

Cottage Grove Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper With Plenty of Backbone

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THINGS VOTERS SHOULD KNOW BEFORE THEY VOTE.

Continued from last week.)

The Income Tax.

The Sentinel believes in the principle of the income tax and did not oppose it when it was up under the referendum, but it has become convinced, from the evidence presented, that Oregon should do away with it. It may be true that we are prosperous—more prosperous than ever before, but such is not the case in Cottage Grove. It would be wrong, however, to put the blame altogether on the income tax. We are a lumbering center, and our prosperity goes up and down with lumber. Regardless of the income tax The Sentinel believes that by this time next year we will be more prosperous than ever before, because the prospect is that the lumber business will be in better condition than ever before.

It is possible that the income tax will not greatly affect the lumbering business, thanks to the fact that trees can't be moved out of the state; but industries allied with the lumbering industry, or using its products, are likely to be slower to come.

In The Sentinel's explanation of what the income tax would be likely to do—published during the campaign—The Sentinel said the tax would not do all the dire things that its opponents said it would do—nor accomplish half the things its proponents claimed it would accomplish. Events which have followed its enactment have proved the soundness of those contentions. Building did not stop, and there was no great migration—the state did not go to the demoralized howl—neither is our condition such that the proponents of the tax can claim that it has brought us any prosperity that we should not otherwise have had. The great property tax reduction that was to follow operation of the income tax has not materialized.

The Sentinel is satisfied that there can be no great property tax reduction through the income tax, unless the tax is made stiff enough to do material injury to business and industry.

The Sentinel is satisfied that the income tax is discouraging investment in the state. Regardless of how great our prosperity may be, we are yet lagging behind our neighbor states. The only way we can overtake them is to make conditions for investment as agreeable here as elsewhere.

The income tax seems to The Sentinel to be right in theory but destructive in practice when imposed by one state while its neighbors do not have it.

For United States Senator. Senator McNary has been peculiarly the friend of the agricultural class and has earned the support of every voter in an agricultural section who believes in showing appreciation of faithful service. He has been active in the halls of congress and the record of his accomplishments for the state and

nation is too lengthy to be repeated here. He stands head and shoulders above his democratic opponent, Milt Miller, who is without the support of a large number of members of his own party who do not feel that he measures up to the job. Senator McNary is on the job and knows the job. Keeping tried men on the job is the only hope Oregon has of getting that to which it is entitled from congress. Senator McNary has earned another term and it is to Oregon's advantage to return him.

For Sheriff.

Sheriff Taylor has served six months following his appointment to succeed Fred Stickels. During that time he has made a record for performance of duty and for inspiring respect for law that has not been surpassed by anyone who has filled that office. The only reason there can be for displacing him is a political one. He is a Spanish war veteran, has made his home in Lane county for many years and is in every way entitled to the support of every voter who believes that an officer who has made good should be retained in office. He is the republican nominee.

No voter in an industrial or lumbering center should fail to swat the proposal to wreck the workmen's compensation law. The compensation law as it is has saved both the employee and employer in the lumber industry. The amendments which the Portland radicals propose would again make the employee and employer victims of the vultures who grew fat upon the misfortunes of employee and employer before the days of the compensation law.

La Follette may have more strength than many imagine, for the reason that many who are for him may be ashamed to be seen in some of the company which the radical senator from Wisconsin and his mud-slinging radical companion are keeping in their wild scramble to land the jobs they seek.

FOOTPRINTS OF PIONEER DAYS

(Continued from first page.)

Pioneer workers began to plan for the erection of a hall. Rev. C. H. Wallace having moved into the neighborhood and taking an active part in church and temperance work, united with Samuel Dillard and they secured from Harvey Hazelton to the Cumberland Presbyterian church a deed to a plot of land in Cottage Grove upon which a hall was built. The second story was used as a Good Templars hall and the ground floor as a place to worship, the Cumberland Presbyterian church meeting once and sometimes twice a month and the Christian church and Methodist church once a month until 1892, when the congregation sold out all their interest to the Methodist church and moved into their new church building. The Methodist church owns and occupies the old building, which at this time is becoming one of the oldest landmarks of our city; in fact, it is the oldest public building in the town that is still used for the purpose for which it was built.

The Catholic Church.

Services were first held at Cottage Grove at a private house in 1888 and were continued until 1895. Owing to the growing congregation it became necessary to build a church. The grounds were very generously donated, by a non-Catholic. The funds for building purposes were donated by the citizens of Cottage Grove and vicinity. The church was dedicated and dedicated the church of the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 5, 1897, by the late Archbishop Gross, assisted by Rev. W. Daley, who was pastor at that time. The main body of the church is octagonal shape, with seating capacity of between two and three hundred and has beautiful stained glass windows donated by members of the church. The cost of the church was about \$1500. The membership is small, numbering 35 or 40 persons.

