

Cottage Grove Sentinel

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PETITION SHOVING.

There has been considerable comment this year on so-called petition shoving, the method by which legislative laws are nullified until the people can act upon them in a general election, which means that they do not become effective for at least two years, and not then unless acted upon favorably by the people.

The initiative and referendum were enacted in Oregon and in other states in response to a demand for relief from legislatures that listened not to the voice of the people. They were to give the people power to initiate laws which legislatures refused to enact, and to defeat bad laws enacted by legislatures.

The theory was perfect, but in practice neither one has been used to any extent for the purposes for which it was intended.

The principal reason that they have not been used is that there has been no great need for their use. Legislatures have been so sensible in the enactment of laws as the people could hope to be, and there has been no need for revolt.

Legislatures have passed laws that to this writer seemed unwise, and they have neglected to pass laws that this writer believes they should have passed, but if the making of laws had, during the same period, been entirely in the hands of the people there is little doubt that more foolish laws would have been enacted than have been enacted by legislatures, and that more commendable laws would have failed of passage. In the ordinary course of events it could not have been otherwise, for the people would have given less attention to lawmaking than legislatures do. The great body of the people can not get together as legislative committees can to thresh out the good and bad features of proposed laws. Those with the required information as to needs of proposed laws, or the damage they would do, can not go to the great mass of the people.

Equally as important a reason why the initiative and referendum have seldom been used by the people is that the great mass of the people do not take enough interest in the enactment of laws under which they must live to give the time and money that are required for the use of the initiative and referendum.

But if the people will not use the initiative and referendum, there are others who will.

Small groups, representing some special interest, are able to gather the funds required to initiate a measure or to referend a legislative act.

So little interest do the great mass of the people take in their laws that it would be impossible to either initiate or referend a measure by announcing that petitions were at certain convenient places where they might be signed.

From this fact developed the petition-shower. Without any interest in the measure being initiated, or in the legislative act being referred, he goes out onto the highways and gathers names at so much per name.

And thus has another noble experiment in democracy, in self-government, become the plying of the few.

In the case of the referendum, a small minority of the voters of the state paid for the actions of the representatives of all the people.

This writer would not do away with the initiative and referendum, but he would so amend the laws governing them that they could not so easily be made the instruments of an organized few, such an organized few for example as those who probably have done grave injury to the dairy industry by referring the tax on butter substitutes.

LITERALLY KICKED.

An editorial writer in The Oregonian complains because some upstate papers said that Sam Kaser was "literally kicked out of office."

Whether Sam was literally kicked or not, the incident happened so many months ago that no live upstate paper should fool The Oregonian into believing it happened recently.

The Oregonian editorial writer opines that "literally" means "kicked according to the letter."

Well, what if it does? Maybe Julius merely wrote Sam a note telling him to vamoose.

The Oregonian editorial writer further opines that "literally" means "not figuratively." Well, Sam hasn't much of a figure anyway, at least not one generously inviting the kind of kick the upstate paper says he got.

Regardless of how Sam may have been kicked, the treatment seems to have been effective and he is literally off the job.

In a recent issue The Oregonian said: "A Yakima couple have given the name 'Enough' to the twentieth child. But someone had better tie a string around the stork's finger so he won't forget."

We're not up on biology, despite pleasant relations we have had with the stork, but we presume The Oregonian did not intend its remark about the stork's finger to be taken literally. If the remark is to be construed literally, we wonder whether The Oregonian's experience has been exclusively with one-fingered storks.

The Oregonian should have done was to advise the old bird to visit around more.

After all is said and done, regardless of how Sam may have been kicked, or where, and regardless of whether he was kicked at all, The Oregonian is literally correct and should be commended for its effort to get upstate papers, metropolitan papers, magazines and others to take their English more seriously. One reason they don't is because so few of their readers seem to know whether the English used is correct.

The Oregonian is meticulous in its choice of words, but this writer ventures to say that it almost never receives a compliment for its efforts to be correct.

