

The Cottage Grove Sentinel

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W. L. & E. COMPANY GOES INTO HANDS OF RECEIVERS

Financial Troubles Brought to Crisis by Action of Western Logging Company.

\$400,000 IN LIABILITIES LISTED

J. H. Chambers, Successful Mill Operator and Heavy Creditor, One of Receivers.

The most disturbing event for many years in the business circles of Cottage Grove was the announcement made Friday forenoon that the Western Lumber & Export company had gone into the hands of receivers with a listed indebtedness of \$400,000.

The receivership was brought about through the petition of the Western Logging Company. The petition alleged that \$80,000 was due the logging company, which is owned by the same people as the lumber company but in this Mr. Johnson, representing a majority of the stock in the lumber company, is a minority stockholder. J. H. Chambers, for many years a successful lumber operator here, and Walter Myers, of Indianapolis, Ind., attorney for the lumber company, were appointed receivers. Mr. Chambers owns the Oregon Pacific & Eastern railway, over which the Western Lumber & Export company transported its logs, and is one of the largest creditors of the lumber company.

Mr. Johnson, president of the lumber company and manager during its entire operations here, had at no time tried to hide the fact that the company had lost large sums of money and that he was discouraged with operations here. The size of the loss, however, which it is said may run as high as \$100,000 a year for the six years of operation, was a complete surprise to those not in close touch with the situation.

Since the receivership it has been stated that the loss for the last month of operation alone was \$15,000. Mr. Johnson had recently announced the refinancing of his company and was negotiating a deal for operations in a large tract of government timber, with a contemplated outlay of \$400,000 the year.

Negotiations with the forest service and with the city (which was a party because of the fact that the city would have to change to a new watershed for its water supply) had been practically completed when the collapse came. Final action was to have been taken at the next meeting of the city council, which had appointed a committee to draw up a resolution rescinding former action of the council and stating conditions which it desired for the protection of its water supply under the contemplated operations. It is said that if the company had succeeded in starting operations in this tract it would have been able to weather its financial difficulties.

The lumber business generally has been in a prosperous condition for a number of years, making the losses sustained by the Western Lumber & Export company somewhat inexplicable. It has, however, been common talk among lumber operators here that this company had too heavy a payroll for the production, despite the fact that it was one of the largest producers in this section, shipping 100 cars during the last month of operation.

The lumber company and logging company combined, since two-shift operations were started two months ago, had a payroll of \$30,000 the month, the largest of any single industrial plant in this section. The loss of this payroll will be seriously felt. Business men of the city are optimistic, however, and express the belief that in some way the big plant will be put into operation within 30 or 60 days.

This confidence seems to be based largely upon the fact that Mr. Chambers, one of the receivers, has in the past shown ability at putting lumber operations upon a paying basis. He has no intention, however, of taking over actual operations of the business except as the court may direct him to do under the receivership. The creditors might be willing to pool their interests with the object of starting operations with the hope that they would receive a larger amount of their claims from operations over a period of years than is likely to be received from a forced sale. The situation is complicated, however, by the fact that bondholders hold \$175,000 in preferred securities and might step in at any time during operations and demand settlement.

Employees who have proved their claims have been able to draw up to \$100 through the First National bank. The first payments were made Monday afternoon and the lobby of the bank was jammed with seeking humanity until after closing hours. A stranger in the city might easily have thought that there was a run on the bank. One woman was nearly crushed in the jam and there was at times fear that the jam might force the cages of the counting room. Regular patrons did not attempt to transact business during the time.

In addition to its claim of \$80,000, the logging company alleged in its petition that the lumber company

WOMAN'S FOOT CAUGHT BY RAIL AS TRAIN COMES ON; HUSBAND SAVES HER LIFE

Mrs. E. O. Pooler narrowly escaped serious injuries and possible death at 9 o'clock Monday night when, while she was crossing the Southern Pacific tracks on south Sixth street, her left foot was caught between the rail and guard. She was unable to extricate it and fell forward, striking her head on the other rail. A freight train was approaching and Mr. Pooler, who was with his wife, given superhuman strength for the moment, despite Mrs. Pooler's weight, picked her up, tugged with such force that he pulled her foot out of the shoe and dragged her out of danger. Mrs. Pooler is now well on the way to recovery from her injuries, which were a wrenched foot and injuries to her head.

EUGENE REGISTER TAKES FALL OUT OF SHARP

Ridicules "My Platform" When Put Into Practice for Economy of Expenditures.

