

TWILL BE A BIG MEET

Many Lumbermen Will Invade Cottage Grove.

DATE SET FOR NOVEMBER 20

Local Lumbermen and Citizens Generally Will Tender Manufacturers of Two States a Cordial Reception.—A Large Gathering Promised.

The Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association will convene in Cottage Grove on Saturday, November 20, and from present indications the gathering will be one of the largest held by the organization for some time past. Secretary A. B. Wastell has issued a circular letter to the members throughout the territory, which comprises two states, and in all probability the lumbermen will come in "gangs," hence it is up to the manufacturers of Cottage Grove and the section tributary thereto, whether members of the association or not, to attend the meeting and thus show their appreciation of the visit.

The following is the circular letter issued by the secretary:

"Oregon Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association, office of the secretary, Portland, Oregon, October 26, 1909.—To the members: Pursuant to action of the stockholders at monthly meeting October 16th, when motion prevailed that the November meeting of the association be held at one of the cities in the Willamette Valley, the directors have decided to hold the meetings of the association on November 20th at 3:00 p. m. at Cottage Grove, Lane county, Oregon.

"Cottage Grove is a thriving little city of 3,000 people at the southern end of the Willamette valley, 144 miles south of Portland. Has a population of 3,000 which is rapidly increasing. Cottage Grove is a junction where the Oregon & Southeastern railway joins the main line of the S. P. Co. and there are from twenty-five to thirty mills within a radius of twenty miles of which a number are members of this association and the local Commercial club offers good facilities for entertainment.

"Messrs. L. S. Hill and F. H. Rosen, members of the Brown Lumber Co. are going to interest everybody in the locality to come to the meeting and they are enthusiastic to work up a big attendance. It is now up to the rest of the membership to get busy and arrange for a big delegation to go down from the A. & C., O. R. & N., upper Willamette valley and the Portland mills. Mr. Dixon of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Co. will advertise the matter among the mills on the Wendling branch and we would appreciate very much the assistance of our members by writing letters to personal friends among the valley mill men without regard to their membership in the association, inviting them to attend.

"Those interested can readily figure on taking in the Corvallis-Oregon football game at Eugene, Friday, November 19th. Train leaves Portland at 8:15 a. m., arriving at Eugene at 1:59 p. m. Saturday leaves Eugene at 2:00 p. m. and arrives at Cottage Grove at 2:57 with the rest of the party. Return time is up to you and the S. P. Co.

"This meeting at Cottage Grove will offer an opportunity for renewing old friendships and making many new acquaintances and the value of this pilgrimage cannot be over estimated. We send out this announcement thus early so that everybody can frame his plans accordingly. Our regular notice of the meeting will be sent out one week prior thereto as usual.

"Will you please do your part to work up a big attendance?"

A. B. WASTELL, Secretary."

WILL BUILD NEW PLANT.

Calapooia Mineral Springs Company to Come to Town in Spring.

The Calapooia Mineral Springs Company, formerly known as the London company, will erect a large bottling plant in Cottage Grove in the early spring. The site has been secured.

The springs are located twelve miles from town, and the company's increasing business makes the hauling of bottles and cases back and forth from the shipping point too expensive. At present the company's plant has a capacity of only 1500 bottles per day. The capacity of the proposed new plant will be approximately 4,000 bottles per day. The company has closed negotiations with Mr. W. Hendryx of Portland to place its mineral water in all the leading cities throughout the Pacific coast country.

Death Cuts Wide Swath.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, who came to Cottage Grove to care for the three children of Mrs. Elmer Groat after her death, which occurred in September,

returned to their home in Woodland, Washington, on Saturday, after having buried two of the little ones. Elmer Groat has lost all of his family since the advent of last September, except Ernest Robert, three years old, who accompanied his grandparents to Washington. Mrs. Groat passed away at Vancouver at the age of twenty-two after an illness of only four days. Mr. and Mrs. Groat had gone thither to care for his mother, who was suffering from pneumonia. Taking his three children, Mr. Groat returned to Cottage Grove. One week later Violet Viola, aged four and a half years, died on September 29 after an illness of four days, and again on October 24 death called Daisy Belle, leaving to the mourning husband and father but one offspring as the result of his union. It is, indeed a deep affliction, and one in which only those who have passed through similar trying ordeals can truly sympathize with the bereaved.

