

The Sentinel.

BY LEW. A. CATES.

Subscription Rates.
 One Year.....\$1.50
 Six Months......75
 Three Months......40
 No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This rule is imperative.

Advertising Rates.
 Display 1 1/4 cents per inch under sixty inches; 10 cents per inch over sixty inches. Reading notices, 5 cents per line each insertion. Want ads. 1 cent per word; no ad. less than 15 cents. Rates on position made known on application.

OFFICE, FIFTH ST., SOUTH OF POSTOFFICE
 Entered at the Cottage Grove Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Thackery probably wrote "Barry Lyndon" to show up the injustice of the law to married women. The scapegrace Barry married Lady Lyndon and took possession of and wasted her fortune of \$150,000 a year, subjected the lady to continuous cruelties and even horsewhipped her in his fits of drunken anger. She was obliged to endure this treatment until her relatives rescued her by stratagem from the monster's clutches. Married women in England now, as well as in the United States, are protected from the waste of their property by separate property laws, and in large measure from cruelty. A woman of means can hold the whip hand over her husband, if he is at all dependent upon her, or if he desires to enjoy her fortune. He may wheedle her money away from her, but if his ravages upon her estate become at any time notorious she, or her relatives for her, can easily secure protection by proper court orders.

A woman can have her husband arrested for striking her, for refusing to support her, for drunkenness, and he can be fined or jailed; but the law cannot protect her from a species of mental cruelty by nagging, meanness and infidelity, save through the divorce courts. And in some states this remedy is very difficult to obtain. One Mrs. Madeline Gordon Bissell recently secured at Reno, Nev., a divorce from her husband, Dr. William J. Bissell of Buffalo, N. Y., a nephew of former Postmaster General Bissell, on complaint that he had struck her, locked her in her room, dragged her by the hair, and inflicted numerous other cruelties, and that the courts of her own state would not give her any relief. This seems incredible for a progressive state like New York. If the charge is true, another Thackery is needed here to paint the lurid picture of wifely suffering and husbandly fendishness.

LOAN OR GIFT.

Probably the reported purpose of Director Newell of the reclamation service to follow Mr. Pinchot into private life is connected with the controversy over the government loan of \$30,000,000 to complete irrigation projects that were begun without authority of law or appropriation for their payment. Many senators and representatives oppose that loan on the ground that the government had no right to begin works not authorized by law or to create public expectation by promising them. They object to encouragement of future unauthorized commitment of congress to such expenditures.

They contend that what is called a loan is likely to turn into a gift by the increase of expenditures upon irrigation works more rapidly than funds for repayment can be realized by sale of redeemed land and water rights. They recall the general experience that government expenditure for private objects tends always to waste and extravagance. They hold that it is excusable only as a start and an example for private enterprises, and should be confined strictly within the limits of provision for its payment. On the other hand it appears that the last administration did actually begin the project irrigation work it had no means to finish and so tempted settlers into removal and investment, creating just expectations whose disappointment would be a severe hardship. On that ground alone the loan of \$30,000,000 is advocated and justified. If the disappointment of Director Newell with the prompt and cheerful making of the loan should result in his separation from the government service, opposition to it would be abated by the assurance that he at least would no longer be in position to commit the government to the expenditure of millions without authority of law or appropriation by congress.

GOOD TIME TO BEGIN.

The present system of giving compensation for personal injuries in industry is so atrocious, and the difficulties of new legislation are so great that every step in direction of voluntary reform is hailed as a boon. What is desirable is a uniform and certain basis of payment for loss, without waste in insurance or litigation, or exception for any reason but contribution so rank as to amount to suicide. Such a basis has been adopted by the steel corporation and many of its constituents, and a similar

foundation exists for the insurance and pension system of the Pennsylvania railroad. But the latter company has added to the compensation at its own expense a system of voluntary mutual insurance by employees which increases the benefits enormously. Apparently industrial employees think they cannot make adequate provision for compensation for injuries from their own resources alone without putting too great a burden upon the consumers by raising prices. They have gone a certain distance and may go further in paying for death and permanent injuries. But the related field of provision for support in illness and old age pensions seems better adapted for voluntary association among employees. The present time, when wages are generally going up, seems favorable for suggestion of these projects on one side and consideration of them on the other.