(Eugene Register.)

W. W. Jackson, of Lorne, long prominent in road affairs of the county, especially of his particular section, calls attention to the fact that the waterbound macadam road north from Lorne was laid under the former county court, with the efficient road organization which Commissioners Sharp and Roney cast into the discard, at a cost of \$2.85 a yard, while the contract for the Lorne-Cottage Grove road, with the cheaper type of construction about which Commissioner Sharp has said so much, was let at \$2.82—Cottage Grove Sentinel.

So "my platform" has really effected a saving in road costs for the burdened taxpayers of Lane county—the impressive saving of three cents a yard! Fine! But before getting together and cheering ourselves hoarse with enthusiasm, let us check up a little.

The macadam highways that were built by the former road organization, which has been wrecked and scattered to the four winds, were real roads. They were smooth and hard, and traveling over them was—and is yet, where they have not been ruined by lack of maintenance—a delight. When we got a road like that we got something worth while.

But how about the "my platform" roads? Well, each citizen and taxpayer can best answer that question for himself. Let him walk from Cottage Grove to Lorne—for it is impossible to drive. Let him pilot his car from the McKenzie bridge to Corvallis. Then let him ask himself what a saving of three cents really amounts to, after all, when it means the difference between a fine modern road and an abomination.

The Register refers to the Corvallis road, which is likely to become more famous—notorious might be the better word—than the Lorne road.

In a recent conversation with a representative of The Sentinel, one who was close to the former road organization of the county, referred to this same road. He spoke of the fact that a county roller has been used for weeks on this road, traveling back and forth over the loose river gravel with which the road has been surfaced. The driver of the roller, when asked what the idea of the rolling was, was reported to have replied that he did not know unless it was hoped that rolling it might once in a while break up a piece of the gravel. The rolling of the loose gravel was reported to be doing about as much good as trying to roll in cobbles.

The saving on the original cost of this road was also a few pennies a yard and the ultimate added expense to the county will be dollars the yard. The Sharp economy platform seems to be in about the same shape as the Lorne road—full of chuck holes and leaking badly.

FLYING PIECE OF CRUSHED ROCK FRACTURES WINDOW

Mrs. Clara Burkholder believes she has solved the mystery of the breaking of a number of plate glass windows in buildings on Main street, which has been a puzzle to those who have had to stand the expense of replacing them. A large piece of plate glass in her building, occupied by Heliwell & Marksberry, was broken by a flying piece of crushed rock thrown against the glass by the wheel of a passing automobile. The piece of rock undoubtedly had been dropped by one of the gravel trucks which have been using the street. Mrs. Burkholder feels certain that other shop windows have been broken in the same manner.

The expense of replacing the glass will be approximately \$250. Mrs. Burkholder suggests that the gravel trucks should use streets where there are no plate glass windows to be destroyed.

Printing. Always consult The Sentinel first.

was indebted to other persons and firms, \$40,000; to its men in the logging camps, \$14,000; to the workers on the logging railway, \$50,000; to the mill and yard men, \$10,000, and is in default in the payment of interest on its \$175,000 bonds, besides owing \$70,000 to other creditors.

The Pro and Con of Proposed Income Tax

A Correction.

The statement was made in these columns a week ago that "If one paid a property tax, it is presumed that such tax would be upon a home and that his tax upon his home would not be greater than the rent paid by the non-home owner, so there would be no discrimination." There is an error in the above statement that is almost inexcusable, but no one called it to our attention.

The fact is that the home owner could deduct from his gross income any amount paid in taxes in any form, except inheritance tax, the tax imposed by the act or improvement taxes. The interest upon his investment in a home and other expenses of keeping up a home would offset for the home owner the amount paid in rent by the non-home owner.

Final on Proposed Law.

Next Monday the voters must decide whether or not they are going to approve the proposed income tax and The Sentinel necessarily concludes in this issue its explanations of the proposed new taxing law. Indications are that it has no chance of becoming law, but that is no reason why voters should not fully inform themselves and cast as nearly as possible an intelligent vote. The Sentinel is ready to admit that it is going to be hard for many voters, after considering all the information available, to satisfy themselves that they know exactly what they should do. Extraneous claims have been made both for and against and reasonable arguments have been presented for and against. The trouble is that the bad points must be taken with the good or the good must be thrown into the discard with the bad.