At any rate it was not The Sentinel that explained how Sam was kicked, and it was a daily paper in one of the state's largest cities that spoke in its headlines of sheep being massacred by dogs.

DESTROYING PAYROLLS.

It is difficult to understand the mental attitude of one who believes that the distressed condition of the workman will be in some way helped by the destruction of an industry. No owner of an industry in Oregon is responsible for the lack of employment by such industries. Owners of such industries lose heavily when such industries are not active. Overhead goes on when an industry is closed down.

There are few employers who do not have a fellow feeling for their employees, but even if they did not have such a feeling, keeping a plant closed down is too expensive for any but the longest pocketbooks, and employers have taken heavy losses in recent years to keep men employed when the loss would be greater than it would be if the plant were closed down.

Destroying an industry destroys a payroll, or a prospective payroll, and may entail such a loss to the employer that he is not able to re-establish the industry. How can any unemployed workman, or one employed at wages that seem small in comparison with his needs, hope to benefit by destroying one of the sources of employment?

Cottage Grove industries have paid good wages when it has been possible to do so, and will do so again when industry revives, but a destroyed industry is a payroll lost.

PROPERTY PAYS DOUBLE TAXES.

(Oregon Voter.)

In considering the marketing of Cottage Grove municipal bonds the Sentinel has made an interesting and intensely practical discovery.

"This newspaper has always believed in an intangibles tax," it states, "but the tax is a good illustration of the fact that it is impossible to completely transfer taxes from property. When Cottage Grove, for example, has a bond issue for sale, the purchasers will take into consideration the intangibles tax that will have to be paid from the income of the bonds, and the result will be a lower price for the bonds. Cottage Grove real property will eventually pay the amount deducted on account of the intangibles tax."

And that's only half of it. Real property pays the intangibles tax twice—once in the less price received for the bonds, and again year by year in the higher interest rate paid on the less price received.

The city really pays the capitalized intangibles tax all at once, and then pays interest on the capitalization.

What is true of a municipal borrower also is true of a private borrower. A farmer, for instance, asks his neighbor to renew his mortgage. The neighbor fears he may become hard pressed himself, so he inquires of a banker to whom he may have to sell the mortgage. The banker makes inquiry as to the capacity of the farmer to pay a rate of interest high enough to absorb the intangibles tax, and advises the neighbor that he cannot pay the rate of the mortgage.

The effect is, that the farmer must pay a higher rate of interest on the mortgage and also must pay a fee for its renewal, that fee being about equal to the reduction in the selling value of the mortgage. Thus, the farmer pays the intangibles tax twice, once when he renews his

mortgage (capitalizing the tax) and again year by year as he pays the higher rate of interest on the loan.

It will take a number of years for land owners as well as other borrowers to really uncover what they did to themselves when they insisted on a high rate intangibles tax. When they do uncover what they did to themselves, they will be a sore lot of people. In trying to shift taxes from themselves onto somebody else, they shifted twice as much back onto themselves, in the way of loan premiums and interest. It will be ten years before they find it out, and meantime they will cheer the politicians and newspapers who inflicted this evil on them.

If money which has been spent by congress and by the agencies which it has created for the purpose of stabilizing wheat prices had been expended in the outright purchase of the wheat, and the wheat thus purchased had been shipped to the hungry, or dumped into the ocean, the price would stabilize itself, but we have spent the money and we still have the surplus to hold down the price until producers themselves solve the problem by growing less wheat.

Executives of the dress industry have announced that they will endeavor to maintain wage levels. Dresses coming down will help to keep wages up, for it takes more time to make a long dress, it takes more cloth to make a long dress, and use of more cloth means more employment. The women could have solved the unemployment situation long ago by going back to the feminine attire of 40 years ago.

Doctors of the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at Washington declare that the average woman gives off 10 per cent less heat than the average man. Evidently these doctors have not heard what the average wife says on a cold night when her marital footwarmer is two hours late.

Economies in governmental affairs should come during good times. When they come during depression and result in our having less money with which to pay reduced taxes, provided there is such a thing as reduced taxes.

