

The Sentinel.

BY LEW. A. CATES.

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OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE.

From present indications the electors of Oregon will be called upon to create several new counties at the November election, and The Sentinel is quite certain that the people will fully appreciate the fact that division of the large counties means greater development of Oregon and grant the prayer of the petitioners. It is but natural that large counties of the state should be divided as population increases, as were the states of the Union, the creation of which built up and developed the country. One glance at the map of Oregon will convince the most skeptical that the smaller counties develop the country. The most densely populated and most extensive development of our resources are to be found in the group of comparatively small counties, while the larger ones are sparsely settled and the resources wholly undeveloped. It is also true that an examination of the records will invariably show the smaller counties to be maintained on a lesser tax than the larger ones while it is a fact susceptible of the fullest demonstration that they have more mileage of and better highways, where the conditions for working them are the same.

Time was when Wasco embraced more than two-thirds of the entire state of Oregon, but increased population and a consequent desire for self government, in which the American people has been taught to believe, and which eliminates "taxation without representation," have now changed all this, for the betterment of individual conditions and the material advancement of the whole state. Local self government is the ideal form of government, because the people of any locality are better qualified to administer their affairs than persons who have no special interest in them or their affairs. This the framers of the Oregon Constitution contemplated when they wisely provided that any section of the state having an area of 400 square miles and a population of 1200 might become self governing through the creation of a county.

The people of any given locality are better qualified to administer their own governmental affairs economically than comparative strangers who reside at a considerable distance, and this argument alone should carry weight with the electors. The nearer home government is the cheaper; laws are more effectually enforced; greater development of country is attainable; more and better highways are possible; its citizens are inconvenienced by reasons of their nearness to the seat of government. Taxation and representation should go hand in hand, and this is most generally lacking where communities are far removed from the most thickly settled part of the country surrounding county seats, as is the case with Southern Lane and Northern Douglas. Like The Capital Journal, The Sentinel would rejoice over the creation of ten new counties in Oregon.

ITS POLICY SOUND.

The school board of Spokane has issued an order prohibiting teachers from publicly using tobacco, liquor, etc. This is a move so well grounded on common sense and sound public policy that it is to be hoped that it will be universally adopted. It would be hardly too much to advocate the extension of the rule to prohibit teachers from indulging at any time in practices forbidden pupils, not losing sight of the fact that older persons may safely indulge in habits that would be seriously harmful to the health of children, but on the broader ground of necessity of setting the best example at all times to the rising generation. Certainly the teacher of all others who come in contact with the child, in many cases even more intimately than parents themselves, has the greatest opportunity to influence by precept and example the child for good, and one example is worth a thousand precepts without it. The evil of a bad example may be minimized by concealment, but even this may not be complete and no more mischievous lesson can be taught than that of inconsistency or private practice of one sort and public preaching of another. Children are essentially imitative. They always despise hypocrisy. They do not always understand why they cannot do what they see others do, especially those whom they are taught to respect and to take as exemplars. The teacher who is known to indulge in

secret habits barred to pupils at all times, and to himself in public will exert a more malignant influence than one who frankly indulges in public. No teacher who has the right conception of the dignity and the great opportunity of his mission will be unwilling to "pluck out" any habits which "offend or causes to stumble" the children entrusted to his care.

SOLVED AT LAST.

When a woman really puts her mind on a subject she generally "arrives," even though her process of reasoning, to the less intuitive may seem devious, if not indeed recalcitrant. It has remained for a woman to discover the real reason of man's superiority to woman. Philosophers have speculated learnedly and advanced profound theories, but after all, it was a woman who found the kernel of the mystery. A writer in a woman's magazine declares that there is really no doubt that man owes his superiority to woman entirely to his pockets. What other deficiency there may be, he is supremely blessed in the matter of pockets. The most ordinary man has at least sixteen, while a woman of transcendent intellect has none, or if she has one it is where she can't get at it.

"Try to imagine, if you can," says this writer, "a man doing his errands with a purse, handkerchief and shopping list in one hand, the tail of his skirt in the other, his umbrella under his arm, making an effort meanwhile to keep his head clear for business problems and at the same time keeping an eye out for motors. He couldn't do it!"

The Sentinel believes after studiously perusing the article referred to, that those women who are clamoring for the right to vote should demand pockets instead. The privilege might be the first step to suffrage. Really, if women's minds were not distracted by the necessity of looking after so many small details that men generally stow away in their pockets, they might have more brain force to bestow on greater matters. Before it is too late a bill should be initiated to demand a law placing women on an equality with men in the matter of pockets. Whoever can accomplish such a reform would be doing a splendid service for the bothered sex.

CREATION OF COUNTIES.

The Eugene Register says there should be no new counties created until the legislature has enacted a law for that purpose.

It argues that the people have not sense enough to pass on the matter of creating a new county under any circumstances.