The Sentinel believes in the principle of the income tax, as it has before stated, but it can not help but feel that there is reason to feel apprehension about the proposed tax now up for consideration.

Regardless of its own views, it has endeavored to be fair to both sides—to explain the good and bad points for both sides. It has succeeded so far in this attempt that Seymour Jones, former speaker of the house, who gave an address here Monday in favor of the proposed tax, said that our statement in our recent issue was a very fair and comprehensive one, although the final conclusion drawn was slightly different than he would have drawn. He believes in voting for the proposed tax as a step in the right direction, with the intention of making amendments at the next session of the legislature to iron out faults and weak points.

In a private conversation he stated that defeat of the measure now before the people would be seized upon by opponents of any income tax as a mandate from the people that there should be no income tax of any kind.

The Sentinel invited several of those who favor the proposed income tax to make a reply to any of the statements made in our recent issue. One of those so invited was one of the joint authors of the proposed tax measure. No replies have been received. Evidently they thought the presentation fair enough to call for no reply.

What Oregon's Income Is.

In our recent issue we showed how ridiculous were some of the affirmative statements in the voters' pamphlet, which would have had 4 per cent of the income of the

ALEX LUNDBERG BOOSTS BOHEMIA AS IDEAL FOR WINTER STOPPING PLACE

Alex Lundberg is a booster for the Bohemia mountain district as a winter resort.

When he read a statement that there was six feet of snow in Bohemia he got so warm about it that the temperature raised to several degrees above the normal, which Alex declares is so balmy that the rhododendrons are likely to start blooming again.

Alex has been carrying the mail every day and he reports that he has had to keep his eyes open to see anything that looks like snow. There has been not a trace of a half inch so far this season. He reported the sun shining gloriously and the one at this end of the line could almost feel the sunshine in his voice. He said that there are yet quarters for a few who may wish to take advantage of the unusual winter climate that prevails up in the mountains 5000 feet or so above Cottage Grove. He did not guarantee that there would not be the usual amount of the beautiful snow before spring.

SENTINEL WANTS BEGIN WORKING DAYS AHEAD OF PUBLICATION OF PAPER

Medicine doesn't usually become effective until after taken, but Sentinel wants often do what other medicines do not do.

For the last issue a wanted was placed advertising a lost purse. Before the ad could be published the purse had been returned.

Another ad for the same issue stated that some hens were for sale at \$1.50 each. Before the paper could be printed the owner of the hens had been offered \$2 each by a customer who was willing to pay that much if allowed his pick.

KEENEY ON INCOME TAX.

An interesting communication about the income tax has been received from Ben F. Keeney, for many years county assessor, member of the legislature when the income tax bill was passed and recently appointed to fill the unexpired term of Herbert E. Walker as county assessor. Because the communication arrived too late for publication in full in this issue and because publication in the next issue would be too late, the following resume is made:

Lane county's assessment rolls represent the best efforts of an average assessor, yet they are a tragedy because of the absence of property not listed. Tangible property represents 98.7 per cent of Lane county's tax roll and intangible property 1.3 per cent. Of the tangible property 78 per cent is real estate. The total amount of money, taxable notes, accounts, credits, etc., are listed at \$99,120, while four banks in Eugene alone have deposits of over \$6,000,000. All stocks are listed at \$900,000.

The tax situation is growing desperate for the average owner of real estate. The income tax will reach a part of the incomes that are produced by tangible property.

The income tax is successful in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota and Wisconsin, which are not shunned by capital. A high property tax is more likely to keep capital out.

The single man with a salary of \$20 the week will pay a tax of 40 cents, while the high salaried man will make a fair contribution to the support of government.

The common or average taxpayer who fails to go out and help with his vote to sustain the state income tax law on November 6 should forever afterward hold his peace and cease whimpering and whining about high or unjust taxes, for this is the first constructive movement toward his relief.

state pay 80 per cent of the taxes and then gave the income as \$37,000,000, which would make about \$7,000,000 in income pay \$33,000,000 in taxes.

We used the reckless use of figures by the affirmative to show that the entire campaign for the proposed tax has been without authoritative supporting data of any kind. Governor Pierce and State Market Agent Spence were among those who signed the argument. The same quotation figures quoted seemed to attempt to give the impression that the farmers of the state paid the 80 per cent of taxes.

If it can be shown that one set of figures was ridiculously inaccurate, it is reasonable to presume that the remainder of the argument in the pamphlet is equally as ridiculously inaccurate.