Candy manufacturers say it would take 100 children 34 years to consume one day's production of lollipops in the United States alone. We can furnish the kids for the job on a few moments' notice whenever the experiment is to be tried.

A scientist has invented an instrument so delicate that it will measure accurately the bend in the top of a table when a quarter is laid upon it—The Oregonian.

In our case the instrument would record a slight bulge.

Millions need bread while we have more bread than we know what to do with; millions need more clothing, while the markets are glutted with clothing that will be out of date if someone doesn't wear it out.

DELIGHT VALLEY.

(Special to the Sentinel.)

June 16.—At the annual school meeting held Monday evening, L. M. Hankins was elected director to serve three years and Mrs. Dora Leaming was reelected clerk for one year. The budget was accepted.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Witcher and sons Ralph and Gene were Eugene visitors Sunday.

The R. C. Barfield family attended the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company's picnic Sunday at the Lane-Benton auto park.

Phyllis Johnson and Maxine Belts spent Friday in Eugene.

Mrs. Oscar Jackson was a Eugene visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bement left Tuesday for Norwood, Colo. They expect to return later to make their home here.

J. A. Joll invited the people of this neighborhood to a picnic Sunday in his grove, but the weatherman interfered so picnic dinners were held at several homes. The George Hohmann and Oscar Jackson families picnicked at the J. A. Joll home, the Hugh Nixon, E. J. Kent and Paul Morgan families at the Lee Nixon home and the Lawrence Brown family at the W. A. Witcher home.

Miss Clita Walden of Eugene and Doris Byers of Medford visited at the M. A. Horn home Thursday and Friday.

Elita and Ruth Hohmann spent Tuesday in Eugene, where Miss Elita had her tonsils removed.

The Social Neighbors' club met Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Lawrence Brown.

The Ray Myers and James Bement families spent several days last week at Newport.

Miss Dorothy Hohmann of Eugene is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hohmann.

DIVIDE.

(Special to the Sentinel.)

June 16.—Mrs. F. M. Chapman, who had been in a Eugene hospital for several weeks following a major operation, spent last week in Cottage Grove at the home of a son, Sherman. She was able to be brought home Sunday.

The Claire Chapman family have moved to Shady Brook camp for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sellers of Eugene spent the week end at the Glen Sellers home.

The meeting of the Social Neighbors' club, scheduled for June 18 at the home of Mrs. Norman Suiter, has been postponed to June 25, due to the illness of Mrs. Suiter's brother.

The M. J. Perini family visited Sunday at the home of Mrs. Perini's parents in Drain and spent the afternoon at the home of an aunt, Mrs. Alvin Low.

Miss Maxine Rohde spent Wednesday night in Drain at the home of an aunt, Mrs. Bert DuLoney. The young folks enjoyed a marsh-mallow roast.

Mrs. Kathleen Knight of Eugene spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McReynolds.

Mrs. Norman Suiter's brother, Tom Allison, who is in a Eugene hospital with an infected hand, is slowly recovering.

John Tomole made a trip to Eugene Monday to have a leg treated.

Alfred Tomole and family visited relatives on Knox hill Monday.

Highest Law

The highest law is often the greatest rogues.—Terence.

Church News

Presbyterian Church, D. P. Cameron, pastor.—At the 11 o'clock church service the pastor will preach on "The Healing Power of Shadows." An illustrated lecture will be given at the 8 o'clock service. Sunday school will meet at 10 o'clock and Christian Endeavor at 7.

Church of Christ, Sixth street and Gibbs avenue, where more men than women attend evening service.—Bible school, 9:45; Clem Saff, superintendent; the men of this school meet each Sunday at this hour in the Arcade with the community men's bible class; communion of the Lord's supper, 11, followed by sermon on "Attaining Unto the Resurrection." C. E. groups, 7, special 15-minute lesson by Miss Uldine Gartin on "The Life of Christ," evening worship, 8, sermon subject, "Days," choir practice, Tuesday evening; board of Christian education, 7:30 Thursday. I. G. Shaw, minister.

