

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 12 1/2 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.

DAY-LIGHT FALSEHOODS.

The Eugene opponents to the creation of Nesmith county claim in their literature, which is being sent broadcast throughout the state, that the proposed new county would take "a population of 7644, one-half of which are residents of Cottage Grove, from Lane county." It is quite true that by the creation of Nesmith something over 7500 inhabitants would be taken from Lane county, and it is also equally true that 92 per cent of the qualified electors within the proposed Nesmith county want separation, and so signified by signing the petition. But that one-half of the population are residents of Cottage Grove is maliciously false. The recent census gives Cottage Grove a population of less than 2500, whereas the Eugene knockers—in this particular instance—would have one believe that its inhabitants number 3800. But this is for effect, and effect alone. Let some new-comer, who is viewing the valley for the purpose of locating for himself and family a home, stop at Eugene and intimate that he intends visiting Cottage Grove and he will be told that "there's nothing at Cottage Grove; it's only a little hamlet; Eugene is the head of the valley, and the soil beyond is unproductive," etc. This story has time and again been brought here by contemplating settlers.

Here's another sample of the anti-county division literature now being sent out by Eugene: "The creation of the proposed county of Nesmith would take from Lane county 1472 square miles from its center." . . . "Eugene, the county seat of Lane county, is centrally located." Are we to understand from this that the proposed county of Nesmith contemplates taking Eugene within its boundaries? Or must we arrive at the only other reasonable conclusion that some one is lying about the facts in the case?

The opposition, in concluding its request to the voters of the state to defeat the measure, says "the promoters of this proposed county are attempting to appeal to you through misstatements of the existing facts." The Sentinel, after a most thorough investigation, defies the Eugene knockers to prove that one sentence contained in any of the literature sent out by the "promoters" of the Nesmith measure is untrue, in fact or by implication, and challenges them to publicly or privately show wherein a single misstatement has been made. The eight thousand people within the proposed county of Nesmith purpose winning on the merits of their cause, or go down to defeat with the conviction that they have not stultified their honor in their endeavor to escape the tyranny of the powers that be.

WOMEN AND MEALS.

When men suppose that dinner goes on whether they are at home or not they labor under a curious misconception. Arthur Pendenys, writing about this melancholy fact, declares: "Some one once said that an ordinary woman's favorite dinner is an egg in a drawing room. All women have a passion for something on a tray. To the masculine mind things on a tray are unsatisfying; but to the feminine body they embody the very manna from heaven." It is easy to understand that Arthur Pendenys or any other "masculine mind" might have trouble in comprehending the why and wherefore of this debilitated taste; but no woman would be at a loss to explain it. It comes from the fa-

tigue which woman suffers as the result of her colossal task of feeding men. To nourish the human race is the appointed work of woman. At the very inception of life this is her labor, and never can existence be so fine, so free, so heroic or so beautiful that she must not pause three times a day—or more—to bend her mind to the menu that shall please her lord. She has been accused of writing no epics; it is said that she is incapable of composing an oratorio, of designing a cathedral or conceiving an heroic statue or painting a picture of the first quality. The retort is that she might have done something of the kind if the men had not been hungry so frequently and so insistently. To be the nourisher of the human race is an undertaking so prodigious that it is a marvel that the mere exasperation of being chained to the larder has not made fiends or lunatics out of women—and from squaw to countess their sufferings in this regard have points of similarity. Is it any wonder then that with the ever-hungry man out of the way the woman seeks escape from the tyranny of food and "eats strawberries by moonlight on a flowery bank?"

CONGRESS IN 1866.

When one comes to scan the "Welles Diary" which is being reproduced in serial form in the Atlantic Monthly, and notes the caustic comments made upon the men and measures which made up our political history nearly a half century ago, one is apt to feel that a sharp rebuke is due those modern croakers who tell us that everybody and everything is tainted with corruption, and that the best days of the republic were wholly in the past.

As a sample of what one careful observer was led to record, we quote a single paragraph from the Welles diary as follows:

"Monday, Dec. 24, 1866.—Most of the members of congress have gone home or abroad on excursions free of expense, a popular way of traveling, recently introduced by free passes and passages. It is a weak and factious congress, the most so of any I have ever known. There is less statesmanship, than usual. There is fanaticism, demagogism, recklessness. The radicals, who constitute more than three-fourths, are managed and controlled by leaders who have no more regard for the constitution than for an old almanac, and the remaining fourth are mostly party men, not patriots. There are but few who have a right comprehension of the organic law and our governmental system. There are a few good, conscientious men, but no great and marked mind looms up in either house. It seems to be taken for granted that congress is omnipotent, and without limitation of power. A proposition, introduced by Thad Stevens, for reducing the old state of North Carolina to a territory was quietly received as proper and a matter of course legislation. By what authority or by what process this is to be brought about is not stated nor asked. To break down the states, to take all power from the executive, to cripple the judiciary, and reconstruct the supreme court, are among the principal objects of the radical leaders at this time. Four-fifths of the members are small party men, creatures of corner groceries, without knowledge of the science of government of our constitutions. With them all the great, overpowering purpose and aim are office and patronage. Most of their legislation relates to office, and their highest conception of legislative duty has in view place and how to get it."