Church News

Presbyterian Church—E. V. Osterander, acting pastor during the absence of A. Ralph Spearov. Sunday school at 10, forenoon service at 11, evening service at 7:30. Midweek services Thursday evenings at 7:30.

Baptist Church—Tenth and Adams, E. R. Clevenger, minister. This church stands for the full gospel message. A welcome is given to all who come. Bible school at 10, preaching at 11 and 7:30. Young people's meeting at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings at 7:30. After the prayer meeting the pastor conducts a class in bible study.

Christian Church, the "home-like" church—A. J. Adams, minister. Sunday school at 9:45, sermon and communion at 11, Christian endeavor at 6:30, evening service at 7:30.

Methodist Church—Rev. J. H. Ebert, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:45, morning worship at 11, Epworth league at 7, evening service at 7:30. Everybody is welcome to attend all of these services.

Free Methodist church—Corner of Monroe avenue and south Fifth street—D. S. Forrester, pastor. Sunday school at 10, forenoon services at 11, evening service at 7:30. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Thursday evenings.

Sunday School services in the Latham school house every Sunday at 2:45. Mrs. Hugh Truett, superintendent; Mrs. Winnie Hagerty, assistant superintendent. Preaching services at 11 o'clock this Sunday forenoon, a student of the Eugene Bible university having charge. Special musical numbers will be given by another student.



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

WISCONSIN LABOR WORKS LONG HOURS

LaFollette Has Not Helped Working Man in State He Controls.

Portland, Or.—(Special).—Labor that is following LaFollette had better look to performance of the LaFollette program elsewhere rather than rely upon the promises of what the plan offers labor, according to a statement issued by Chairman I. L. Patterson of the Republican State Central committee here. He said a study of the way the LaFollette program has worked out in Wisconsin will prove a bitter disappointment to labor.

One would suppose, he said, that in Wisconsin, where LaFollette and his policies have been enthroned without interruption for a quarter of a century, the status of the laboring man would be ideal. If not entirely perfect, it would be assumed conditions there would certainly be far better than in any other state of the union.

As a matter of fact, the contrary is the truth. An examination of official wage statistics shows that wages in Wisconsin fall far below the average wage level of the country as a whole.

The manufacturing section United States census of 1919 shows that the average monthly wage in the manufacturing industries of the country was \$98.50. The same report shows the average wage in Wisconsin was only \$91.69. When ranked with other states, Wisconsin stands 29th in its average wages.

Later studies of wage scales show that the situation still obtains. The average weekly wage paid in Wisconsin in all industries in June, 1924, as stated in the report of the Wisconsin Industrial commission, was \$28.93. Strange to say, while wages elsewhere have risen, they have declined in Wisconsin in the past four years, the average wage in July, 1920, being \$27.73, in comparison with the above figure for this year. Yet the LaFollette group has been in undisputed control in Wisconsin during these four years.

Hours of labor in Wisconsin are long. In the country as a whole, 45.6 per cent of wage-earners in the manufacturing industries work 48 hours or less a week, according to the U. S. census of 1919. In Wisconsin, however, only 31.3 per cent of the workers in the manufacturing industries enjoy a 48-hour week, or an eight-hour day. Among the states, Wisconsin takes the humble rank of 39th in the percentage of its industrial workers who enjoy a 48-hour week or one of less hours.

Obviously, then, the political economy of the LaFollette regime in Wisconsin has not made the lot of the wage-earner any happier than in the rest of the nation. Indeed, it is less advantageous than that of the worker in most of the states, viewed from the double standard of hours and wages.

If LaFollette, with a free hand for his policies for 25 years in his own state, has been unable to help the working man there even so much as to place him as well off as the average working man throughout the country, how idle it is for the working man in Oregon to expect any benefit for himself by voting for LaFollette.

Public Debt Reduced.

The public debt has been cut down more than \$3,000,000,000 since 1921. This means an annual saving of more than \$135,000,000 in interest alone. Taxation has been reduced by the closing Republican administration \$1,150,000,000 annually, or more than 50 per cent in three years. During the present fiscal year, tax receipts will show a saving to the people of approximately \$6,000,000 a day, compared with 1921.

Foreign Policy Sound.

The republican platform on foreign relations outlines a policy which, carried out with the common sense, clear vision, and courage of Calvin Coolidge, offers the American people a constructive course of honor, safety and progress, for its own and the world's good. It offers the only policy which, at the present time, means the possibility of accomplishment.—Dawes.

FARM LOAN ISSUE HELD MERE "BUNK"

Democratic Paper Scoffs at Cock-and-Bull Story of State Officials.

Portland, Or.—(Special).—The bogus campaign issue raised by Governor Pierce and his appointee, Jeff Myers, that of bad loans to farmers, is flouted openly by the Capital-Journal of Salem, as staunch a democratic paper as there is in the state. It decries it openly as campaign bunk, useful only for political purposes in the hope of electing Myers state treasurer.

