

Cottage Grove Sentinel
A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty
of Backbone

Bede & Smith, Publishers
Albert Bede, Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1923.

THE PRO AND CON OF THE
PROPOSED INCOME TAX

(Concluded from first page.)

have tax-exempt securities for sale
we are anxious for buyers. In times
past we have said that buying of
tax-exempt securities was a patriotic
duty. We belabored the rich who did
not invest in them to the extent we
thought they should. Now we hold
such persons up to public condemna-
tion. If they should dispose of such
tax-exempt securities, someone else
would have to buy them. There would
be no difference in the amount kept
off the tax rolls. A state income tax,
with steep graduated rates, would
make tax-exempt securities even
more popular. The federal income
tax has made such securities so pop-
ular that large amounts in taxes
have been saved by the lower rates
of interest at which such securities
are acceptable.

Speaking of intangible property
that pays no taxes, the statement
was recently made by a Cottage
Grove farmer, a substantial man who
has a reputation as a successful
farmer, that half the money in the
Cottage Grove banks is money owned
by farmers. We have no information
as to the truth of this statement
but we would be willing to venture
the guess that three-fourths of the
money in the Cottage Grove banks,
and all other banks of the state, is
owned by those bearing their share
of the burden of taxation.

Ratio of Income and Taxes.
Reliable data prepared by the Ore-
gon Voter show that the non-farming
class of the state pays 10.7 per cent
of its income in taxes and the farm-
ing class 9.6 per cent. Not a great
discrepancy.

From the same source we learn
that the non-farming class has 78
per cent of the income of the state
and the farming class 22 per cent.
The farming class would then pay
22 per cent of the income tax. These
figures are based upon the statistics
of the federal government.

Actual income is undoubtedly a
billion dollars. Our taxes are possibly
\$45,000,000. That would give us
45-1000 of our income paid out in
taxes, or 45 in taxes on every \$1000
of income, not including federal in-
come taxes—not so large a propo-
sition as we might easily have believed
from some talk we have heard.

Would Capital Be Driven Away.
It is doubtful whether capital
would be kept out of the state were
the proposed income tax exactly
what an income tax should be,
but it is not. In the last-minute rush
it was jammed through the legisla-
ture with many glaring defects.
There is much question as to what
many provisions of the proposed law
are likely to do. There is much doubt
as to exactly who will have to pay
a tax and as to exactly who and
what will be exempt. Capital will
not come here to be penalized.
Neither will it hasten to come un-
der conditions about which it knows
nothing. Some capital is likely to
wait and see the tax law in opera-
tion. The graduated feature, which
takes a large slice from the success-
ful concern and nothing from the

Why do we shiver?
—because, when the body
chills, the nervous system puts
the muscles in motion. This
"exercise" drives the heart
faster and hastens the flow of
warm blood. A rub with

Puretest
Rubbing Alcohol
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unsuccessful one, is not so fair
to the successful concern as the prop-
erty tax. A flat tax undoubtedly
would be more popular with industry
and that kind of a tax was originally
introduced at the legislature. That
was the kind of tax Governor Pierce
asked for.
That a reasonable income tax
would not keep capital out of the
state is partially proved by the fact
that an income tax on gross earnings
has not kept industry out of Cali-
fornia.

The fear of an income tax keeping
capital out of Oregon has not pre-
vented the raising of \$300,000 in
Portland for the promotion of indus-
trial and other projects for the state.

Conclusion.
Governor Pierce, as well as others,
in his talks upon the proposed in-
come tax has said that the proposed
law is far from a perfect one, that
it will have to be immediately
amended. The most forceful argu-
ment used for its adoption is that it
is a step in the right direction, but
it seems more like a wrong step, even
though in the right direction.

It was admitted upon the floor
of the legislature that if an offset
were allowed for property taxes paid
the proposed tax would not raise enough
to be worth while. Estimates have
been made that it will not raise over
\$60,000 from new sources, while the
lowest estimate of the cost of admin-
istering the law is about \$150,000.

