The president must have known that Chamberlain, as head of the military affairs committee, was in a better position to know about the military affairs of the country than even the president. The president certainly knew that the country would not excuse the senator if, as the head of this committee, he had made these charges and was unable to sustain them.

Senator Chamberlain was studying the military affairs of the nation before Wilson was elected president, and has since then given them continuous study. Almost every military expedient adopted by the administration was suggested by Chamberlain and at first ridiculed by the administration. For three years the measures of preparedness advocated by Chamberlain were scorned by the administration, then finally adopted. The administration has repeatedly adopted the Chamberlain ideas after a period of ridicule. Chamberlain has been right so many times when the administration was wrong that we are surprised that the president wasn't a little more cautious about so unceremoniously putting the senator in the Annanias class.

The course the president should have followed, and the one which he, no doubt, now wishes he had followed, was to say that he had no desire to protect any member of his administration from just criticism for any shortcoming and to put it straight up to the senator to prove what he had said or humbly apologize.

Had the president done this he would have strengthened his hold upon the country, regardless of the outcome.

All our sentimental feelings are at this time lavished upon our soldier boys and we can hardly bear to have our president, even through misplaced confidence, put himself in a position of partially condoning conditions that parents and relatives of these boys think could have been prevented by a more efficient administration of the army and navy departments.

It is well that this exposure came early in our preparations for, and participation in, the war. It will serve as notice to the members of the cabinet that even in war times inefficiency will be exposed, and we may hope that this lesson will do away with the need of another such lesson later on when it would be more disastrous than now to our war aims.

We do not doubt, as many charge, that the action of the Oregon senator has interrupted our war plans and may delay in some measure our preparations for war, but he has not delayed them a fraction as much as they have been delayed by inefficiency and red tape. If the advice of the Oregon senator is followed there will be such a saving of time as will make up many fold for any delay his action has caused. We hope that Senator Chamberlain's action in throwing light on dark places will result in changes that will make it possible for republicans, democrats and Senator Chamberlain to get behind the administration stronger than ever. The president must be supported, but not blindly. If his secretaries keep things from him, someone else must tell him.

Democratic newspapers are a little touchy about republican newspapers commenting so liberally upon the Chamberlain charges. Anything any republican newspaper has said is extremely mild and ladylike compared to things said by the democratic newspapers during the Spanish-American war. No one at that time said it was better for our boys to live on embalmed beef and in disease-breeding camps than to have conditions exposed and corrected. Republicans have been for years supporting the Chamberlain war views, views which the administration has found it necessary to adopt, so that this is no sudden fancy.

We are not willing that the lives of our boys shall be needlessly sacrificed in order that an administration may be saved from deserved criticism even at a time when such criticism means serious delay in our war plans.

If the charges are proven, the administration itself is responsible for the criticism and if the criticism causes a set-back in the war plans, the delay is the fault of the administration itself, not of its critics.

We sincerely trust that the charges made by the senator are found unproven, but if conditions are only a part as bad as he has painted them, they needed the light of publicity. If this exposure was necessary, it was, indeed, fortunate that it was made by a democrat. Had it been made by a republican, a partisan fight would have been precipitated that might not have ended with the correction of the mistakes complained of. Republicans have shown their sincerity in supporting the administration by leaving these things to a member of the party in power.

One thing Senator Chamberlain has succeeded in doing in his demand for a directing cabinet for the war activities has been to have his new plan partially adopted and to draw from Secretary Baker exact facts concerning our war preparations, in place of the rosy worded verbal pictures before given us. In his address before the military committee he changed his entire attitude and instead of what has before appeared a display of ego he invited criticism of any shortcomings and suggestions for their correction. Even Senator Chamberlain was impressed by the new attitude.

The statement by the secretary of war will greatly clear the atmosphere. Those who have felt that the war plans were not going ahead at the speed that they should will be greatly relieved to know just how bad the condition is and still more relieved to find that things are not as bad as they feared.