WORK IS RESUMED.

Southern Pacific Tie Plant Curing a Large Number of Sleepers.

The tie "curing" plant of the Southern Pacific Railway Company at Latham resumed operations on Monday, after having been practically idle for more than a fortnight for want of material. The company's ties bought in Southern Oregon are here treated with a solution of chloride of zinc under heavy pressure to prolong the life of the sleepers. The output goes to California and Nevada principally, few of the treated ties being used in this section. The plant has a capacity of 4,000 ties per day of twenty-four hour, and under ordinary circumstances two crews are employed. During the past two months, however, the supply of ties has been curtailed on account of a higher price demanded by producers. There are thirty-three men employed at the plant. Mr. Charles Adams is in charge of the work.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.

Falls Into Tub of Boiling Water While Mother is Busy Close By.

The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Black of this city fell into a tub of hot water and died as a result of the scalding. The little girl was playing in the kitchen where her mother had been scrubbing the floor, and before the mother noticed what the child was doing she heard her scream and struggling in the tub of water.

Tea Is Grown on Coast.

That tea can be successfully grown in Coos county has been clearly demonstrated by J. O. Stemmer of Myrtle Point. On his ranch near Dora he has a good crop of tea and has brought in a supply of leaves, which he does each year to supply his family table. The tea is of the regular Japan variety.

MAKES MATTERS PLAIN

Health Officer Makes Demand Upon Property Owners.

CONNECT WITH THE SEWERS

Typhoid Fever Likely to Result From Present Unsanitary Condition.—Dr. Oglesby Makes Report in His Official Capacity.

Dr. W. W. Oglesby, city health commissioner, has issued his monthly report for October, in which he dwells at considerable length on typhoid fever and its causes. He claims that our water supply contains coli bacillus, as shown by investigations, and he advocates a pure and uncontaminated supply for city use. He also demands that property owners connect with the sewers, and points out that typhoid fever is attributable almost wholly to this cause. His report follows:

"There is probably no serious diseases which is more readily and certainly preventable than typhoid fever, yet unfortunately there are few which cause greater loss of human comfort, efficiency and life every year. This is chiefly due to popular ignorance or indifference to the measures which can and should be taken to prevent it. Typhoid is emphatically a filthy disease and pathologists are practically entirely agreed as to its cause. The whole problem of the prevention of typhoid fever may be summed up in one sentence. Keep human excrement out of water and away from food. The method of conveyance of typhoid fever will of course follow according to the method of the disposal of human excrement.

"To be brief, when a man contracts typhoid he has acquired it by drinking or swallowing with his food a solution of the bowel discharges of some other member of his species containing typhoid bacilla. The connection between the soil and the drinking water is so obvious that it needs only to be pointed out and yet it is the simple disregard of this well established and indisputable law of cause and effect which should put us on our guard, that we too may not be disgraced with an alarming prevalence of typhoid as some of our Oregon towns have been.

"The next in virulence is bicillus coli communes. As yet we have not produced but one or two malignant results. But our investigations are positive that all of our water contains coli bacillus. "If we expect to maintain our record as one of the most healthy villages in the state we are compelled to bring in pure water for city use. First and best of all is the securing of naturally pure and uncontaminated supply of water. There is one that is within our Continued on Eighth Page.

TWO MEN IN CONTROL

La Follette Says Government is in Hands of Big Cinch.

TRACES HISTORY OF BUSINESS

Rockefeller and Morgan Are the Powers Behind the Throne, Being Dictators to Leaders in Both House and Senate.

Senator Robert Marion LaFollette of Wisconsin opened the Cottage Grove Lyceum Course last Tuesday evening at the Christian church. On his arrival here the noted gentleman was met by a committee of citizens, consisting of Mayor R. B. Job, Mr. A. B. Wood, manager of the Oregon & Southeastern railroad, Mr. Fred Conley of the Commercial club, and Rev. S. C. Adams, manager of the Lyceum Course. The Senator spoke for over three hours on matters political.