Who is there of us that has not been told with tireless reiteration that the evils of the present day are conclusive proof that the hands upon the dial of national progress have moved backwards instead of forward. It was a man of ancient times, but one who was extremely wise, who observed, "Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these; for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

Every year the horses grow more accustomed and the farmers more

reconciled to the auto and this increases the pleasure of the spin into the country. The auto is now recognized as the most desirable means of traveling the country roads in summer, as it can be speeded without danger of protest from the humane society.

NEW POWER IN WAR.

The use of the flying machine as a military adjunct is being quite generally discussed in military circles. It is easy to see what an advantage an air ship would have over battle-ships in case an aviator were supplied with explosives and was able to discern the exact location of a fleet of ships from a high elevation. It takes a practiced eye to locate objects upon the water or upon the earth from a point in the sky. Looking down from a high elevation makes objects greatly resemble each other and the ability to discriminate can never become a certainty at any great height. Glenn Curtis, the most successful aviator of his time, has been making some observations and by using oranges has been able to drop them with accuracy and skill at any point on the earth that he chooses, provided he is not over 300 feet in the air. Mr. Curtis took a yacht as a target and it was demonstrated that he could strike it at any point he chose and this while his aeroplane was going at the rate of 45 miles an hour. It was discovered that he was within shooting distance only half a minute. This would indicate that it would be impossible to turn guns upon such an air monster before it would be beyond reach, and a fleet of aeroplanes, armed with high explosives, could wreck any naval fleet that might be assembled.

William Allen Jones, retired, formerly of the United States engineer corps, after watching the dropping of the oranges by Mr. Curtiss with such precision and accuracy, declared that an "Armored battleship is approaching its last days as an engine of attack against a city or country guarded by aeroplanes. Glenn Curtiss or any other expert aviator, could drop high explosives on the decks or down the funnels of the warship as easily as Curtiss today tossed oranges within a few feet of the yacht. I believe that a fleet of a score of air machines would absolutely protect any coast city. A night flight by such a fleet would not only probably demolish an entire fleet of battleships, but could also so demoralize the crew of the attacked vessels as to make them useless."

SOMEWHAT PREVIOUS.

The coming back of disappointed men who thought to make homes in Canada, is a reminder that while there are good lands in central and northwestern Canada, it is too soon to hope for a great farming country in British Columbia, for there it is a land of glaciers that are moving irresistibly to the sea, and while a part of them have done their work and left soil for men to cultivate, it is too soon to go there, for the frosts and storms are sure to be encountered by those who would make their permanent home there. The recent visit to Canada of our townsman, Mr. W. T. Kayser, while not a disappointment insofar as the possibilities for money-making is concerned, did not appeal to him as a place for home. Yet, notwithstanding the rigors of the climate, he tells of a wagon trip some eight hundred miles in length, at the end of which one may find a paradise as regards climate and soil, the wonderfulness of which few are aware. The scenery of the route, as described by his informant, is grander than ever before seen on this continent, but the journey is long and tedious, not to say dangerous.

British Columbia is between the glacial period and the uncovering of a new world. The warm waters of the Pacific were pumped by sunbeams, loaded on clouds, wafted shoreward, where the cold would seize them and compress their moisture into crystals, and thus be heaped up, age after age, until the whole gloomy area was an unbroken field of ice. That was the preparation ordered by the Infinite, in whose mind was the knowledge

then that after uncounted ages a race of beings called men would appear there and want soil out of which to raise their bread. There was no way to get the soil save to grind it off the mountain peaks, no agent to do that work save the glacier. So it was called up from the ocean and fell in crystals, and this was continued until its weight was sufficient to perform the work required; then it was set in flow. But its work is not completed, and it is too early to trust that soil to raise bread. The transformation is still in progress; it is a wonderful place for the artist and the poet, but it is yet unsafe for prosecuting agricultural pursuits. Any one wishing to secure a farm in Canada should go east of the mountains, or north, where the land falls off in gentle slopes toward the Arctic Circle. In this section, deep into the wilds, is said to be a wonderfully productive land, with climatic conditions that are surprisingly salubrious.

NEW COUNTIES.

Milton Eagle: All of the six county division bills should carry, because the counties seeking division have so developed during recent years that they are now fully capable, both as to wealth and population, to constitute two good strong counties. They all possess many times the constitutional territorial area, and should every one carry. Oregon now contains thirty-four counties. It should contain twice that number. It has the area, population and wealth to constitute twice that number of large, strong and wealthy counties. No eastern or middle western state of the size of Oregon contains less than 200 counties. The constitution of Oregon requires that a county must contain a population of not less than 1200 people. The population of this state at this time is sufficient to constitute 625 counties and still be within the constitutional requirement.

Some editors say, "Vote down all the county division bills, and wait until the legislature has enacted a law by which such questions can be settled by those locally concerned."