The Highway Baptist Church, Henry W. Davis, pastor.—Bible school will meet at 9:45 and public worship will be held at 11 and 8 o'clock. At the 11 o'clock service the pastor's sermon subject will be "The Christian Science of Right Living." At the evening service his subject will be "The Still Small Voice." B. Y. P. U. will meet at 7.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Ira R. Aldrich, pastor.—At the 11 o'clock Sunday service Rev. J. Sams will preach. Colored slides on "The Land of the Incas" will be shown at the 8 o'clock service. Church school will meet at 9:45 and Epworth League at 7.

Church of the Nazarene, Eleventh street and Adams avenue, T. J. Orr, pastor.—Sunday school, 10; morning preaching service, 11; young people's meeting, 6:30; evening preaching service, 8:00; mid-week prayer service, 8:00 Wednesday night.

Church of Christ—(London, 12 miles south of this city).—Sunday services; Bible study 10 a. m., worship 11 a. m., scripture study 7:30 p. m.

Lutheran Mission—Adventist church, west Main street; Martin P. Simon, pastor. Divine service at 2:30 each Sunday. All Lutherans, irrespective of nationality, are cordially invited as well as those who are without a church home.

Pentecostal Church, 1035 east Main street, F. W. Spradley, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45; worship, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Bible study, 7:30 p. m.; prayer and worship, Friday.

At the intersection of west Main and M streets is a small white church, Seventh Day Adventist. Each Saturday at 9:30 a. m. there is a service of the Sabbath school lesson. At 11 o'clock the pastor, Elder Paul Iversen, delivers a sermon, the proof of his statements being named by chapter and verse from the bible. A warm welcome is extended to all either on Sabbath or at the Wednesday evening hour of 7:30.

Free Methodist Church, corner of Monroe and Fifth streets, Rev. Fernon, pastor.—Sunday school, 10; preaching service, 11; Y. P. S. 7; evangelistic service, 8; mid-week prayer meeting, 8 Thursday.

Desks, Office Chairs, The Sentinel.

Commissioners' Court.

(Continued from page 3.)

19; Clyde Davis, \$3.98; Guy H. Jackson, \$3.50.

DIST. NO. 24: W. I. Seales, \$3.99; M. Simonsen, \$6.19.

DIST. NO. 25: Equipment, \$6.16; Elliott Mercantile Co., \$3.95; William Clark, \$6.25; C. C. Sturdevant, \$1.30; R. A. Babb Hardware Co., \$12.92; Fred Smigley, \$14.45; Jay Oldham, \$33.97; Cleo Smigley, \$2.19; Ed Stephens, \$9.99; Oscar Swafford, \$1.59; Eugene Sand & Gravel Co., \$32.25; F. Bench, \$14.35.

DIST. NO. 26: G. H. Waggoner, \$31.50; Associated Oil Co., \$11.88; Surveyor, \$17.50; Equipment, \$8.00; Soule Doty, \$11.87; E. L. Mathews, \$19.94; Joe Hollis, \$3.19; Seth Hollis, \$3.19; Eugene Concrete Pipe Co., \$30.00.

DIST. NO. 27: Bill Rose, \$19.14; Henry Rose, \$19.14; A. E. Ellingsen, \$10.97; Jacob Ellingsen, \$1.59; Martin Hill, \$25.52; Oliver Hill, \$12.76; John Hill, \$9.57.

DIST. NO. 28: Morris & Morris, \$10.06; Equipment, \$12.94.

DIST. NO. 29: J. E. Thompson, \$11.96; Cecil Thompson, \$3.19; Mark Lansbery, \$3.19; Geo. Halladey, \$6.19; Jack Baker, \$6.98; W. E. McGuire, \$8.72; Bert Stonefield, \$10.47.