Oregon's income is nearer a billion dollars than the \$207,000,000 given by Messrs. Pierce and Spence. The income of individuals as reported to the federal government and took no consideration whatever of amounts collected from others than individuals, nor did they include income from tax-exempt securities. Four per cent of a billion dollars probably would be sufficient to pay 80 per cent of the tax bill of the state, but even had the affirmative argument used the correct amount of income, their other figures would have been misleading.

That they are inaccurate is admitted by others who espouse the same side of the question. The Junction City grange, in a resolution recently adopted, changed the 4 per cent to 16 2/3 per cent. Others have taken this same percentage. Governor Pierce and Market Agent Spence have made several talks upon the income tax, but it seems they have not corrected their palpable misstatement.

It is a little more reasonable to say that 75 per cent or 80 per cent (some say one, some the other) of the taxes are paid by 16 2/3 per cent of the income. This statement may be correct to this extent: It is possible that 75 or 80 per cent of the taxes of the state are collected from property which yields but 16 2/3 per cent of the income REPORTED to the federal government. For the sake of argument let us assume that this is true.

Note that we have emphasized the word REPORTED. The point is that a large portion of the income of property is not reported to the federal government. Millions of dollars in real estate is owned by industries operated upon the property. They report no income from this property, for the reason that reporting income from the property would require both a credit for rent received and a debit for rent paid, both items being equal. The actual unreported income from such property is not known. It runs well into the millions without question.

Thousands of farmers of the state report no incomes from their farms, because their total income is not sufficient to require a report to be made, yet the actual unreported income from these farms runs into the millions of dollars.

The home owner reports no income from the home in which he lives, yet the actual unreported income from homes would also run well into the millions.

The profits upon lands held for speculation, especially timber lands, probably could not be figured in

millions. These profits will not be assessable until the lands are sold or until the products thereof are sold. Timber land owners do not seem to be anxious for an income tax. We have not heard them yelling for one, yet if we were to venture a guess it would be that they are hit about as hard as any class of property owners in the state.

When we add the unreported incomes from property owned by industries and business concerns, the unreported incomes of farms and residence properties and the accruing profits upon non-tillable land to the 16 2/3 per cent referred to by those who attempt to show a small income paying the bulk of the taxes, we are likely to find that we have about 75 per cent or 80 per cent of the income to pay 75 per cent or 80 per cent of the taxes. This can not be proved, because there are no data with which to prove it, but the facts given do prove that it is far from correct to say that 16 2/3 per cent of income pays 80 per cent of the taxes.

Unfair Exemptions.

Much has been made of the fact that banks, trust companies, etc., are exempt from the provisions of the income tax. The affirmative in the voters' pamphlet made no explanation of this fact. The Sentinel has said that it was not certain of the reason. A paragraph was eliminated from the explanation a week ago which stated that the reason probably was that the state could not tax federal banks under an income tax law and that it would be unfair to tax similar institutions or organized under state laws. The Sentinel has since learned that such actually was the reason. It is possible that the income from exempt stock can be taxed, but this is not certain. If it can not be, the income tax law would make bank and trust company stock a popular investment.

No Profit on Farms.

Much has been said about no profits being paid upon farm investments for several years and that relief for the agricultural class is therefore necessary. The farmer expends his entire receipts in the support of himself and family, is the argument and to some extent a recital of true conditions. We do not dispute the statement, but we would be interested in learning how much the salaried person which the income tax would reach has remaining after paying his year's expenses. Probably he should be thankful that he has more to spend than the farmer, if he has. At any rate, if he pays no tax at all, he should be reached.

Intangible Wealth.

In the arguments for the proposed tax much is said about intangible wealth paying no tax, with the inference that an income tax would make it pay. That "listens" well to the fellow who thinks he is paying too much.

Intangible wealth includes diamonds, jewelry, tax-exempt bonds, money on hand and in bank. An income tax will not bring diamonds, jewelry and money on hand and in bank out of hiding. These items will remain just as secure as they now are and a large part of them are in the hands of farmers and other owners of real estate who now pay a fair share of the taxes. Tax-exempt bonds would continue to be exempt, and so would the income, if we may rely upon court decisions already made.

We are puzzled why, as a part of this campaign, there should be so much belaboring of those owning tax-exempt securities. The owner of them usually has reduced his gross income by the lower rate of interest which such securities pay. When we

(Concluded on page 4.)