That was the cry against creating Hood River county, and Lincoln county, and Wheeler county, three counties created in 20 years.

All these counties were created without any special act of the legislature providing how it should be done.

Two of these counties were created by the legislature and one by the people direct.

In each case the old county seat politicians fought the creation of the new county tooth and toe-nail.

A general law governing the creating of new counties enacted by the old counties would fix it so that no new counties could be created.

It would be fixed so that the old houses would keep all their centralized power in their own hands.

The people should create Nesmith and Umpqua counties if they want the state of Oregon to develop.

It is the same proposition as cutting the big farms.—Salem Journal.

FARMERS ARE RETURNING.

We do not know how true is the story that American emigrants into Canada are pouring over the border into Montana by thousands, but it is credible enough. Land-seeking emigration, like labor-seeking emigration flows and ebbs to improve its condition. The reflux from Canada is no more remarkable than that to Italy in 1907. Americans sold farms or took inheritances into Canada to find cheaper land than remains in the United States. The first to go took up the best and price undoubtedly rose with demand. Canada is not so gridironed with railroads as this country and there may have been disappointment with transportation and markets. Some who went in good faith to become permanent settlers may have been tempted by rise of values to become speculators, and bring their profits back here for more durable investment.

Meanwhile more favorable conditions have been created to invite settlers to the American West. Semi-arid lands have been made available by dry farming. Arid lands have been made alluring by irrigation. Closed regions as attractive as any have been opened by new railroads, and cost of transportation in languishing regions has been decreased by branch lines. There has been a very active farm land movement in the Northwest. It would not be strange if thousands of Americans improved the opportunity to take a profit in Canada and bring it home.

You have trouble, your feelings are injured, your husband is unkind, your wife frets, your home is not pleasant,

your friends do not treat you fairly, and things in general move unpleasantly. Well, what of it? Keep it to your self. A smouldering fire can be found and extinguished, but when coals are scattered you can't pick them up. Bury your sorrow. The place for sad and disgusting things are under the ground. A cut finger is not benefited by pulling off the plaster and exposing it to somebody's eye. Charity covereth a multitude of sins. Things thus covered are cured without a scar; but, once published and carried to meddling friends, there is no end to the trouble they may cause. Keep it to your self. Troubles are transient; and, when a sorrow is healed and passed, what a comfort it is to say: "No one ever knew it till it was over."

THE HOP CROP.

The outlook for the hop crop in this state was never better at this stage of the season than now. Some replanting had to be done in various parts of the valley, but not so much as usual, and the plants that passed through the winter in good shape are now in vigorous condition and show a much better growth than is usually seen at this time of the year.

The same in a way may be said of the market outlook, and for this reason the growers throughout the valley are giving their fields close attention. After several years of low prices, when the returns were but little more than the cost of production, and when there was lacking the natural stimulus to careful cultivation, the world supply and demand situation may now be said to favor the producers, and they of course are making the most of it.

It is generally understood that the 1910 crop when harvested will find the markets on both sides of the Atlantic more nearly clear of old stocks than for years past, the result of reduced acreage and short yields in some of the leading producing countries. The Pacific coast growers, therefore, are convinced that they have nothing to lose and a good prospect for gain in thorough cultivation of their hop fields this season.

What may develop in the way of unfavorable conditions between now and harvest time remains to be seen. There is time yet for a good deal of damage to be done the growing crop, by adverse weather and insect pests, but so far as is possible, these will be combated by the growers.

And now the boy on willing feet

Skips out, with hook and string,

To see if fish are biting where

They used to bite last spring.

A fight is now being conducted by the unions of the state on the liability law proposed by them through the initiative and which will be submitted to the voters of the state at the fall election. Half a dozen men are busy sending out literature to voters. A little booklet has been printed, containing the arguments in favor of its adoption.

The bill proposed by the Oregon Employers' Association which shall eliminate the bad features of the present proposed by the unions, will be fought to the end, according to Secretary J. C. Cassidy, of the Oregon Federation of Labor, in a communication to The Sentinel who has direct charge of the campaign.

With the announced purpose to ascertain with impartiality and without prejudice the truth of the claims of various persons including Dr. Cook to having sealed the rugged sides of Mount McKinley, an expedition organized by the Mazama club, has left Portland for Seattle. The party will embark on the revenue cutter Tahoma for Cook's Inlet, Alaska, whence they will ascend the Susitania river to Ruth Galsier. The climb to the summit will be made from this point.

The appointment of Governor Hughes to the supreme bench and his withdrawal from New York politics, will doubtless result in the reuniting of the republican-state organization. A working agreement between the "reformers" and the old machine men has already been reached, it is said.

The Threshermens' association will hold its annual session at Albany in June. A good roads meeting will be held in connection.