We repeat that the sensible thing
to do would be to defeat the present
measure and let the legislature, with
all the information now at hand,
frame a new law with the real prop-
erty offset, probably with a flat tax
and with many glaring defects re-
moved.

We must prepare for an income
tax eventually. It will be a popular
form of taxation with the majority
because it levies taxes that can be
paid and will be paid. The income
tax requires a contribution to govern-
ment expenses in proportion to
benefits presumed to be received. It
is coming, but it should be given to
us in a less defective form.

By IRA P. WHITNEY
Former Lane County Agent.
Bellflower, Calif., Sept. 18.—Al-
though I am many miles away I am
still keeping in touch with Lane
county affairs. I have now been
in southern California long enough
to gather reliable data from which
to draw some more or less definite
conclusions. Some of the conclu-
sions will be of interest to my many
Lane county friends.

Southern California is really a
"wonder land." We reached here
April 3 and have had but one
shower sufficient to lay the dust.
That was on the night of April 5.
To us it is truly a land of sunshine
and so far we have enjoyed it im-
mensely. If I am correctly in-
formed we may look for a rainy
season here in winter that will com-
pare in length with the dry season
in Lane county. We haven't ex-
perienced any hot weather. They
say this has been a cool summer,
and I am inclined to believe it, for
I have seen hotter weather in the
Willamette valley than we have
had here.

In looking after the production
activities of a creamery com-
pany my work has taken me into
six counties and I have personally
inspected over 250 dairy farms.
Practically all of the milk produced
within a radius of 100 miles of Los
Angeles becomes a part of the city
milk supply. In fact, this is the
first season for several years that
the supply has exceeded the de-
mand.
The average dairy farm near the
city is, of necessity, small because
of the high priced land. In most
cases there is no pasture. The cows
are kept in a dry lot and fed alfalfa
hay and mixed grains. The manure
is sold to the citrus grove owners
and brings a return of from \$12 to
\$50 a cow per year, depending upon
the location and the way it is
handled. In the more distant dis-
tricts the dairy herds are found
where alfalfa is being grown and
the dairymen plan to grow corn or
sorghum for silage.

Green alfalfa is used as a soil-
ing crop during a portion of the
season at least and the silage sup-
plies the succulent portion of the
ration during the remainder of the
year.

The dairymen are paid a good
price for milk, but feed costs are
high and it takes a real dairyman
to make a success of the business.
Good alfalfa land in the best dairy
districts is worth from \$500 to \$700
per acre. Seven to eight cuttings
of alfalfa are made during the sea-
son and the average is about a ton
of cured hay to the cutting. With
the cost of land and feed increas-
ing from year to year, the poorer
dairymen are gradually crowded out
and those engaged in dairying are
of necessity becoming more effi-
cient. The cow-testing associations
have done more than all else com-
bined to put the industry on a pay-
ing basis.

Thousands of dairy cows are
shipped into southern California
every year. The demand as well as
the price for really good dairy cows
is increasing, while it is getting to
be risky business to ship in inferior
cows, for they may return the dealer
a loss instead of a profit, with the
dairymen educated as to the real
value of a cow.

Berries and small fruits are grown
to some extent in this section, but
they don't compare with the Lane
county product. Perhaps more than
anything else we have missed the
berries and small fruits that we
always had in such abundance in
Lane county. The citrus fruits take
first place in this section, with wal-
nuts, apricots, peaches and pears in
abundance in sections favorable to
their growth.

After all, there isn't much dif-
ference in the crops grown in Lane
county and southern California, cit-
rus fruits excepted. I am inclined
to believe that the Lane county

farmer is just as well off as the
farmer in this section, and about all
Lane county needs is more con-
structive boosting. That is what
has put southern California on the
map, and it will do the same for
Lane county.