YES, JOHN SPRIGGS IS NO MUSICIAN BUT HE RAISES SQUASH ON BANANA TREE

Yes, John Spriggs is not much of a musician. He can not even whistle the tune of that pathetic national anthem, "Yes, We Have No Bananas Today."

As proof of the latter statement, Mr. Spriggs has on exhibition in the Homer Galloway real estate office a mammoth banana squash that measures six feet in circumference one way and two feet the other way. It grew on a banana squash tree which Mr. Spriggs imported several years ago. He testifies that this is one of the smallest samples from the tree. He is leaving the others to grow to even more mammoth proportions. All this is further proof that there is nothing except earthquakes, lightning and wind velocity that can't be produced in this most fertile and most favored portion of the famous, fertile, fruitful Willamette.

COTTAGE GROVE LAW SUIT IS DELAYED AS RESULT OF RECENT SISKIYOU HOLDUP

A Lane county law suit has been delayed for three weeks as a result of the blowing up of the mail car when Southern Pacific train No. 13 was held up by bandits at Siskiyou on October 11. The attorney, H. J. Shinn, of this city, had mailed papers to California. Why no return was made on them was a puzzle until the charred remains were received here Monday from the post-office department at San Francisco, with the explanation upon a printed slip that the letter was found with the mail rescued from the blazing car.

COTTAGE GROVE, ORIGINAL GARDEN OF EDEN, STILL PRODUCING FINEST FRUIT

Cottage Grove has proved this year by the size of its apple crop that it was the original Garden of Eden. The price also is about the same as it was in those early days—they can be had for the picking, almost, with no penalty attached. They have been sold for as low as 35 cents for culls and 75 cents for select stock.

It is said that the original tree from which old Adam picked the Spitznberg that got him into all the trouble was located on the slope to the southeast of the city. N. E. Glass and J. I. Jones now own large apple orchards at this point which this year produced several thousand boxes of apples which are said to equal in every way the one which tempted Adam and gave encouragement to dressmakers and clothing manufacturers.

Apples from the Glass orchard are now on display in the Humphrey & Mackin and Smith-Short windows. Hood River has never produced anything prettier or more luscious.

VERNON POWELL IS VICTIM IN PLAY WITH SHOTGUN

By Trick of Fate, Mother's Zealous Care of Flock Is Cause of Death of One.

A shotgun left presumably out of reach of children, a loaded shell therein temporarily forgotten—four-year-old Vernon Joseph Powell, the victim—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. W. Powell, of London, the distracted parents.

Briefly that is the story. The details are heartrending. Mr. Powell had been away from home Saturday night practicing for a Halloween entertainment. Mrs. Powell, being nervous, had loaded the shotgun for protection of herself and their flock of seven. Her zeal for the care of her children, by a trick of fate, was the indirect cause of the death of one and injury of another. The gun was either left hanging over the bed or hanging or standing in a closet.

Upon Sunday morning the parents arose, leaving the children in bed. Mr. Powell went to the barn and Mrs. Powell went about her household duties. There was no thought that the children would think of playing with the gun. Three of the children, Dora and Dean, twins, aged eight, and Vernon, were playing in the room where the gun had been left. There was an explosion and Dora, bleeding from wounds in the arm and body, ran to her mother. Dean ran to his father at the barn. The mother busied herself attending to the injuries to her daughter. Not until the father arrived in the house and went to make an investigation was it found that Vernon had been killed. He had been struck in the back of the head and neck and must have died instantly.

Dora and Dean were so excited and so scared that they could not explain how the accident happened. It is presumed that the boy got the gun down and that he either accidentally pulled the trigger or that the gun fell from his hands to the floor and was discharged by the jar.

The funeral was held Monday at London, with interment in the Beams cemetery. Rev. Hogue officiated.

The children shot were removed from the body and kept at Dora. There are six surviving brothers and sisters, the oldest being twelve.

PRESENTATION OF TROPHY IS TO BE PUBLIC AFFAIR

The presentation of the silver trophy won by "D" company in the test mobilization of troops of the state held last spring, will be made upon Thursday evening of next week. The affair will be public and will be held in the high school auditorium. Adjutant General White will make the presentation. E. W. Miller, of Grants Pass, former resident, has been invited to make a patriotic address upon this occasion. If Mr. Miller can not be here, some other speaker will be secured.

ARMISTICE DAY PROGRAM TO BE GIVEN ON MONDAY

Celebration here of Armistice day will be on a modest scale. As November 11 falls on Sunday, Monday, November 12, will be observed. A program will be given in the assembly room of the high school early in the forenoon, probably at 9 o'clock. A speaker will be secured and there will be some musical numbers.