If your straw hat of last season is frayed about the edges, or looks as if it has been the principal feature at an evening collection, hike to the haberdashery and become possessed of a new headpiece. The official opening of the straw hat season was Wednesday.

In the good time coming by and by, every crossroad in Oregon will be a county seat. Oregon is an old bird that needs carving.—Oregonian.

Some men who never drink a drop are so blamed tight all the time that you couldn't wring a nickel out of them with a clothes-wringer six feet high.

Hickety-Hickety-hi,
We're the people that never say die,
Frizzle, frazzle, jump and dazzle,
Nesmith, Nesmith,
Wah, wah, wah.

Two Kentuckians fought a duel over a dollar and both were killed. Had they invested the dollar in true Kentucky style, neither would have been more than half shot.

VOTE DOWN NESMITH'S ORDER

Col. Jackson Relates Amusing Incident of the Early Fifties.

Col. Jackson, who spent Friday and Saturday last in Cottage Grove, was a personal friend of Col. Nesmith, whom the people of this locality would honor by naming a new county after, tells a good one on this illustrious pioneer. It was in the early fifties when the Yakima Indians were creating a disturbance in Eastern Oregon. Col. Nesmith was on the scene with a regiment. One night, fearing that an attack would be made by the redskins, he ordered the captains to thoroughly sentinel the camp. Several hours later an army officer rode into camp from a scouting expedition, and found the lines absolutely open in the direction from whence he came. He reported the matter to Col. Nesmith, who, in great surprise, hastened to the captain who had disregarded orders and with characteristic forcefulness inquired why his command had not been obeyed.

The captain tremblingly pleaded with Col. Nesmith to contain his wrath, that he had not intentionally failed in the discharge of his duty, but upon receipt of the order he had put the question up to his company and it had been voted down by an overwhelming majority, and he felt that he should be governed by the majority. The words of Col. Nesmith are not a matter of history.

Col. Jackson says Col. Nesmith was a diamond in the rough; a most wonderful man in intellect and magnetic to a degree. When he took the floor in the senate to speak on any measure there was no exodus to the cloak room, as was usually the case, but a gathering about him that showed clearly that there was something to the man, and that he was regarded as a leader among his co-workers.

Administrator Appointed.

R. E. Walker has been appointed administrator of the estate of his mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Walker, who died at her home at Walker station recently. Just before she died she deeded 500 acres of land valued at \$15,000 to her children, but she still retained 70 acres valued at \$3,000. George W. Johnson, Francis Smith and Chas. Wright were appointed appraisers of the property.—Guard.

No Fourth of July Celebration.

From present indications there will be no celebration in Cottage Grove on the Fourth of July. The business men of the city, who have heretofore taken the initiative in this matter, are inclined to rest on their laurels, for a year at least. There is, however, a movement under way for a celebration at London, and many from the city will likely join the people of that locality in soaring the eagle.

"The Eugene Way."

The Eugene knockers, in their literature opposing the creation of Nesmith county, claim that Cottage Grove has one-half the population of the proposed county, and give the number of inhabitants of Nesmith at 8,000, which gives this city a population of 4,000. In another paragraph they say the population of Cottage Grove is 2,500. Consistency thou art a jewel, and thy name is Eugene.

Clean Up the City.

The Civic Improvement League, an auxiliary of the Woman's Club, with Mrs. D. H. Hemenway as chairman, requests that on Wednesday, May 11, every property owner and renter clean up their premises and deposit the rubbish in some convenient place that the city teams may gather it up. The city council will provide the necessary teams to supply the demand. May 16 is clean-up day in Oregon, but Cottage Grove is always at the head of the van.

Would Maintain Company.

At a meeting of the Commercial club on Monday evening the question of aiding Company E to recruit the necessary twenty men in order to maintain the organization was presented, and a resolution was introduced and adopted that, "it be the sense of the Commercial club that it lend all the assistance possible to Company E for the purpose of recruiting enough men to continue the company here."

Sells His Coos Realty.

H. C. Cook of Cottage Grove sold a ten-acre tract of unimproved land on the foothills near Central Point last Monday. The price is not mentioned, but we learn that Mr. Cook is well pleased with the sale. After spending several days here with his daughter, Mrs. O. B. Nash, Mr. Cook has returned to Cottage Grove.—Central Point Cor. Medford Tribune.

Pleasant Social Event.

The Modern Woodmen and the Royal Neighbors held a social meeting at the Odd Fellows' hall last evening. An interesting program was rendered, followed by a banquet. It was a pleasant social event, and will long be remembered as such by those present.

The multimillionaires go on warning the people that too much prosperity is not good for them. And yet cynics, socialists and pessimists question the disinterestedness of this anxiety about the public welfare and the self-sacrifice of the prophets to take the burden and risk of this threatening prosperity on themselves, to the entire relief of the public shoulders.

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