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SPECTATOR'S ENGLISH LEAVES US PUZZLED.

Of the super-critics of Oregon, The Spectator (Portland) prides itself upon leading the list. Having voluntarily assumed the position, this interesting, entertaining and cynical magazine places itself in a vulnerable position when it permits itself to imitate the country newspapers which it takes ghoulish delight in castigating for use of sloppy or ambiguous English.

In a recent issue it makes the following statement:
'A long time ago, the statement was made here that if we did not seek to deter our assassins by hanging them, they would continue in their mad careers until there would hardly be an unmurdered citizen above ground.'

We presume that the unmurdered citizens, for their own protection, are to take to fortified positions underground, or does The Spectator mean that the murdered citizens will remain above ground as a horrible example for the few remaining unmurdered ones?

By its crude use of ambiguous English The Spectator has left us in a terrible state of suspense and we anxiously await an explanation that will clear the atmosphere to a much greater degree than it will ever be cleared if the murdered citizens are to remain above ground and the unmurdered ones underground.

PRO AND CON OF INCOME TAX

(Concluded from first page.)

The safest way to keep expenses of government down is to provide as few methods as possible of raising tax money.

Whether or not the income tax would prove to be an additional tax depends entirely upon the kind of men elected to state office. It is up to the voter to decide whether he wishes to take this chance.

UNFAIR EXEMPTIONS.

The proposed income tax law specifically exempts banks, savings banks, institutions for savings, insurance companies, trust companies and some others. Much has been made of this fact by the opponents of the proposed law.

The affirmative argument in the voters' pamphlet fails to explain why this was done, which is a serious oversight. A good reason was given at the time the bill was before the legislature but we do not now remember what it was.

Whatever the reason may have

been, the income from the stocks of such institutions would be taxable, possibly even if owned outside the state, in which case there would be no loss in taxable wealth, although the rate of taxation might be affected by the fact that a large number of small owners would not pay the same rate as would be paid if all the earnings of an institution were taxed in a lump sum.

This latter would seem to be a fair reason why the kinds of business mentioned are exempted from the tax. If the tax should be taken from the lump earnings of the concern, a large part of the tax would be at the rate of 6 per cent, which would be an injustice to the small stockholder who might be largely dependent upon his dividends for his living. The earnings of a bank or similar institution are in reality the earnings of a large number of people, rather than of one institution.

Here is a simile that may clearly illustrate this explanation. If all the employees of one of the mills in Cottage Grove should lump their wages for purposes of taxation, they would be assessed a tax of 6 per cent on all above \$12,000, but when each takes his own wages (equivalent to dividends) each is entitled to his exemptions and to the lower rate of taxation on the smaller amount of earnings.

WILD STATEMENTS BY THE AFFIRMATIVE.

The campaign in favor of the proposed income tax has been one of neglect to explain the salient features of the proposed law and of extravagant and almost unbelievable misrepresentation. Based upon the affirmative campaign the proposed law should not receive a favorable vote.

The following from a resolution adopted by Junction City grange is an example of the kind of statements made in favor of the proposed law:

'Real estate now pays 80 per cent of state and local taxes, although the net income from real estate is only about one-sixth (16 2/3 per cent) of the total net income from the wealth of the state.'

We wonder why the Junction City grange was so conservative. In the voters' pamphlet, Governor Pierce and the others who wrote the affirmative argument for the proposed law, state that '80 per cent of the taxes levied for state and local purposes is paid by real estate, representing but 3.4 per cent of taxable income under federal reports and only 4 per cent of the tax-paying ability of the state.'

Where the Junction City grange claims real estate has 16 2/3 per cent of the net income of the state, Governor Pierce reduces that to 3.4 per cent, or less than one-twenty-fifth.

Those who favor the measure would better get together on their figures, none of which have the least semblance to the real facts in the case.

Consider the following figures for a moment:
Eighty per cent of the 1922 taxes was something like 33 millions of dollars. Three and four-tenths per cent of the taxable income or 4 per cent of the tax-paying ability was something like \$7,000,000. By what method of figuring would Governor Pierce, or anyone else, make \$7,000,000 pay \$33,000,000 in

taxes? A kid in kindergarten knows that it can't be done. Here's about the wildest thing we've seen in a statement presented to a supposedly intelligent people:

The official argument in the voters' pamphlet states: 'Ninety per cent of the tax-paying ability makes no direct contribution to local revenues at all.'