One thing southern Californians
don't do is to advertise their dis-
advantages. I was amused when I
read a much more complete account
of the recent earthquake in Oregon
papers than was published in any
of the southern California papers.
By the way, that was some earth-
quake, too! Mrs. Whitney and I
were both awake and had the plea-
sure (!) of getting the full benefit
of the first shock we had ever ex-
perienced. I can't find words to
describe adequately what occurred.

At first we thought a very heavy
truck was passing down the street;
the roaring preceding the quake
sounded to us more like that than
anything else. The roaring became
more intense and when the house
began to move I thought I was in
a real wind and rain storm, such as
hits the Oregon coast occasionally.
The dishes rattled in the cupboard
and a pan of water in the kitchen
splashed about. The rocking motion
didn't last long, but seemed long
enough to us. Suffice to say we
didn't go to sleep again at once,
for we thought there might still be
another quake.

To say the least, it was a new ex-
perience to us and it should at least
bring a person to realize his frailty
and to a fuller realization that the
Creator is all powerful and that He
indeed "holdeth the world in his
hand." Like a stern parent chasten-
eth his child, the Almighty chasten-
eth whom He will, and from the
many things published about south-
ern California everyone will agree
that they only get what's coming to
them when they get a good shaking
up.

WEEKLY LETTER FROM
STATE MARKET AGENT

Washington has put its coopera-
tive hay association over and has
75 per cent of the alfalfa hay sig-
ned up to be handled through
pool selling. The organization will
be financed through the intermedi-
ate credit bank. The same move-
ment is now under way in Oregon
and there is little doubt, say the
promoters, that it will go over
quickly, when there will be coopera-
tion of the two state associations
and 75 per cent of the hay grown
in the northwest will be committed
to a definite selling plan. When
Oregon's 75 per cent is signed up,
joint price fixing and selling will
be worked out. This is a demon-
stration of farmers operating their own
business rather than letting the
brokers run it for them. It can be
applied to almost any product grown
in sufficient quantities to warrant
an organization.

A few years ago the poultrymen
of Oregon shipped their eggs to
the commission houses and packing
concerns and asked, "How much
will you give?" Today the poultry-
men have a strong cooperative asso-
ciation which fixes the price on the
eggs and the dealers have to meet
it. Further, the dealers consider the
price of the cooperative association
in quoting prices to those who are
not members of the organization.
The association fixes the egg prices
of Oregon.

Industrial prices are abnormally
high and agricultural prices abnor-
mally low. This puts the farmer in
a tight hole and it would seem that
through group action lies his only
hope in adjusting these conditions.
The cotton growers, tobacco raisers
and fruit growers of the south have
pulled their industries up from loss
to profit by united action. In this
era of combinations and price fixing
the industry that throws its prod-
ucts on the market and takes the
buyers' price stands a slim chance
to succeed.

The Agricultural News, Washing-
ton's state grange publication,
prints a story that should bear itself
into the mind of every farmer who
reads it. A wheat-raising commu-
nity in Canada was paying 16 cents
for binder twine, when the farmers
formed a cooperative company and
built a twine factory and sold the
same twine at 8 1/2 cents, the actual
cost being 8 cents. The big ma-
chinery corporation, which had for
years sold the farmers twine, at
once cut their price from 16 cents
to 8 cents, one-half cent lower than
the farmers' cooperative price, and
this price prevailed until the farm-
ers' factory was struck by light-
ning and burned, then the corpora-
tion put its price back to 16 cents.
Fully insured, the farmers rebuilt
their plant and again put their
twine on the market at 8 1/2 cents,
when the private corporation once
more reduced its price from 16 to 8
cents, hoping to induce the farmers
to desert their own organization by

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your pocket for an
ever-ready treat.

A delicious con-
fection and an aid to
the teeth, appetite,
digestion.

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Purity Package



The sting was on the leg, which
became very painful and swollen.
An hour later the symptoms of in-
fluenza succumbed rapidly, and
within three hours the patient felt
entirely well and surrounded a big
cinner. Dr. Morris recalls that bee
stings have sometimes relieved rheu-
matism, and suggests that the yel-
low jacket is worthy of considera-
tion. It might be well to found a
new school of healing, with sting-
ing insects as the curative agents.

