

The Sentinel.

BY LEW. A. CATES.

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LOOKING BACKWARD.

It is helpful and refreshing to occasionally take a look into the past and read on the pages of history the thoughts and impulses that moved men in the long ago. It is especially interesting to meditate over the hopes and aspirations that gave courage to the patriots in the early days of the republic. George Washington, John Adams, Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and the scores of brave patriots who lived in that day had a prophetic vision of what this country was to be and in the public addresses of these men there were evidences that in some manner they were able to foresee the wonderful transformation that was to come because of the victories that resulted during the revolutionary period. There were no steamships and navigation was crude and tedious; there were no railways and travel was slow and laborious; there were none of the implements for tilling the soil such as we now have and agricultural pursuits were confined to the bare necessities of the time; there were no factories and home-made materials furnished the goods for wearing apparel; there were no telegraph or telephone lines and communication was largely by passing reports from one community to the other. There was nothing present to point to future greatness except the faith and courage of the men and women who had a vision of what the future years would bring to this country.

In 1824 LaFayette, the French patriot, who had assisted the struggling colonies in gaining their liberty, paid a visit to the young republic which he had helped to establish. At that time Henry Clay was speaker of the house of representatives and it devolved upon him to deliver an address of welcome upon the occasion of Gen. LaFayette's visit to congress. In the course of his address of welcome Mr. Clay said:

"The vain wish has been sometimes indulged that Providence would allow the patriot after death to return to his country and to contemplate the intermediate changes which had taken place; to view the forests felled, the cities built, the mountains leveled, the canals cut, the highways constructed, the progress of the arts, the advancement of learning and the increase of population. General, your present visit to the United States is a realization of the consoling object of that wish. You are in the midst of prosperity. Everywhere you must have been struck with the great changes, physical and moral, which have occurred since you left us. Even this very city, bearing a venerated name, alike endeared to you and to us, has since emerged from the forest which then covered its site.

"In one respect you behold us unaltered and this is in the sentiment of continued devotion to liberty and of ardent affection and profound gratitude to your departed friend, the father of his country, and to you and to your illustrious associates in the field and in the cabinet, for the multiplied blessings which surround us, and for the very privilege of addressing you which I now exercise. This sentiment, now fondly cherished by more than 10,000,000 people, will be transmitted with unabated vigor down the tide of time, through the countless millions who are destined to inhabit this continent to the latest posterity."

The principal thoroughfare of Cottage Grove presents an improved appearance since concrete sidewalks

were constructed and the abbreviated telephone poles were replaced with the fifty-foot article, but there is room for further betterments. The wooden awnings and wooden signs that hang over the walks should be eliminated, and an ordinance to that effect should be passed by the council. If we are to have a "city beautiful" the overhanging sign must be relegated to oblivion.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The Glendale News says the creation of Nesmith county would take 2,268 square miles from Douglas county and over \$13,000,000 of taxable property. This is either wilful misrepresentation or ignorance. It is more charitable to believe the latter. The facts are, as shown by the records, Nesmith county would take but 468 square miles from Douglas' 4861 square miles, and of assessable property it would take only \$1,305,302, leaving that county \$27,275,740. The same publication says the proposed county would take 263 miles of road from Douglas, whereas it would take only 34 miles. But this is only another sample of the unprincipled methods employed by the opposition to the creation of Nesmith county to defeat the measure. It appears to be anything to keep this section of the country continuously paying tribute to the "centers of population" without receiving just returns for the money poured into the coffers of the counties. The Eugene and Roseburg opponents have knowingly distorted the facts regarding the Nesmith proposition, and are giving out misleading information, from which source The News probably got its figures.

MILLIONS TO FIGHT BUGS.

The farmers and orchardists of the country spend every year between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 for insecticides. It has been found by the Department of Agriculture that little reliance can be placed on the quality of the stuff sold to consumers for fighting insects and fungous pests. Some of the stuff sold as insecticides contained as much as 98 per cent of inert material which would have no effect on insects. Many insect "destroyers" are worth but 3 or 4 cents and are sold under some fancy name for 10 to 25 cents. Certain "insecticides" contain as much as 80 per cent of road dust. One sample of "paris green" was found which contained no paris green at all. Not to multiply instances, the Secretary of Agriculture declared that legislation such as that enacted was badly needed.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in its report on the bill, estimated that one-third of the insects and plant diseases can be successfully combated by the use of insecticides and fungicides. It showed that in a single state, California, the annual value of the fruit crop is over \$60,000,000, and increasing at the rate of \$2,000,000 yearly. Last year this state shipped over 32,500 carloads of citrus fruits alone, representing an investment of over \$127,000,000. Under existing conditions with the strength and purity of the chemicals frequently varying, their use as insecticides and fungicides is often worse than useless. If too strong they will probably destroy or injure the vegetation and if too weak they will not affect the insects or fungi. One instance was cited during the hearings when an orchard in Maryland containing 30,000 pear trees had been practically wiped out as a result of the owner spraying with a solution recommended for San Jose scale, by a certain firm, which contained ingredients highly injurious to the trees. It was found that of 105 samples of pyrethrum powder sold for the extermination of flies and other insects, 19 contained lead chromate, which is deleterious to human beings when breathed, these powders being promiscuously sprinkled about dwellings and endangering the health of occupants.