This statement plainly says that 90 per cent of the tax-paying ability of Cottage Grove does nothing for the support of the city. Does the wildest dreamer believe that anything of the kind is anywhere near the truth?

Consider these figures and note how absurdly ridiculous are the figures presented in support of the proposed income tax:

The last quoted statement says in substance that 10 per cent of the people, who have tax-paying ability of about \$20,000,000 (according to federal income tax returns) pay about \$41,000,000 in taxes. A backward kid in kindergarten would know that it can't be done.

The affirmative argument in the voters' pamphlet states that \$7,653,268 of the total income of the state pays 80 per cent of the taxes of the state, but the authors of the statement evidently did not go to the trouble of learning that 80 per cent of the taxes would be something like \$33,000,000, to be paid with \$7,063,268.

What dependence can be put upon any part of the affirmative argument when statements such as those quoted are seriously made?

The Sentinel invites Governor Pierce, the Junction City grange, or anyone who has used the wild statements quoted, to attempt to defend them. Space will be given free for the purpose.

In a recent issue The Sentinel pointed out that the actual income of farming lands of the state for 1922 was 20.8 per cent of the total for the state, while the taxes paid by farm land for that year were 19 per cent of the total. None of those who have claimed that 80 per cent of the taxes were paid by real estate have even offered to attempt to refute The Sentinel's statement.

THE COUNTRY'S AVERAGE WAGE.

To show the complete lack of accuracy in the presentation of figures in support of the proposed income tax, we quote the following statements made by the headquarters committee for the indorsement of the income tax bill:

'According to dependable statistics the average income of 79 per cent of our citizens and home owners is \$895.'

'The average American salary of 79 per cent of our people is \$895. Both of these statements undoubtedly were based upon the same original figures, yet one gives \$895 as the average INCOME and the other statement speaks of the average SALARY. Income and salary may be two entirely different things, showing a complete disregard for accuracy.

But that is not the worst. The statements are enlarged upon in a way to indicate that \$895 is the average salary or income of 79 per cent of the families and home owners of the country. That is too preposterous for serious consideration. Boys in high school are drawing larger salaries than that in Oregon, where the income tax is to be applied.

We have not seen the figures upon which this committee based its statements, but it is certain that when we take 79 per cent of the people we include men, women and children, which puts an entirely different light upon the statements quoted. The wages of apprentices, of shop girls, of old men, of wage earners of every description are averaged and then the average of all of these is given by this committee as the average income of 79 per cent of the home owners and families. Possibly one home has several such salaries coming into it.

The Sentinel is inclined to believe that the affirmative argument must have been written by Governor Pierce and Market Agent Spence, who are notoriously careless in the use of figures, and that Messrs. Bennett, Carkin and McMan, also given as joint authors, did not see it until it was published.

THE SENTINEL'S POSITION.

We are quite certain that no one can read the above and know the position of The Sentinel, for we have endeavored to discuss fairly the argument presented by both sides.

The Sentinel does not believe the proposed law would accomplish all the good that its friends confidently expect it to accomplish, nor do we believe that it would do the harm which its opponents say it would.

The Sentinel believes in the principle of the income tax. It believes that a large number of citizens of the state who should pay taxes are not doing so. An income tax would reach these. It believes also that the general property tax should be offset against the income tax, or the income tax against the general property tax. If, when this is done, it does not raise enough to be worth while, that would prove the new tax to be only an added expense in collecting the same tax from the same people who are now paying.

We believe that the imperfections in the proposed law are many and that the sensible thing to do would be to defeat the measure now up and let the legislature, with the voluminous amount of information now at its command, enact a new law containing the property tax offset.

There is no necessity, physically or morally, for covering a pate already well covered with hair. Both men and women are in this respect subject slaves of fashion.

A man doesn't like to have a friend of his tell him the confidences of some feminine friend when he had thought he was himself the only one she was confiding in.

NOTHING AT HALF MOON. WOODARD; NOT SO, OLSON.

(Concluded from page 1)

that Olson Brothers own and control large interests in leases on 3000 acres of valuable oil land at Half Moon bay, Calif., where a large standard drilling machine is installed in a large standard derrick at well No. 1, which is now drilled to a depth of 2,500 feet, with good showings. Well No. 2 came in, producing over two hundred barrels a day of 56-gravity oil, which well has since caved in the casing, which shut off the largest part of her production. The well will soon be re-cased and again put on full production. Well No. 3 has been drilled to a depth of over 2,300 feet with most excellent showings only now waiting for a larger standard with which to drill into the oil for full production. A large standard derrick has also been erected at well No. 4. A rotary drilling machine with full equipment is now drilling that well with every assurance of a good producer to be brought in there.