Co. D Goes to Roseburg.

The "D" company football team goes to Roseburg Armistice day to play the Elks team there which defeated "D" company here October 11. The Roseburg team outwitted the locals, but the latter are endeavoring to get in trim to give the Roseburg gridiron artists a real tussle.

Lad Is Hurt in Play.

Keith Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Ward, met with an accident while in play at the Tuesday forenoon recess at the west side school that rendered him unconscious for an hour and a half. He ran into a swing board, striking his chin against the board. He was not able to return to school until yesterday.

VOTE FOR PRINCIPLE OF AN INCOME TAX JONES URGES VOTERS

Dirt Farmer Will Be Least Hit and Is Perfectly Willing to Take the Chance.

IS STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION

Speaker Explains That Schedules Are Mild and Will Help or Hurt but Little.

"If you believe in the principle of the income tax, vote for the income tax measure that will be up November 6. Even though it may have some defects, it will be a step in the right direction. Its provisions are mild and the farmer, the most burdened now in proportion to his income, will be hit the least. He is willing to take whatever chances there are that the proposed tax will further maul the present taxpayer."

That was the appeal made Monday night by Seymour Jones, former speaker of the house, in addressing a Cottage Grove audience. He declared himself to be a dirt farmer who had paid the federal income tax but once.

"The proposed tax can bring but little relief," Mr. Jones said, "but it will bring some relief. It will not keep capital out of the state, nor drive away that which we have. Its provisions are so mild that the poor man and the small wage earner will pay but a small tax, not greater than they should pay. The income tax is a tax upon profits—the easiest kind of a tax to pay. The married man with a family will have to be getting a fairly large salary to pay any tax at all. The income tax is a tax on profits, the kind of a tax the farmers of this state would like to pay. It cannot be entirely substituted for the property tax and is only supplemental thereto. The tax on property will be reduced by the amount raised by the income tax, provided a man with backbone sits in the governor's chair. The last legislature could have expended a million dollars more than it did. The tendency in that law-making body is to hold taxes down and they offered the proposed income tax as a way to cut down the property tax."

In explaining that the proposed income tax would not drive capital to Washington and California, Mr. Jones stated that California now supports its state government largely by a tax upon gross income of corporations, which has to be paid whether or not the business shows a profit.

Referring to the attacks of The Oregonian and the Oregon Voter upon the proposed tax, Mr. Jones quoted The Oregonian as once in favor of a mild income tax and the editor of the Voter as having only a few years ago made a report as a state official proposing an income tax for the relief of real estate.

C. R. WOODSON TO OPEN AUTO CAMP NORTH OF CITY

Cottage Grove is to have a new auto camp in the spring.

C. R. Woodson, father of the Woodson brothers, who recently arrived from Texas to make this his permanent home, has bought the Seabrook tract east of Pacific highway just outside the north city limits. He will spend the winter fixing the camp up for an auto camp to be opened when the spring travel starts.

He has also purchased the Albert Woodard residence on north Ninth street, near the tract which he will convert into a camp.

This camp will be much more accessible than the city camp which has been maintained for a number of years.

COTTAGE GROVE SUFFERS DEFEAT BY CORVALLIS

Cottage Grove high was defeated at Corvallis Friday in what the Corvallis papers described as a rugged rough and tumble game, punctuated by frequent fouls and fumbles. Corvallis made three touchdowns and secured a goal on each of them. Cottage Grove made 13 attempts to pass the pigskin but succeeded in only three. Their average was 16.8 yards.

The Cottage Grove lineup was: Scheufels, E.; Dickson, R.; Cornutt, R.; Alstott, C.; Beager, R.; Nelson, R.; Cuzzin, R.; Skilling, R.; Porter, R.; Bartels, R.; Poole, R.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAM GOES TO LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

A team from the agriculture class of the high school leaves today for the Pacific International Livestock exposition being held in Portland. They will be accompanied by their instructor, E. J. Edwards. The members of the team are John Wilson, Pauline Sherman and Ray Huff. Substitutes are Nelson Garoutte and Louis Strobeck. They will participate in stock judging contests.

A team went to Eugene Saturday and judged three classes of sheep at the McGovern farm and two classes of Holstein cattle in a contest held at the fair grounds.

Hold a regular position by having an ad every week.