He first reviewed the history of the development of trade in this country, which started with the partnership, followed by the corporation, the combination, and then by what he termed "The Combination of Combinations." The corporation naturally has to go to the legislature for its charter and to municipal authorities for franchises. It would have been proper had they stopped here, but the next step was to prostitute the aims of legislation. Not satisfied with this, they next have a combination of the trusts in such a way that a few men, two in fact, can manipulate to crush whoever they please.

As a proof of this, he said that in the Congressional Library at Washington he found a book called, "The Directory of Directors of New York City." On inquiry he found that all the large cities have such a volume. In studying these lists of names he found that all the industries have for their directors ninety-seven men. Many of these men have very little wealth, Chauncey M. De Pew, for instance. In fact it was summed up that ninety-five of the directors were the tools of two men who control the interests of this country, Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan.

The panic of 1907 he laid at their door. He attributed their motive to be that, they considered Theodore Roosevelt as a menace to their robbery. A panic during an administration had always proved unpleasant for those in office and they considered this a sure way to block any third term attempt. The panic was uncalculated and criminal. The products of the farms and mines for 1907 were far in excess of previous years.

Tariff for revenue was also branded as a means of robbing the poor. At

the present rate, under the Aldrich bill, there is no hope for the consumer. The House is controlled by Cannon, and the Senate by Aldrich. A few men at Washington were struggling for good citizenship and a square deal. The way is clear before the citizens of this country. The great question is neither the trusts nor the tariff, but a question of honest men. Better send a man who is ignorant to Washington, if he is honest, than an educated rascal.

His appeal to his audience to study the issues and vote intelligently was strong. He told them that he had an ambition for good government and he was bound to accomplish his ideal.

Bear Kill Sheep,

Ernest McReynolds, who has a ranch on Cedar creek, reports that black bear are killing goats by the score in that neighborhood. He has lost twenty-eight thus far this fall, and his neighbors have suffered similarly.

DEATH OF MR. BROCK.

Long and Busy Life Brought to a Close on Saturday.

Cyrus C. Brock, who came to Cottage Grove from Pittsburg, Pa., two years ago to make Oregon his future home, died at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hohl on Saturday last of paralysis. The remains were shipped East for burial on Tuesday, being accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. D. J. DuBrulle and her daughter, Miss Gail.

Deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in a hamlet bearing the family name sixty-one years ago last April. For many years he was a prominent attorney in Pittsburg, where he practiced law for more than a quarter century. He took an active part in politics, and stumped the state on several occasions for the republican party, of which he was a member. Mr. Brock had no political aspirations. At one time he was afforded an opportunity to gain a seat on the bench, but declined. He had practiced in all the courts, but refused criminal cases. Mr. Brock had a splendid library, valued, it is said, at about \$24,000.

Broken in health he came west three years ago for recreation and rest. He liked the country, and after returning to Pittsburg again came hither to take up his permanent abode. The surviving members of the Brock family are Mrs. DuBrulle and Miss Ida Brock, who is a stenographer in Millon's National Bank of Pittsburg. The wife and mother died about thirty-five years ago.

As the Cottage Grove local was passing a point near the Coney Island resort between Eugene and Springfield yesterday evening a rock thrown through the window of a coach struck a brakeman on the cheek and inflicted a painful wound. Some miscreant evidently threw the rock with malicious intent.—Guard.

Community Book Relates Some Interesting Facts

The community booklet, setting forth the resources, advantages and possibilities of Cottage Grove and the territory tributary thereto, has arrived and Manager Conley, of the Commercial club, which is responsible for the publication, is busily engaged sending the issue into those Eastern states where it is calculated the most good may be accomplished in the way of inducing immigration. The booklet is handsomely illustrated with views in and around Cottage Grove, showing the magnificent timber resources of this section; agricultural, horticultural and stock scenes along the Coast Fork, and Row rivers and in the Lorane valley; Bohemia gold mining camps; the quicksilver mines at Black Butte, together with other industrial scenes and picturesque spots.