MOTHER'S DAY.

The thought of setting aside a day to be called "Mother's Day" was a most happy one, for on the mother depends the character of a people, on the mother depend the status of the home. Since the birth of the Savior motherhood has been still more exalted, though from the first, the reverence and love drawn around the mothers have been in great part the world's anchor.

For thousands of years the Arabs held that the great qualities of a horse are inherited, not from its sire but from its dam, and the rule is as pronounced among men as among horses. Millions of men sorely tempted, have been saved by the thought: "Were I to do what I am contemplating now, what would my mother's spirit think, if now she is looking down from heaven upon me?" The sanctity of the home centers on the mother, and the man who through his passions or his bigotry would cast a reproach upon that sanctity and dignity, never himself had a glorified mother, nor knew the grace of full enlightenment. Our country at first was settled by a primitive, God-fearing people; the part which the mothers bore while the forests were being cleared between the eastern sea and the prairies, if properly portrayed, would make the most fascinating book ever written. But it would require the pen of an angel to write it. We suspect that it has been written, but that when it was finished, it was declared to be too sacred to be entrusted to worldly keeping, and hence was filed in the immortal record of the ages.

In this world it has had a partial portrayal only. It has shone out in five great wars, on the dauntless heroism of their sons, it has given them strength to storm the wilderness and to build from sea to sea, temples to justice, to mercy, to industry, to learning, to religion and to freedom. And in homes where the freest and most generous race that the world ever saw are the inhabitants.

Hail then mother's day! Let it continue with music and flowers and smiles and welcomes, that the devoted ones may feel that more than a home and local interest attaches to them, but rather, that a nation's arms are around them in affection and reverence, and that the splendors of the Great Republic are but a reflection of the yearnings that filled their hearts, when they took upon themselves their share and more, of the burdens of creating a nation, which nation, if the mothers of the future shall be like those of the past, will eclipse in grandeur and in power, all the nations that have held rule since the beginning of time.

RIP THE COVER OFF.

There are some mighty interesting facts back of the unprincipled opposition to the creation of Nesmith county by the domineering cities of Eugene and Roseburg, whose literature reeks with misrepresentations and falsehoods, so brazen that a person possessing the average intelligence of mankind may easily detect them without an unusual amount of study. Individual residents of the respective cities named have heralded abroad statements regarding the proposition that have not the slightest semblance of truth, the sole purpose being to create public sentiment against the measure from a purely selfish motive. The Sentinel has evidence in abundance to warrant this statement, and it will produce it within a short time, showing that the very men who are now endeavoring by hook or crook—principally crook—to defeat the Nesmith county proposition are belying their words of not many moons ago. The statement that the promoters of the Nesmith movement are real estate boomers and office-seekers who want to plunder the public coffers of the proposed county is absolutely too silly to consider. There is no foundation for the statement, which is made without acquaintance with the facts, or with lying intent. More likely the latter, for it is in keeping with "The Eugene Way," a way with which the people of Oregon are becoming familiar. The people within the territory of proposed Nesmith county want self-government, among other things, because of this "way." Eugene is selfish to a degree.

The popularity of the Nesmith movement is shown by the fact that in Douglas county the aid of even the women and children has been solicited to defeat the measure. In Oakland the

school children sold tags at a dime each to create a knockers' fund, and now comes a set of resolutions—cunningly drafted by some king bee—from a woman's club of that town. The fact is, the business men of Roseburg are not deeply interested in the movement, and the few knockers who would defeat the creation of the proposed county, having to hustle elsewhere for funds, are directing their attention to women and children of the rural realms.

THERE NEED BE NO FEAR.

Notwithstanding astronomers have given us assurance that there is no fear of the comet coming our way there is uncertainty in some quarters as told by the press. There is no danger, as the world is not in the track, and the inhabitants of earth will watch the comet pass and be in as little danger as is the farmer who watches safely from his fields the passage of the roaring express train. Tonight the sun will go down and the stars will disclose themselves in the peace of their constellations. Tomorrow the sun will rise all glorious and call men forth to their labors. Little children will play in peace and mothers go about their homes serenely. The life of the spring will continue to well up through stalk and leaf and bud. The busiest life will be a pastoral, compared with what it would be were a comet approaching to destroy us. We are still possessed of our certainties.