The above I positively state as facts that I can prove, which facts are contrary to the false and misleading statements made by John Woodard relative to this field. Olson Brothers also have large holdings and interest in leases on about 50,000 acres of valuable oil lands in Texas, upon which five wells are being drilled, three of which are nearing completion. Olson Brothers also have large interests in 10,000 acres of splendid oil land in Wyoming on which three wells are now being drilled one of which is also nearing completion. Olson Brothers also have controlling interest in over 2,000 acres of valuable coal, oil and gas lands in southern Oregon, which coal now runs 1300 pounds of coke per ton, 14,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, 35 gallons of red ammonium water per ton, over 17 gallons of oil per ton, 14 per cent of aniline dyes water richly impregnated with aniline dye. Olson Brothers have large interests in other oil lands and oil wells now being drilled in the state of Oregon. Olson Brothers, in addition to all of the above, own and control leases on over 40,000 acres of very valuable oil land in the Willamette valley, on which a contract has just been let for the drilling of another oil well, said work to commence in the very near future. Olson Brothers also own and control other valuable lands and assets of a private nature.

All of the above I, David Eugene Olson, positively certify to be conservatively stated as facts that can be proven, which facts I also state in contradiction to whatever anyone has said to the contrary.

DAVID EUGENE OLSON.

It is the purpose of The Sentinel at this time, as it has been in the past, to give so far as it can the actual facts in connection with all events of public interest. It hopes to publish next week the report to be made by Mr. Elkins and Mr. Awbrey and will at all times publish all information coming to its knowledge of interest in connection with promotion of the oil business here.

THINGS WE THINK

Think Others Think and What We Think of the Things Others Think

The murderer's victim suffers but a few moments—the victim of the libertine is maimed for life.

When you put a thing up to some people you put it down and out.

Gossip over the tenebris must be as enjoyable to women as after-dinner cigars are to men.

A man will work hard for a soft snap.

A man with a full stomach—and a good digestion—is seldom a pessimist.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who shuddered at the word 'leg'?' asks The Oregonian. She has gone the way of the old-fashioned girls who could sit on the grass without worrying about whether her limbs were crossed.

Unhappy the suffragette who marries a man and then has to teach him to cook and mend and sew on buttons.

The reason a political job is spoken of as a berth is because it brings so many men to life for the first time.

How is it possible to stand for congress on some of these new fangled party tickets?

THEY WOULDN'T VOTE.
One way to put one over on these rampant feminine ravers would be to give them one vote for every baby.

No one seems absolutely certain that Mr. Bryan would unequivocally refuse to accept the presidential nomination in 1924 if the proposition were presented to him in a delicate and refined manner and couched in proper and inoffensive language.

The secretary of the interior should be 'on the inside.'

The little meek husband and the bossy wife do not occur half as often in married life as they do in fiction.

Every man who has never tried it believes it is easy to get rich raising chickens.

PROBABLY STEELING SELF FOR SERIOUS OPERATION.
The Portland Oregonian states that a hack saw, an iron plate and an iron pipe were taken from the instrument case of a Rose city physician.

Spacing Influence on Crop of Corn

Experiments of Particular Interest in Sections Where Two Types Are Grown.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Experiments to determine the influence of space between hills of corn on the yield per plant and per acre have been conducted for several years by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the results published in Department Bulletin 1157, now ready for distribution. The results are of particular interest to those portions of the United States where both the single-ear and prolific types of corn are more or less commonly grown.

Two Varieties Described.
The single-ear type is described as having resulted from continuous selection toward one large ear per stalk, although under favorable conditions two well-developed ears may be produced. As contrasted with the single-ear type, the prolific is distinguished by the normal production of more than one ear per stalk. The ears usually are smaller.

As both types are grown extensively, it is of agronomic interest to know which yields more efficiently under ordinary field conditions where the production of the plants is likely to be influenced by irregularity of stand and by the inequalities of germination, soil, and growing conditions. The purpose of the present investigation was to study the reaction of these types under conditions that provided a wide range in the environment, obtained in this case by altering the spacing of the plants.

Prolific More Productive.
In these experiments the prolific type was more productive than the single-ear type. It also was more efficient in increasing the yield per plant and in increasing the number of ears per plant. While the single-ear type was more efficient in increasing the weight of the ear, the prolific type produced a larger yield per acre because increasing the number of ears was more effective than increasing the weight of the individual ears.