The founding of Cottage Grove by Nathaniel Martin in 1867, and its progress during an early period is briefly touched upon by way of introduction, followed by much general information of value to the prospective settler, written none too forcefully but withal intelligently. The entire work of sixty-eight pages is devoid of flowery embellishments, the space being more usefully employed by unvarnished facts and beautiful illustrations. Speaking of the geographical position of Cottage Grove it is mentioned that "every telephone message, every telegram, every letter, every pound of freight and every passenger who travels north or south through the State of Oregon, between the Cascade mountains and the Pacific Ocean, either by wagon or railroad, passes through Cottage Grove." Besides being the supply point for various mining districts and mining camps, Cottage Grove is the principal trading center for a wide stretch of surrounding country; the fertile Lorane Valley to the west, important for its dairying and horticultural interests; Calapooia Mineral

Spring, a famous health resort, twelve miles southwest on the Coast Fork of the Willamette river, and reached daily by a stage line, the terminus of which is the Black Butte quicksilver mines; and the valleys of Row river and Mosby creek, lying east."

The opportunities for investment are given consideration, especially with reference to the lumber industry, owing to the steady increasing values.

"Timber can be bought," says the writer, "at from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand feet stumpage. These values will multiply four-fold in a few years at the present rate of increase. In the Lorane Valley coal of good commercial quality has been discovered, while in Lynx Valley, three miles north of Cottage Grove, large deposits of natural mineral paint have been located. There are also promising avenues for investment of capital in furniture manufacturing, in wood-working enterprises of various kinds and in the manufacturing of paper pulp from the wood of the fir tree and waste products of saw mills, with a number of by-products, among which are alcohol, turpentine and rosin."

The schools, with their 800 pupils; the churches, seven in number; fraternal orders, some fourteen; civic improvements, completed and contemplated; railway facilities, telephone service, climatic conditions, etc., are all given proper attention, and form interesting reading for those desiring information along these several lines.

SOME GLEANINGS.

The population of Cottage Grove is more than 95 per cent American.

With a population of but 3000 people Cottage Grove has a service of 608 telephones, the percentage of telephones to each one hundred of population being greater than in any town of its size on the coast.

Cottage Grove is an important point on the Southern Pacific System. It

enjoys terminal rates on its lumber exports and shares in all advantages that any locality possesses so far as freight traffic is concerned. In the all-important matter of passenger transportation, Cottage Grove is accorded distinct advantages.

It is estimated that tributary to Cottage Grove there is a much greater railroad tonnage than can be found in any equal area on the Pacific Coast.

There are thirty-one lumber mills in the territory tributary to Cottage Grove, all of which are within twenty miles radius of the city. The monthly payrolls exceed \$50,000.00. There are quarter sections in the vicinity of Cottage Grove that contain 22,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. The grade of this timber is excellent, running as high as 54 per cent clear.

It is estimated by timber experts that there is sixteen billion feet of merchantable timber in the area contiguous to Cottage Grove. It will cost approximately \$7.50 per thousand feet to prepare this timber for shipment in its crude form. This involves an expenditure of \$120,500,000.00.

The mining interests tributary to Cottage Grove form one of its most valued resources. The Bohemia district comprises an area of thirteen miles by nine miles. It is in the Calapooia range, a spur of the Cascades. Cottage Grove is the only gateway to the district. During the last five years more than \$700,000.00 in free gold has been taken out.

Large deposits of mineral paint have been discovered four miles northwest while veins of good coal have been found within nine miles of Cottage Grove. Oil appears in several places.

Cottage Grove is frequently referred to as the Petaluma of Oregon by those who are interested in the poultry business.

of forty bushels per acre, while oats yield 100 bushels, machine measure.

Barley runs more than 60 bushels; corn 40, and potatoes over 200 bushels per acre.

Hogs can be raised more cheaply in this territory than any where else in the world.

From fifty acres in wheat an average The walnut industry is attracting considerable attention in this section, it just becoming known that they will do well and thrive most abundantly.

It is not uncommon to find a Jersey cow that is netting \$100 to \$120 annually.

Sheep yield from eight and a half to fourteen pounds to the fleece. An annual increase in the flock of 125 to 150 per cent is not uncommon. Angora goats yield four pounds of mohair to the fleece.

All grains, clover, vetch, alfalfa, corn, kale, rape and roots do well in this section and yield abundantly.