Of course, it must not be imagined that typhoid and other communicable diseases are not disseminated by other agents than the house fly. Men may communicate

them by physical contact; infected clothing and bedding may readily impart diseases, and people may transport the germs on their shoes and thus spread diseases themselves. But it is believed that fully 85 per cent of the infection must be attributed to the activity of the house fly. Even if the percentage were much less there would be sufficient reason for the destruction of the insect.

THE DUST MENACE.

Mason City, Iowa, is in the throes of an epidemic of infantile paralysis. About twenty-five cases of this disease are prevalent and while it is confined largely to children there are a number of cases among those of mature years. The local board of health has appealed to the state board for assistance and in turn the state board has applied to the government at Washington for an expert to assist in treating the afflicted and to prevent the spread of the disease if possible. The Marine Medical Corps at Washington has dispatched a noted physician to Mason City and with the united action of the state and local authorities it is hoped to prevent additional cases.

Infantile paralysis is said to be caused by bacteria that thrives in the dust from horse manure. It is known to be a germ disease and dust from paved streets afford these germs an opportunity to get into the human system. In speaking of conditions at Mason City The Times says:

"The germs which are responsible for the dreaded infantile paralysis generate in horse manure and when it is ground into fine bits upon the street it is carried into the nostrils and lungs and the infection takes place.

"This theory accounts for the sporadic cases which have occasionally been reported from small country towns. And the prevalence of the disease in the cities indicates that the germ laden dust is responsible for its spread.

"Mason City has been dirtier this summer than ever before in her history. Instead of drenching the pavements with frequent flushing with the fire hose, the authorities have been content to simply sweep the streets, and this has been handled in an inadequate way.

"There should be a general cleaning up. Every paved street should be flushed and persistent sweeping daily given the streets where traffic is heavy and hauling brings on additional dust and dirt. The unpaved residence streets should be sprinkled by both city and citizens. This will serve to keep down the dust through the remainder of the summer and lessen the chances of infection."

HIGH COST OF GOVERNMENT

The government of the country is not exempt from the high cost of living that gives prosperity the bitter flavor of Dead sea fruit in the mouths of many citizens. If its revenues have increased enormously with the foreign and domestic business of the country, its expenses have increased in greater proportion, turning the surplus of which we used to complain into a deficiency it is difficult to figure away even in this exceptional year. The revenues for 1910 break the previous record in their total. International revenue receipts do not quite equal those when the Spanish war taxes were in effect, but receipts from customs dues are so much greater that the total revenues are \$8,000,000 more than in 1907, the year of the previous maximum. Nobody can find the least fault with the Payne-Aldrich law if everybody is satisfied with the source from which it draws revenue.

Nevertheless the expenses of government have increased so enormously that, for the first time in the country's history, we have annual deficits in a time of greatest prosperity. Even in this year of greatest revenue the actual expenditures, counting postal deficiency, exceed the actual receipts by about \$19,000,000. It is only fair to say that this includes Panama expenditures, which will be replaced by a bond sale. Comparing the government to a private individual whose property is sapped by high cost of

living, it is able to save a little wages out of current expenses only by borrowing money for permanent improvement of its home. This is exactly the position of the railroads, which must raise rates to meet running expenses and sell bonds for addition to facilities. The comparison of present expenditures with those of a dozen years ago is not very significant, since the power of the nation to meet them has increased in proportion. The total increase is \$330,000,000 or nearly 90 per cent. But unproductive military and naval expenditures have increased nearly \$200,000,000, or more than 200 per cent, while civil expenditures have about doubled and others increased only slightly.

The only comfort is that this extravagance, like individual indulgence in automobiles, can be reduced quickly in an emergency.

CHURCH UNITY.