The Capital-Journal calls attention to the cock-and-bull scandal in the state highway department at the time of the election two years ago, which was put forward merely for campaign purposes to aid only in Pierce's election. Of course it was all forgotten as soon as the votes were cast.

The Capital-Journal, too, points out that any time for the past 14 years books of the state land board have been open to inspection and any delinquencies could have been unearthed long ago if there were any merit in the hue and cry that has been raised.

Many loans are classed as bad by the Pierce adherents that show interest delinquent from six months to two years. By applying the same rule of delinquency, delayed payment on six months' interest, the records show that during 1923, when Governor Pierce was chairman of the school land board, 70 loans he approved are now bad loans. This seems to show that the governor has not made any notable improvement in the handling of state funds, although he and Jeff Myers have very little to say about the current loans. They point merely to the trumped-up delinquencies of their predecessors in office and do not, in any case, blame themselves.

The pitiful part of the newest Pierce "scandal" is that he is seeking to make political capital at the expense of the good name of Oregon farmers. Of 602 loans he has classed as bad, by figuring interest delinquent after six months, interest was paid on all last year and on all but a small percentage of them in the fall of 1923. Therefore, when the audit was made, as of June 30, out of the whole 602 notes, there were more than 520 on which a year's interest was not yet due, but on which, without doubt, the interest will be paid this fall after the crops are sold.

The audit shows that 181 notes and mortgages have been sent out for foreclosure and of this number, interest was paid in full in 1922 on 65, in 1923 on 45 more and in 1924 on six. There was, therefore from six months' to one and one-half year's interest due on more than 100 of these 181 notes now under foreclosure.

The last legislature, recognizing the plight of the farmer, amended the school law to the effect that the time for payment of such interest on loans as was then due might be extended to two years.

Despite this, and the well known fact that the governor is a warm friend of the farmer, the land board, which he heads, is foreclosing mortgages on many lands they are not required or expected by law to foreclose and the only explanation must be that the action taken is for political purposes alone.

Estimate of losses as made by Pierce and Myers has been grossly exaggerated, as is shown by the record and this too, is purely for political effect. Farmers of the state who have been out-lucked by poor prices will no doubt be willing to call it dirty politics.

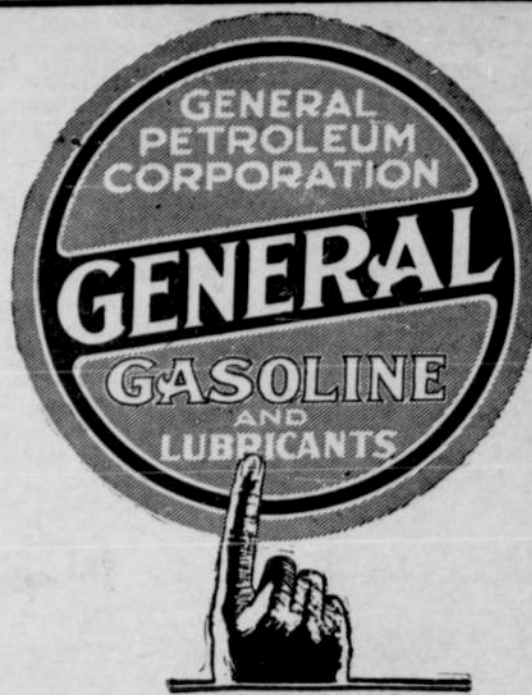
For instance on 80 notes that have been foreclosed, assessed values of the properties represented are from 40 to 50 per cent in excess of the amount the state has loaned on them. In Malheur county, for instance, where it is said the worst risks are, property represented by 11 notes, on which the state has invested \$21,172, is assessed at \$51,070 and appraised at \$77,000.

The state has already sold 15 farms on which it had foreclosed and received an average of 40 per cent cash payment, and yet none of these farms has been sold at a loss.

These facts show that talk of immense losses is all bunk, put out by the Pierce administration clique for political purposes only and calculated to hoist Jeff Myers into office, so that he may continue to threaten hard-pressed farmers who have not made interest payments on state loans within six months.

Coolidge for Reclamation Work. Although he has lived all his life in a country where reclamation is somewhat meaningless, President Coolidge is responsive to the needs of the west, as shown in his letter to the convention of the American Mining Congress at Sacramento recently. He said water power and irrigation go hand in hand and continued, "It is my purpose to unremittingly stimulate and encourage the development of these great projects by every authority of the federal government."

Real Economies Made. The number of federal employees has been reduced more than 100,000 in the past three years. Government financing has been put on a sound business basis, with expenses cut to a minimum and deficits turned into surpluses. It is these sensible economies that have brought about reductions in federal taxes.



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