At this distance it seems to us that the Oregon senator was absolutely sincere in what he said, that the president was sincere in his belief that conditions were as good as could be expected, that Secretary Baker has done much better than many have expected of him but that many mistakes could have been avoided and many delays obviated by a more forceful and experienced man at the head of his department.

SELFISHNESS, THOUGHTLESSNESS OR LACK OF PATRIOTISM, WHICH?

"The greatest stumbling block in the way of the food administration is the selfishness and unpatriotic indifference of the average Oregon family." This is the statement of Federal Food Administrator Ayer.

Think of it!
Oregon ranks first for voluntary enlistments, for Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. contributions and for purchase of liberty bonds, yet when it comes to inconveniencing our stomachs we rebel.

Think of it!
Think of our boys!

Standing out there in muddy trenches, in snow, and rain and wind, fighting our battles against an enemy that lusts for blood, that knows no mercy; offering life that our country and our daughters may not be ravaged as Belgium and France and their daughters have been ravaged; standing out there exposed to shot and shell and gas and sickness and living on food beside which that which we are asked to live on would to them seem wildest luxury.

Can we at home, who do not have to sacrifice either life or limb, think of our boys out there and say we are willing to hamper the administration in the conduct of the war in order that our stomachs may be pampered and have the delicacies to which they have been

accustomed during times of peace and prosperity.

The large majority of families are cooperating splendidly, it is true, but those that are not cause dissatisfaction among those that are and are gradually forcing the government to a compulsory system of war rationing. They are gradually forcing the government to impose punishment for attempts to evade the regulations.

So far the only compulsory regulations have been placed against those who sell foodstuffs and Food Administrator Ayer says that many are making things miserable for the grocers. He says:

"Ill-natured complaints and threats of discontinued patronage are made by angry housewives, those complaints and threats in many cases being backed up by husbands or brothers who make special visits to the grocer to voice their displeasure. These unpatriotic citizens will go to almost any length to evade the regulations and to secure more than their allowance, although assured that this is the surest way of creating a shortage and raising prices, whereas, if they will support the food administration in its carefully worked out plans, there will be plenty for all at reasonable prices, with a surplus for the steady stream of food staples that we must keep moving toward the front if we are to win the war."

It is hard to understand, after all the publicity given to the conservation plan, how any family can be ignorant of what is asked, or of the need of complying with the requests of the food administration, but finding fault with grocers who are compelled to comply with the food regulations is either thoughtlessness, ignorance of the nation's needs, or lack of patriotism. It is for each citizen to define his own particular case.

The comment of Food Administrator Ayer must be meant for some other city than Cottage Grove, for every family of this city signed the food pledge and those who have signed the pledge and then hamper the administration are not only lacking in the spirit of patriotism which considers no sacrifice too great if prudently deemed necessary, but they are repudiating their own signatures. Surely there are none in Cottage Grove who intentionally put themselves in that class.

MORE WASTE ELIMINATED.

Elimination of waste in every form is a duty particularly imposed upon us at this time. Every patriotic citizen has been called upon for cooperation in bringing this thing about, and yet but little headway has been made in the elimination of waste in one of its most flagrant forms—unnecessary deliveries.

Frequent deliveries, a source of tremendous expense to merchants, are the result of keen competition on the part of merchants to render service to customers. The American people have been educated on this free delivery to the point where they deem it almost a sign of ill-breeding to offer to carry a package home.

With the need for war time thrift it may be possible to reduce the free delivery of goods to a minimum. The elimination of useless expenses of this kind could have a tremendous effect upon the price paid for merchandise.

Few, probably, have ever stopped to think seriously of the tremendous expense of the delivery system.