It is announced that twenty-four prominent members, lay and clerical, of the American Protestant Episcopal church, have undertaken to incorporate what they call the Christian Unity Foundation, an organization designed to bring about a union of the Christians of all the world. This is a big and difficult task. We may presume that there is already a Christian unity. Followers of Christ all over the world are at one on fundamentals. No matter what denomination he may belong to, every Christian is ready to join in Peter's confession: "Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God." In non-essentials great multitudes have fallen apart, but there are notable evidences of a disposition to come together, as has been shown on recent occasions in our own limited field of Cottage Grove.

The object of the Christian Unity Foundation is to be not simply cooperation, but to adopt a practical plan by which all sects can be merged into one great religious body. A secular paper may discuss this plan from the ethical and business side. We can all readily see what a powerful impetus to morals would be given by the cessation of the rivalry and bickering of Christian sects. We can see even more clearly what an access of financial and administrative power there would be to the church if the money contributed for its support could be directed in one main channel. Some small villages have several churches where one would suffice, and in large cities it is often the case that one or more churches could be consolidated with the result of a material increase of efficiency.

Such general consolidation is probably a long way off, but it will do no harm to work towards it along right lines. Those who sincerely essay the task must be credited with wonderful courage and hopefulness.

OREGON FIR.

Leonard Bronson, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters at Chicago, is making a tour of the Pacific coast in the interest of the organization and the lumber industry. He believes that the opening of the Panama canal will be a great thing for Oregon fir, because it will open fields to the Oregon lumber manufacturer from which he is now excluded by the high transportation charges. Lumber manufactured in Oregon reaches the middle states only in such quantities as might be required for special purposes because competition with yellow pine from the south will not permit paying the high freight. But with the completion of the Panama canal it will be possible to ship lumber from Oregon points to New York or other Atlantic coast ports by water for about half the rate now charged by the railroads. Thus markets, 500 miles or more inland from the Atlantic coast may be reached on competitive terms.—Lakeport Banner.

Complaint comes from Tillamook county that hunters are using dogs to run deer, and the game warden is urged to remedy the evil. And the same condition obtains elsewhere. There appears to be no pretense to abide by the law. Deer

hunting with dogs goes on with impunity, and there is no regard for the law's limit. All the deer that can be scared up and run down are killed, regardless of sex. It is even said that venison is fed to the hounds because the number killed, in some instances, supply too much meat for the hunters themselves.

HECKLING CANDIDATES.

There is a grain of wheat in the chaff of muckraking. One of the magazines of that bent calls upon voters to use the English method of "heckling" to put their candidates on record too plainly for betrayal. Though we boast of our superior popular institutions, English electors take far more trouble than ours to secure representatives that will do what they want, instead of what is desired by certain obscure and powerful interests. Electors are not satisfied with party platforms or with carefully framed campaign speeches. They put candidates through strict cross-examination whenever they appear on the stump, and reject those who evade or deny. Time was when this severe examination might be considered an unworthy lack of confidence in honorable gentlemen who are willing to make the sacrifice of laboring for the public or some other interest in Washington. But so many constituents have been disappointed, so many vague platform and campaign pledges have been broken, that no honest candidate can complain when asked to go personally on record in a manner not to be misunderstood.

The coming elections are a particularly fit time for heckling candidates because so many vital questions are involved which are not touched upon in the party platforms.

PERMANENT TENURE.

President Taft desires that his administration should be remembered for solid and administrative reforms. These are in progress in every department of the government.

Part of his comprehensive scheme to reduce the expenses of the government is so to increase efficiency by better organization that more work can be done for less money. The whole project is so big that probably neither he nor any one else has mastered all the details. But he has more than half of his term ahead of him and will probably be pestered less by factional politics in the last half of it than he was in the first.

Every now and then some interesting detail of the big scheme comes to light. The navy department has been reorganized. The big bureaus of the interior department, each as great as a cabinet department under most governments, are being overhauled one after another. Early and special attention was given to the post-office department, which is probably the most extravagant of all.

That is the only big government service that remains so far outside of civil service rule. Only first class offices have been within the classified list. President Roosevelt tried the experiment of putting all the postoffices in about a third of the states under civil service rules. That has not been so successful as was hoped, many fourth-class postoffices being too small, scattered and unprofitable for civil service administration.

The final conclusion of the president and postmaster general is to order all of the second and third class postoffices in the country under civil service rules and leave the fourth class offices where they are. That will be the longest step in civil service reform taken for many years.

The Oregon Electric will enhance the value of lands along the route over which it will pass in reaching Cottage Grove.

Go to the polls next Monday and vote yes on the propositions proposed by initiative petition. The amendments to the city charter mean a greater Cottage Grove.

Those newspaper publishers of the state who have been soliciting political advertisements from candidates for office are putting their necks in a noose.



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