OREGON APPLE CROP IS
ESTIMATED AT 6700 CARS
Marshfield, Ore., Oct. 29.—Ore-
gon's apple crop for this year is
estimated at 6700 cars by F. L.
Kent, statistician for the depart-
ment of agriculture. Estimated
yields from producing sections range
from 3540 cars in Hood River and
Wasco counties to 250 cars in the
Willamette valley. Rogue and Um-
pqua valleys are credited with a to-
tal of 1250 cars and Umatilla county
with 1000 cars. Union, Baker and
Malheur counties will jointly pro-
duce 660 cars, according to the esti-
mate.

The pear crop is set at 2097 cars
and apportioned as follows: Rogue
and Umpqua valleys, 1750 cars;
Hood River and Wasco counties, 275
cars; Willamette valley, 50 cars,
and Union, Baker and Malheur
counties 21 cars jointly.
Reports received from the vari-
ous districts by the Oregon Growers'
cooperative association agree that
growing conditions have been ex-
ceptionally favorable and that the
quality of the fruit will be high and
of large size generally.

Kindness to Animals.
"Remove the sting of a wasp or
bee with a watch key, pressing the
place with it; then rub the sting
with a slice of raw onion, moist
tobacco or a damp blue bag."—Dail-
ly Mirror. "Press gently, dry, dust
with boracic powder and return it
to the bee or wasp."—Punch.

Wasp Sting Cures.
Those who have had the personal
experience with a yellow jacket
probably considered the insect but a
peculiarly vicious variety of wasp.
There is a use for everything, how-
ever, and Dr. Robert T. Morris, a
New York physician, has discovered
that the sting of the violent tem-
pered yellow jacket is a cure for
influenza and la grippe. At least
he has discovered a case in which
the sting of the insect affected all
most immediate cure in an acute
attack of influenza. His patient,
says the doctor, was a man 54 years
of age. On the third day of his
illness he met up with a yellow
jacket, which expressed its inborn
rough in the characteristic manner.

Since its inception, the Pacific In-
ternational Livestock exposition has
developed one of the largest and
one of the very best dairy cattle
shows in the world. We have the
fine dairy cattle here, for one rea-
son. This is a Jersey state and the
world can't beat us on production.
The last importation from the Island
of Jersey brought some remarkably
fine types here and these will be
shown. Holsteins from the north-
west have wonderful type and pro-
duction and it is expected that
there will be 350 of them here—the
pick of the best. The Guernseys are
going great guns and will be on
hand in larger numbers than ever.
The Ayrshire breeders expect to
increase their numbers, as do the
Brown Swisses. There has never been
a dairy cattle show equal to it. In
the dual purpose breeds the milking
Shorthorns are coming from as far
as Massachusetts. The dairy prod-
ucts show is another feature of vital
importance to the exposition and to
the country as well.

Entries at the Pacific Interna-
tional Livestock exposition last year
numbered 3816. Every year has seen
the number increase. This year the
officials expect the figures to run
over 4000.

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Ladies' patent pumps.....\$4.50
Ladies' kid pumps.....\$3.95 to \$4.50
Ladies' satin pumps.....\$4.85
Ladies' oxfords.....\$3.65 to \$5.95
Misses' shoes, patent suede top
priced at.....\$3.50 to \$3.95
Misses' oxfords.....\$2.75 to \$3.25
Children's scufflers.....\$1.45 to \$3.10
Men's dress shoes.....\$2.95 to \$7.50
Men's heavy work shoes.....\$2.95 to \$5.25
Men's pacs.....\$7.65, \$8.75, \$10.50
Loggers.....\$10.50 to \$16.00
Boys' high tops.....\$3.98
Boys' heavy shoes.....\$2.45 to \$3.95
Boys' dress shoes.....\$1.95 to \$4.50
Men's overalls.....\$1.45

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