In Cottage Grove the average expense of a delivery has been found to be 7 cents. If a merchant should add 25 per cent to the cost of his goods, he would just break even on an order of 30 cents which was sent out by delivery. If the order was smaller he would actually lose money. As a matter of fact the percentage added to the price of goods would average less than 25 per cent, so that a sale would have to be greater than 30 cents to permit the merchant to break even. The person who asks a merchant to deliver a 5-cent or 10-cent purchase can easily figure what a burden he is imposing upon the merchant, a burden which the merchant must pass along to someone else who makes a bigger purchase. The latter may be the same person who had the 5-cent or 10-cent package delivered, but that does not alter the fact that goods could eventually be greatly reduced in price by the elimination of useless deliveries.

The plan is to be tried in Cottage Grove after February 1, when the deliveries will be reduced to one a day.

Those who are cooperating with the government in the elimination of waste will regulate their purchases in such a manner that neither they nor the merchants will be greatly inconvenienced.

The people of Poland are eating bread made from ground barks and pussy willow pods. Is any American going to complain because Hoover wants us to mix twenty per cent of other grain flours with our wheat?

A very regrettable thing in connection with the Chamberlain exposure, from a republican standpoint, is that Oregon, which has given more volunteers in proportion to population than any other state in the union, is rallying around the Chamberlain standard, and the best republican in the state could not get within yelling distance of "Our George" were he to come up for reelection today. Even those democrats who think Chamberlain has made a mistake wouldn't let that interfere with voting for him.

GERMAN MUSIC.

Jacobs' Orchestra Monthly takes issue with those who desire the elimination of German music during the period of the war. In a way this magazine's position may be correct. The great musicians of Germany, at least those who lived and died years before the war started, certainly had no quarrel with us and had no ill-feeling towards us. Towards these we have no feeling of

Just Arrived: 12 Styles in New Cotton Blouses for Spring

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY



Fresh from one of the largest eastern styles centers these new waists are attracting considerable attention. The materials are sheer and dainty—the waists are well tailored. Cotton voile and sheer batiste foretell warmer days to come. Hand embroidery, lace and braiding do their part toward beautifying the various models. If you like to see the new things first, a visit to our blouse section will be amply rewarded in these first spring displays.

Priced, each \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.85, \$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75

New Shipment of White Goods and Lace

Dame Fashion has dictated that styles be simple and that white shall predominate for the coming spring and summer season. Of course lace will be used in abundance on dress and blouse. How well this store has anticipated a big "white season" you shall see when you make our wash goods section a visit.

LACE

A large variety of dainty new laces are on display here in edges and insertion to match. Just the patterns you want for use with dainty sheer wash materials.

Priced, yd. .5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12c up

WHITE GOODS

In our wash goods section you find every fashion cotton fabric in "white" from the sheerest organdie to heavy suiting cloth. Linacre, batiste, lawn, flaxone, voile, gabardine, beach cloth, Indian Head, flannel, mull, swiss, poplin and many new fancy weaves, 27 to 48 inches wide. Priced 12 1/2c to 75c

SHIRT SALE



A Big Shirt Sale for Men

This Week and Next, to Saturday, February 9

Choice \$1.19

Sizes 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17

This shirt sale includes all new patterns in "Hallmark" and "Ide" brands. The duplicate of these patterns and cloth will cost you \$1.50 per shirt or more later in the season. These shirts are all fast color. To make shopping easy all shirts have been separated, each lot of one size. Pick out yours now.

Umphrey & Mackin

THE QUALITY STORE—GOOD SERVICE

THINGS WE THINK

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

After a girl has been married a couple years, she begins to think of what she might have amounted to.

An honest man can get away with things that would bring vituperation and abuse upon the known hypocrite.

Delirious love and intoxicating love must be somewhat alike.

Men and women are perverse and inconsistent anyway. A man wouldn't walk on the street with a woman who had a cigar stuck in her mouth or who was spitting tobacco juice into the gutter, and a woman wouldn't walk down the street with a man whose outside clothing allowed his underclothes to show through.

The pouty or petulant expression does not improve a girl's looks, but nevertheless it has a strange attraction for the young man in love with her.

When a young man gets to nibbling at a girl's lips the chances are that he is going to bite.

Just because a person has been sold it is no sign that he can be bought.