The altitude is 671 feet, is regarded beyond the frost line, yet not so high as to be in the hot belt. There is an abundant supply of pure water.

Fully-ripened strawberries of the same variety have been picked in the Cottage Grove district in January. Wild strawberries have been picked at Cottage Grove in February. These wild varieties bloom during November and December.

Two hundred and eighty-six nice days in a year makes one feel that it does not always rain in Oregon. The summer weather is seldom above eighty degrees and the heat is never oppressive.

This section offers exceptionally tempting opportunities for deer, bear, grouse, pheasants and quail. The streams are well-stocked with brook and salmon trout. To the big game hunter is offered bear, cougar, lynx, wildcat, and an occasional wolf. In one locality nearby three cougars and one or two black bears were killed during the year.

PLANS FOR IRRIGATION

Extensive Campaign is Outlined by Engineer Lewis.

MORE WATER FOR FARM LANDS

Rainfall in Willamette Valley Averages Two and One-Quarter Inches During Three Summer Months.—Lecture Tour Planned.

A campaign of education to cost from \$5000 to \$8000, to be participated in by paid lecturers and every newspaper in the Willamette Valley, is being planned by the Oregon Conservation Commission and State Engineer Lewis, with the avowed purpose of making the valley the most thoroughly irrigated section of the West, says the Oregonian.

A drawing prepared by Mr. Lewis shows the comparative rainfall in various parts of the United States during the months of June, July and August. The Willamette valley is accredited with an average of two and a quarter inches.

It is argued that Government experiments during the past two or three seasons show that for certain crops irrigation in the Willamette Valley is necessary. Admitting the necessity of irrigation, a number of reasons are given by Mr. Lewis why a campaign of education is first necessary.

First—Land values are so high that capital cannot be found to purchase and resell the same when irrigated, because the public is not awake to the value of irrigated land.

Second—A canal cannot be dug upon anticipated profits from the sale of water to adjoining lands, because capital will not invest without some definite security.

Third—Irrigation and drainage districts cannot be formed until over 50 per cent of the land owners are awake to the value of irrigation. Capital advanced for such enterprises becomes a lien upon the land within the district and can readily be secured.

Fourth—No bond house or large construction company will, in the face of present sentiment, attempt to organize a project, getting the farmers to place a lien on their land for the cost of reclamation and drainage. In addition, capital will not invest in expensive topographic surveys and investigations in search of irrigation projects when they are besieged by promoters having all necessary data as a basis for investment.

Fifth—The present tendency is for each farmer to enlarge his holding, thus reducing population. If irrigation is necessary, as we assume, then the sooner the farmer is convinced of its value, the better. The tendency will then be to subdivide and sell, thus increasing the population of the valley.

The plan of campaign embraces the making of a topographic survey map of the Willamette Valley showing all reservoir sites, diversion points, irrigable areas, etc.; the employment of a reputable engineer to point out the various irrigation and drainage projects, showing location of canals, and giving preliminary estimates of cost; the employment of a good writer on irrigation for three or four months, to go over the valley collecting data and describing the advantages and disadvantages of the scheme.

The state engineer believes that by this time there will have been aroused enough enthusiasm so that no difficulty will be encountered in inducing the next session of the legislature to make an appropriation large enough to make a reliable topographic map of the floor of the valley, as a basis for interesting capital. Mr. Lewis states that the United States geological survey doubtless will contribute dollar for dollar with the state for such work.

Following the session of the Legislature it is proposed to employ some such man as B. A. Fowler, president of the National Irrigation Congress to give stereopticon lectures throughout the valley.

The state engineer believes that the carrying out of this campaign of education will result in so much enthusiasm that the project will not be allowed to die until the Willamette Valley becomes the highest developed portion of this state through irrigation and drainage. Until some such plan is put into execution it is claimed the valley will remain unirrigated, and in the main, the farms will be too large to allow of rapid increase in the population. Successfully to carry out the campaign of education outlined, Mr. Lewis estimates that from \$5000 to \$8000 should be raised by voluntary subscription.

Apples, old and young, should be sprayed before the winter rains begin to prevent anthracnose.