There is nothing like astronomy to make earth, with all its insignificance, feel like home to us. When our minds try to grasp one small handbreadth of the staggering distances of immensity, when the magnitude of that little corner of the creation which we call our universe breaks on us, we are stunned among the things which it is not possible to utter. The atoms which compose our bodies are relatively more distant the one from the other than is this earth from the stars we see. We have seen a few molecules of God's universe but know not what the whole body is. Is it any wonder that the Psalmist cried, "What is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitedst him."

CRATER LAKE HIGHWAY.

The people of southern Oregon are raising a fund to build by subscription a highway to Crater Lake National Park, the most interesting geological section of the globe, a region containing many natural wonders. It is planned to raise \$100,000 in subscriptions of \$100 each, half payable June 1 and the other half in June, 1911. The people of Medford have subscribed \$25,000, the balance of Jackson county raising another \$25,000. The people of the rest of the state are asked to contribute the remaining \$50,000. Jackson county has appropriated \$50,000—says the Medford Mail Tribune.

The highway is to be built under supervision of the good roads section of the United States department of agriculture, whose engineer, B. F. Heidle, is at present at work with a corps of engineers on surveys and estimates. Contracts will be let as soon as estimates are completed. The forestry bureau is co-operating, and is expending a considerable sum in constructing the highway through the forest reserve. Secretary Ballinger of the interior department has ordered a complete survey of the park and engineers of the war department have been ordered to map out a comprehensive system of highways and improvements about the lake, which will call for the expenditure in the immediate future of several millions of dollars. To secure this appropriation, the park must be made accessible, and it is to make the park accessible that the people of Portland and other sections are asked to contribute to the building fund.

Crater Lake will prove one of Oregon's greatest resources. It will divert to Oregon the immense tourist travel that California enjoys. It will be advertised by all the railroads in the country and bring through the state a desirable class of money spending tourists, some of whom will make their homes here.

Cottage Grove has more attractive show windows among its business houses than any other town of its size in Oregon, according to a traveling salesman who makes the greatest portion of the state.

The citizens of Cottage Grove, realizing that boosting is an investment, will put a shoulder to the wheel and boost another year. It has been the means of putting this city on the map, and today it is one of the best known towns in Oregon.

Cottage Grove will have an abundant water supply within six months, then it may become a city beautiful. It has been discouraging work in the past.

There is a noticeable improvement in the appearance of The Morning Register of the county town. It has abandoned country style of make-up, and is otherwise getting into the ways of the metropolitan newspapers. In fact, it is considerable of a newspaper itself.

It matters little who is at the head of the Oregon Electric. The question that interests the people of the Willamette valley is whether the extension south will be made.

TAKE THE PROPER STEP.

Fruit Growers Organize for Betterment of Conditions.

Cottage Grove should become affiliated with the Willamette Valley Apple Growers' Association, organized at Albany last week to promote the fruit interests of this section. It will be incorporated into a strong organization to direct the scientific marketing of fruit, and the growers of this section would undoubtedly reap benefit by having a local association. Working through each local association, the valley organization will endeavor to have every grower pack and label his fruit exactly alike. It will not sell this year's crop on a union basis, but expects to develop into an organization strong enough for that purpose next year. Spurred by the fact that this year's apple crop will be the biggest and best in many years, growers of the valley decided to get together and make the Willamette Valley label mean something in the apple markets of the world.

The committee recommended that all growers adopt the size of boxes and system of packing heretofore adopted by the valley association, and that all labels on the boxes be the same. Detailed plans for carrying out the recommendations were formulated. The growers resolved that while they oppose such legislation as the Lafean bill they favor some kind of National legislation to protect the grower and consumer as well as the dealer; that all packages should be marked with the name of the grower and also the packer and shipper, if different from the grower; that this association co-operate with other associations of the Northwest to formulate such legislation.

A resolution was also passed urging a state appropriation to aid the State Experimental Association in working out problems for the control of insect and fungus diseases that now confront the orchardists of Oregon. The association will itself raise funds for the investigation of a blossom blight that has attacked some Oregon fruit to determine whether it is bacterial or caused by climatic frost, and to learn how to combat.