We notice a news item about a man finding a can of old coins while digging for fish worms. That was good fortune but a bad precedent.

The man who smiles while paying his taxes and says they are too low, may be an optimist, but we'd call him an idiot.

If people acted in real life like they do in novels we would have to revise the penal code.

Probably a majority of people in this old world dread death, yet they are continually wishing for the time to pass that brings them nearer to some object of the heart and also closer to that which they dread.

If you pose as an example you must expect to be worked.

LUCKY DOUGLAS COUNTY.

(Editorial in Eugene Register.)

The county court of Douglas county recently appointed M. B. Germond as county roadmaster, and after reading a statement of his policies printed in a Roseburg newspaper we are quite sure the Douglas county fathers acted wisely. Mr. Germond's ideas on road building ought to be scattered far and wide, for they contain much wisdom and common sense. He says:

"Probably one of the most important policies that I intend to follow will be to build new roads only where they will have a permanent location. Before recommending any expense for construction, I will endeavor to satisfy myself that when the work has been done there will be little likelihood of there ever being a demand for a change of location."

Good sound doctrine. If our roads had been laid out in the first place with this idea in mind, Oregon would have been saved millions of dollars and we should now have far less of a problem to face in the way of new construction. But Mr. Germond has other ideas as well. Here is one of them:

"In our road construction program as nearly as possible we intend to construct roads to connect the farms to the farms to the produce markets, so as to enable those who grow foodstuffs to get their products to market quickly. Under present world demands if our road systems fail to do this they are lacking in the requirements of the times."

Adequate market highways is the problem that Oregon must solve in the near future if her development is to proceed as it should, for we are learning that it is of little value to increase production on the farm if we provide no way to get the products of the farm to market at all seasons of the year. But let us hear more of Mr. Germond's plans:

"When we get a roadway built on a permanent location we do not intend to sit still and let it become worn out, but intend to keep it in shape at all times by doing the repairing at the right time, and thus not only save on the cost of the work, but at the same time have a good road all the time."

If Douglas county will specialize on this one thought, it will soon solve the undesirable reputation of having the poorest roads in Oregon. It makes little difference how much money is spent on a road in the first place, or how good the road may be when it is first finished; the real test of value is how long it remains in good condition—and no road will continue good without proper maintenance.

Douglas county has voted a half million dollar bond issue for road improvement, and if these three cardinal principles of permanent location, adequate maintenance and market routes are kept in mind in spending the money the taxpayers will have little cause for complaint.

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TALES OF

Mill supplies; W. B. Cooper for Arizona and trip.

Mrs. Beatrice planned to leave husband, Lieutenants east, has received at which the lieutenants have been quarantined main here.

L. E. Lawson from Shedd to all sets for a few days. A full line of C. Madson's.

Charles Valentine visiting in Lebanon, and his six time.

ME
MALLORY
HA
FOR
THEY KEEP

POWELL & WHERE PRIC

G. H. Brinnard day on business. G. W. McFarlane day.

Hiram Lee, a wident of this city Myrtle Creek.

An eight pound January 25 to Mr. little.

A. W. Swanson car.

If your wedding ed by The Sentinel long and happy c. Alta King was a business.

Mrs. Susanna B. from Eugene for a John Tullio, of first papers at Eugene a native of Portugal.

County Commission from Eugene takes over to witness the evidence the following his family came over.

Why

Why not buy a muddy weather, get it later on and get summer season, or

Why not buy a both winter and at the same service fare not too part of the car.

Why not learn a hand car? You well. Then if you the damages are as

Why not buy the Not as good looking mightily good bargain; or

What's the matter person at \$210? Lot bargain; or

Try this E. M. tires and a bargain

If you want speed Buick speed roadst ical condition and you're willing to t cops and with you

If you want cla price of a new car, you want in a 1913 equipped with self as new for every bargain at \$600; or

Perhaps you could If so, we have that combination truck in first-class cond pay for itself at \$7

Why talk to Woodson of these excepti