DIST. NO. 30: R. A. Babb Hdw. Co., \$72.91; Ray Thomas, \$35.00; J. Porter, \$57.42; R. J. Markson, \$57.42; J. D. Nichols, \$55.52; Geo. Linda, \$57.42; Chas. Nichols, \$54.23; Chas. E. Fowler, \$54.23; J. H. Fowler, \$79.81; J. D. Costella, \$23.92; Ellis Richardson, \$44.65; Irving Higgins, \$46.25; W. S. Sutherland, \$44.66; Henry Rust, \$44.66; O. W. Hill, \$44.66; Melvin Inman, \$46.25; O. F. Monroe, \$46.25; Giles Fawcett, \$99.85; Combs Bolden, \$35.09; S. O. Martin, \$4.78; W. E. Dutcher, \$22.33; H. M. Barnum, \$41.47.

DIST. NO. 31: Austin Western Road Machinery Co., \$27.45; Shell Oil Co., \$28.23; Equipment, \$6.55; Mapleton Garage, \$23.95; Scott Count, \$19.00; John M. Beck, \$55.98; Ed Davis, \$60.61; Frank Spencer, \$57.85; John Ruth, \$6.38; Ralph Ruth, \$6.38; Geo. Colter, \$19.14; Lynn Wheeler, \$41.47; Ned Holman, \$12.76; Ernie Reed, \$4.78; Bill Strange, \$4.78; Leland Neely, \$6.38; Howard Mason, \$3.19; S. Frazier, \$17.97; Bill Cocks, \$6.38; Arnold Kernosky, \$47.92; Chas. M. Darling, \$38.86.

DIST. NO. 32: Equipment, \$74.60; Stevens & Rockwell, \$6.50; Morris & Son, \$2.56; Frank Mead, \$5.56; Wayne Wilkinson, \$7.96; Alvie Swearingen, \$4.77; Al Wheeler, \$60.22; Ermaid Agee, \$68.58; Amos Wheeler, \$1.59; Ralph Taylor, \$63.81; Lewis Beers, \$6.38; Tom Beers, \$38.28; Dave Beers, \$3.19; John Taylor, \$22.32; Ed Davis, \$30.96; Frank Spencer, \$12.47; Albert Camp, \$6.98; Clay Mead, \$1.74; O. H. Hawley, \$78.42; Clifford Beers, \$11.16; Wm. Netz, \$22.14; Lawrence Beers, \$3.19; Shell Oil Co., \$8.75; Southern Pacific Co., \$6.00.

DIST. NO. 33: R. A. Babb Hdw. Co., \$12.92; Surveyor, \$14.75; Equipment, \$20.48; Avon Dibble, \$35.09; Ray Surcamp, \$52.63; E. J. Mabe, \$87.80; J. F. Dibble, \$54.23; Ralph Eaves, \$53.09; W. R. Boring, \$88.63; Matt Dibble, \$68.09; L. S. Porter, \$74.47; Reginald Dibble, \$84.68; Grant Kirk, \$25.52; Ed Clinesfelter, \$6.38; Ed Windbigger, \$12.76; S. W. Porter, \$12.76; Worden, \$9.57; John Stankie, \$6.28; A. C. Lake, \$4.64; Lester Lake, \$1.59; F. W. Deeden, \$1.59; W. T. Pickens, \$3.19.

DIST. NO. 34: A. C. Lake, \$1.59; L. L. Lake, \$1.19; F. W. Deeden, \$1.19; Eugene Armstrong, \$8.58; Steve Jenkins, \$2.39; Clarence Morrison, \$3.19.

DIST. NO. 36: Carlson & Hatton Inc., \$9.25; Standard Oil Co., \$16.50; Walters-Bushong Lbr. Co., \$15.36; R. A. Babb Hdw. Co., \$1.04; Edward C. Wilson, \$8.10; Wm. G. Klussman, \$7.81; S. C. Hariden, \$65.25; Geo. L. Mast, \$50.36; G. A. Harnden, \$3.68; Ira Baker, \$3.68; Milo Hart, \$19.93; C. J. Harnden, \$12.74; Scott Foster, \$7.76; Frank Barber, \$14.74; C. W. Key, \$8.77; Shell Oil Co., \$30.63; Eugene Sand & Gravel Co., \$8.80; Eugene Concrete Pipe Co., \$6.90.