The experiments indicate that in sections to which both types are adapted in general the prolific will be the more productive under conditions of general field culture because of its better adjustment to varying conditions.

Those interested in this bulletin may secure it free of charge by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Use of Acid Phosphate Does Not Injure Soil

Not infrequently the fear is expressed that the continued use of acid phosphate on land will increase the sourness of the soil. Experimental evidence, however, shows that this fear is unfounded. In fact, there is evidence to show that it has a slight tendency to reduce the acidity. A number of experiments have been conducted in which heavy applications of acid phosphate were made on certain plots for a long period of years. The results show that these plots are not as sour as plots receiving no treatment.

The term 'acid phosphate' is primarily a trade name; derived from the fact that it is made by treating raw phosphate with sulphuric acid. This name has been largely responsible for the erroneous opinion. There is nothing in the material which will injure the soil. Its use may confidently be expected to produce entirely beneficial results.

Feeding Pigs Skim Milk Makes Them Gain Faster

The animal husbandry department of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station recently conducted a feeding trial with skim milk for market pigs. Two lots of ten pigs each were used. The pigs were of similar age, weight and breeding at the outset. Lot No. 1 received shelled corn, wheat middlings, and digested tankage. Lot No. 2 received the same feeds, plus 50 pounds of skim milk per day. A self-feeder supplied the grain rations for both lots. The increase in gains made by the skim-milk lot over the cost of the grain justified the feeding of five pounds of skim milk per pig at a cost of 53 cents per hundred pounds for the milk. Furthermore, the pigs grew much faster and were ready for the market at a much earlier date.

The skim milk should be pasteurized, if from tubercular cows, as pigs at this age are highly susceptible to the disease. There is practically no difference between feeding the milk sweet or sour, so long as one method is adhered to regularly.

Milk Is Valuable Feed to Keep Chicks Healthy

Milk is a valuable feed for young chicks, as it not only stimulates the many forces required for normal growth but aids in the prevention of diseases. Sour milk or buttermilk in many cases actually proves a remedy for coccidiosis, the most dreaded of all chick diseases.

As long as the chicks can be kept growing rapidly they are less susceptible to disease of any kind, but especially to coccidiosis and it is largely on account of its aid in warding off this disease that many poultry raisers have come to consider milk as being essential for chicks during the first eight weeks.

Why We Have Won a Reputation
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A. W. Swanson, Mgr.

SIXTH ANNUAL NOVEMBER SUBSCRIPTION
Save 50c SPECIAL Save 50c
Following the plan adopted five years ago, The Sentinel will this year put on its sixth annual November subscription special. The price of The Sentinel is \$2.25 the year. Until November 30 we will accept subscriptions paid in advance for a full year or more at \$1.75.
In case subscription is in arrears, arrearages must be paid in full to and including November and \$1.75 added for the year in advance. Arrearages should be figured at 19c for each month in arrears.
If subscription is paid in advance, multiply 19c by the number of months it will take to carry subscription to November of next year, deduct 50c therefrom and the remainder will pay to next November.
If subscription expires during November of this year, \$1.75 pays to November of next year.
These explanations show that subscribers get a saving of 50c whether subscription is in arrears, paid to date or paid in advance.
EXAMPLES
If subscription expires in September, 1923, 38c will pay to November; add \$1.75 (total \$2.13) and subscription will be paid to November, 1924.
If subscription expires in October, 1923, 19c will pay to November; add \$1.75 (total \$1.94) and subscription will be paid to November, 1924.
If subscription expires in November, 1923, \$1.75 pays to November, 1924.
If subscription is paid to December, 1923, it takes 11 months to pay subscription to the next November. Eleven times 19c is \$2.09; deduct the saving of 50c, remit \$1.59 and subscription will be paid to November, 1924.
If subscription is paid to January, 1924, it takes 10 months to pay to the next November. Ten times 19c is \$1.90; deduct the saving of 50c, remit \$1.40, and subscription will be paid to November, 1924.
The Sentinel aims to see that every subscriber gets a fair deal on this November special. Particularly do we look after the interests of our old friends who have been paying promptly for years.
The idea is to have all subscriptions expire in November, thus saving The Sentinel considerable expense in bookkeeping, which saving we give to our subscribers.
REMEMBER THAT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER YOU MUST DO SO BEFORE NOVEMBER 30.
EXTRA SPECIAL DURING NOVEMBER, FOUR YEARS, \$6.00
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The Live Wire Newspaper. Bede & Smith, Publishers