If the people should take this silly advice, they would perhaps be waiting 20 years hence. There never will be a better time to settle these questions than the present time. The same editors say, "Such a law was enacted at the last session of the legislature, and that Governor Chamberlain, for some unknown reason, vetoed it." In this statement they expose their ignorance. Governor Chamberlain did nothing without a reason, and always gave his reasons to the public. He did so when he vetoed the bill above referred to. Governor Chamberlain, in explaining why he vetoed the county division bill which passed the last session of the legislature, in substance said, that he considered the best interests of the state and counties demanded a division where the area, population and wealth justified it; and that under the provisions of that bill, it was practically, if not wholly impossible to create a new county. The veto of that bill was one of the most praiseworthy official acts ever performed by that great governor. It was never passed for the people's benefit; it was never passed for the purpose of enabling the people to create new counties. It was passed for the purpose of preventing county division or the creation of new counties. The people were, indeed, fortunate in having in the executive chamber at Salem at that time a man of courage and principle—a man determined to use his power for the protection of an innocent and outraged public.

THERE'S A REASON.

The Oregonian, which has heretofore strenuously opposed county division measures, now asserts that a portion of Washington county should be annexed to Multnomah because of the wretched condition of the roads in the former county, which would be improved under the proposed change. For this same reason, among others, Nesmith county is seeking creation. The public highways in some parts of Southern Lane county are practically impassable at any season of

the year, and thus progress and development of territory are retarded. A considerable portion of the road improvements made during the past few years has been done at private expense. If "to the wretched condition of the roads more than any other factor is due the clamor that is almost continually heard for annexation of a portion of Washington county to Multnomah county," then the people of Southern Lane should be given the same consideration.

A fable of Esop teaches that all may be lost by grasping too much. The assemblyites are hanging on the dangerous verge of that error. There is a possibility that they may drop the meat in grasping at the shadow of it in Salt river.

The assembly having been held, The Oregonian is devoting space to fish stories. Under a Cottage Grove date line it says 150 rainbow trout, the longest measuring 18 inches, were caught on the Coast Fork by three men in a single day, and that "they are the only fish of this species ever caught in this vicinity." Wonderful!

State Railroad Commissioner Oswald West has announced his candidacy for the democratic nomination for governor. He is one of the best known young men in the state.

Let's see; wasn't there something said about improving East Main and Tennessee avenue?

Because there are "so many measures on the ballot" does not seem to deter candidates from Eugene wanting office.

Telephone communication between England and America may soon be a possibility if a new experimental submarine cable recently laid across the English Channel by the British Postoffice answers expectations.

In Tillamook county one man appointed 12 delegates to the assembly held in Portland last week, according to The Herald, but only three attended the convention.

The Dallas Observer rises to remark that an assembly is not a convention, but we fail to grasp its meaning. If a convention is an assembly why, then, is not an assembly a convention?

Get out your horn and toot for Cottage Grove and Nesmith county.

The Register wants Congressman Hawley and Candidate Jay Bowerman in Eugene when the county assembly is held on September 3. Something is needed to bolster up the county assembly. At present it is strictly a Eugene affair, as is shown by the fact that at the previous gathering a majority of the delegates in attendance were from the county town. Hawley and Bowerman might be sufficiently attractive to induce a better attendance in September.

The Oregonian, champion of the assembly plan, is not satisfied with Jay Bowerman, the assembly nominee for governor, and believes that a better man might have been selected by the convention.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. George Powell of Lorane were visiting with relatives and friends a few days last week.

Verna Shortridge, Al. Adams and Ralph Wills went to Portland the first of last week.

Mr. Banton was doing business in Cottage Grove the first of the week.

Uncle Hamp, Powell and wife are spending a few weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Alex Small of this place.

Miss Alice Wills returned home on Tuesday from a visit in Cottage Grove and Walker.

An automobile party from Springfield spent Saturday and Sunday in London.

Mr. Perry Whitney and family of Southern Oregon, came up Sunday in their automobile to the London mineral springs to spend the day with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Gray of Eugene are spending the week with relatives near London.

Miss Mable Shortridge of London spent a couple of days in Cottage Grove with her cousin, Miss Ellen Brown.

Be one of many attending the M. E. church Sunday p. m.



The Man Who Signs the Checks

wants to know that the money to pay them will be ready when they are presented. Our methods are safe and conservative. The lure of large profits does not induce us to loan on or invest in doubtful securities. If you want to feel that your money is safe, we solicit your account.

Bank of Cottage Grove

SHOES

There's been a lot of talk in this man's town about footwear, but in getting down to tacks, it devolves upon us to shoe the shoeless public with the best for the "fewest" simoleons. Listen, ye!

Our men's, women's and children's shoes are made to wear, not to wear-out. They are the product of shoemakers who have a reputation to sustain, and not by novices who are here today and there tomorrow.

Every shoe we show has style, fit, wearing qualities and solid comfort. What more could you ask? They're not only low in cut but in price, too. We have, also, high ones cut low. Shoe satisfaction is our guarantee, absolutely....

Johnson & Co

LAWSON BUILDING.

PHONE MAIN 65.

Metcalf & Brund

Has a Complete Line

FOR POULTRY FANCIERS

—OF—

Shipping Coops

Leg Bands

Poultry Punches

Nest Eggs

Folding Egg Boxes for shipping purposes

SWEET PEA SEED