DIST. NO. 37: Equipment, \$299.

50; Howard - Cooper Corporation, \$180.00; R. A. Babb Hdw. Co., \$27.23; Shell Oil Co., \$61.40; Walter L. Taylor, \$99.75; Waldo W. Taylor, \$116.74; Ted Prindle, \$85.07; Lester Prindle, \$6.38; Levi Berkshire, \$52.63; Elmah Brooks, \$82.94; Andy Cameron, \$14.35; Roland Goodman, \$66.99; Vern Hoffine, \$70.18; Geo. Lord, \$38.27; Ralph Prindle, \$43.06; A. G. Pope, \$28.71; A. C. Finseth, \$29.97; Walter Denis, \$7.49; T. J. Vining, \$20.73; Clarence Hoffman, \$14.35; Elmo Summers, \$41.47; E. Prindle, \$3.19; Leighton Salakike, \$5.58; Geo. Star, \$5.58; T. F. Crow,

\$7.97; Forest Griffith, \$3.19; Ros Calvert, \$3.19; F. M. Taylor, \$6.38; Orval Phelps, \$12.76; W. M. Summers, \$28.71; Acheson & Sons, \$19.10.

DIST. NO. 38: Surveyor, \$8.70; Elliott Mercantile Co., \$1.10.

DIST. NO. 39: Surveyor, \$83.10; Wm. W. Wilbur, \$40.00; Homer Boston, \$6.38; S. Waterhouse, \$6.28; Victor Pennock, \$1.59; Mark Jay, \$1.59; Elvin Rust, \$1.59; Eli Rust, \$1.59; Lenard Rust, \$3.19; Vern Pontius, \$23.98; C. A. Rust, \$31.90; J. A. Rust, \$59.85; F. D. Pierson, \$14.32; A. O. Hopper, \$53.95.

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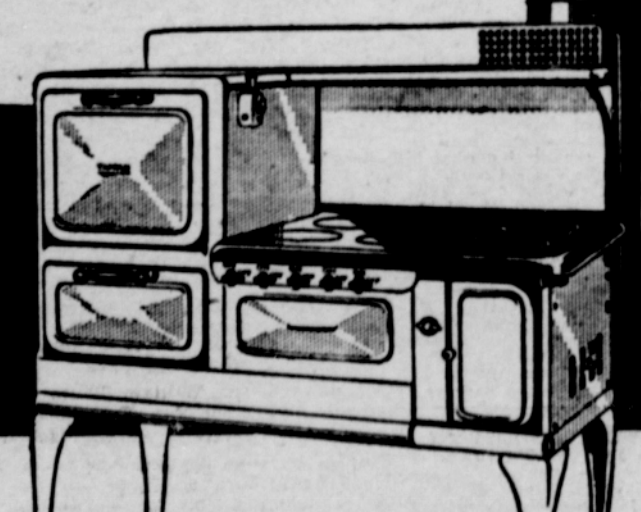
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Radio Ray
Has This to Say:

All those who think that business is bad here, should see the rest of this country of ours. People in California say they can't sell their fruit, people in Arizona can't sell their copper. If we would only realize it, we have the best country on earth right here at home.

And we could have the best looking town, if we would only work at it.

Speaking of work, we heard this one in the Pullman smoker. A quiet looking man was enjoying his cigar when the general pest approached him and attempted to start a conversation with this question: "How many men work in your office?" "Oh," replied the quiet gentleman, getting up and throwing his cigar away, "I should say, at a rough guess, about two-thirds of them."

Radio Ray has just returned from an inspection of the latest in radio sets, and is chock full of new ideas on noise elimination, and better antenna systems. Bring in your problems.

And have you received your copy of the new radio log book. It is free for the asking at Radio Rays.

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