SUBJECT TO PENALTY.

Collector of Internal Revenue on Path of Corporations.

Hundreds of Oregon corporations may be subject to the penalty provision of the income-tax laws, in the opinion of David M. Dunne, collector of internal revenue for the Port of Portland. Since the period of filing statements of earnings for the preceding year expired on March 31, the local collector has been receiving straggling reports and forwarding them to Washington without recommendation or comment. What will be done with the belated efforts to comply with the law is problematical, one of them having been refused by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to date. About 50 reports were received and forwarded during April, and 25 additional reports awaited mailing last night. When asked about suits against Oregon corporations District Attorney McCourt said:

"It is probable that a great many corporations are delinquent under the income tax law, and it is very likely that some suits may be commenced here, but up to this time I have heard nothing about them. The case will reach this office from the hands of Collector Dunne, who will receive them from Washington.

"I understand that there is a test case now pending in the United States Supreme Court, involving the validity of the income-tax law, and that it is soon to be argued. It was brought by a stockholder of an Illinois corporation and enjoined the office of that company from complying with the law. Perhaps nothing will be done at Washington about penalizing those concerns which failed to report until the test case is disposed of. I do not know definitely what is contemplated."

It was reported yesterday that Internal Revenue officers are very confident of winning the test case in the Supreme Court and that preparations are being made to bring suits immediately.—Oregonian.



Pay Your Bills

with a check instead of cash. Then you will have both a record of your payment and a receipt as well. Checks on the Bank of Cottage Grove are as good as gold. You can secure a book of them by opening an account there. You avoid lots of trouble and dignify your business by their use.

Bank of Cottage Grove

HAMPTON & CO.

Cambric Embroideries

50c values, 18-in. wide, at 35c a yard. A very fine quality of Cambric Embroidery in the newest designs. Japanese silk, 20 inches wide in pretty shades, pink, blue, black, tan, green, cream, white and many other colors, at 25c per yard.

Pattern Table Cloths
 We have a great many all linen bleached pattern cloths, 72x70 in., at \$1.25
 126x72 inches, at 2.00

Swiss Emb'd'y Yoking
 Embroidered in pink, blue, green and white. Beautiful designs. Price per yard, \$1.75 to \$2.50

Swiss Flouncing
 Beautiful Swiss Flouncing in raised relief effect, 18 inches wide, at 65c

Straw Hats
 Men's sailors at \$1.00 to \$2.50
 Men's Panama hats at \$5.00
 Men's imitation Panamas at \$1.50

Men's Lisle Hose

2 pairs for 25c

COLORS
 GRAY
 BLUE
 OX BLOOD
 BLACK
 TAN

Men's and Ladies' Dusters
 Cotton Dusters for \$1.25
 Linen Dusters for \$2.50
 Automobile Dusters, leather collar and cuffs at \$4.50

Ladies' Parsols
 New line of ladies' parsols in latest style handles. Prices from 75c to \$4.50

Remember
 We give a watch away FREE with every boy's suit from \$4.00 and up

HAMPTON & CO.

Strictly First Class Large Sample Rooms

THE HOTEL OREGON

COTTAGE GROVE, ORE.

B. R. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR

New Brick Annex Rooms with Bath

Excursion Rates to the East

During 1910 From all Points on the SOUTHERN PACIFIC (Lines in Oregon)

TO	RATES
Chicago	\$72.50
Council Bluffs	
Omaha	
Kansas City	60.00
St. Joseph	
St. Paul	
St. Paul via Council Bluffs	64.90
Minneapolis direct	60.00
Minneapolis, via Council Bluffs	63.90
Duluth direct	66.90
Duluth, via Council Bluffs	67.50
St. Louis	67.50

The above rates apply from Portland only. From points south of Portland add ONE WAY local rate to Portland, to make through rate via Portland. One way through California, add \$15.00.

Ten days provided for the going trip. Stop-overs within limits in either direction. Final return limit three months from date of sale, but not later than October 31st.

Inquire of any S. P. Agent for complete information
MM. McMURRY
 General Passenger Agent Portland, Oregon

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SENTINEL
 \$1.50 the Year