

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County.

B. Lureh, Plaintiff, vs. John Adams, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution, judgment and order of sale issued out of the above entitled Court in the above entitled cause to be directed and dated the 19th day of October, 1918, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said Court on September 26th, 1918, in favor of B. Lureh, Plaintiff, and against John Adams, Defendant, for the sum of \$103.60, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 26th day of September, 1918, and the further sum of \$25.00 with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from September 26th, 1918, and for the further sum of \$13.40, costs and disbursements, and the cost of and upon this writ commanding me to make sale of the following described real property situated in the County of Lane, State of Oregon, to-wit:

The North half of the Southeast quarter of Section Two in Township Twenty-two South of Range Three West of the Willamette Meridian.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgment, and order of sale, and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1918, at one o'clock p. m. at the southwest door of the County Court House in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right, title, and interest which the within named defendant had on the 19th day of June, 1918, the date the above described property was attached in the action herein, or since that date had in and to the above described property, or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, judgment and order of sale, interest, costs and accruing costs.

D. A. ELKINS,

Sheriff of Lane County, Oregon.
Dated this 23rd day of October, 1918.
First issue October 25, 1918.
Last issue November 22, 1918. n22

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County.

Oliver M. Baldwin, Plaintiff, vs. Lillian E. Baldwin, Defendant.

To Lillian E. Baldwin, the above named Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six (6) weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in plaintiff's complaint to-wit: for a decree dissolving the marriage contract existing between you and the plaintiff on the grounds of desertion for more than one year last past.

This summons is served by publication in the Cottage Grove Sentinel, a newspaper published and of general circulation in Lane County, Oregon, by order of the Honorable G. F. Skipworth, Judge of the above named Court, dated October 24th, 1918, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 25th day of October, 1918, and the date of the last publication will be on the 6th day of December, 1918.

H. J. SHINN,

Attorney for Plaintiff.
Postoffice address, Cottage Grove, Oregon. o25-46

A want ad costs little and often brings big returns. Nothing too big or too little to be sold by a want ad. ...

Professional Cards

MAX LUEBKE
THE RAWLEIGH MAN

775 Sixth Ave. W., Eugene, Ore.

R. MCCARGAR, D. D. S.
DENTIST

Neuralgia relieved instantly by local application. In Eugene, Ore., office at Fifth and Main. Phone 131J. Cottage Grove, Ore.

DR. S. M. WENDT

Physician and Surgeon
Special attention given to surgery and eye, ear and throat. Country calls as well as city calls answered day or night.
Office: Cottage Grove Hospital

J. E. YOUNG

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office on Main avenue
Cottage Grove Oregon

A. W. KIME, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office in Phillips building over the Benson drug store. Office phone 34. Residence phone 126J.
Cottage Grove Oregon

DR. W. M. HAMILTON

Res. Phone 14F3
LICENSED CHIROPRACTOR
PHYSICIAN
Consultation and examination free. Office hours 9 to 5. Sundays and evenings by appointment.
Office in old Cottage Grove bank building at 104 1/2 Main avenue.

H. J. SHINN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
and notary public. Practices in all courts. Twenty-five years experience.
BadMr Bldg. Cottage Grove, Ore.

ALTA KING

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office located in the rear of the First National Bank.
Cottage Grove Oregon

STEADIER HOG MARKETS PLANNED

Hog Producers and Packers Confer With Representatives of the Food Administration and Agricultural Department and Adopt New Plan of Regulation.

In accordance with the policy of the Food Administration since its foundation to consult representative men in the agricultural industry on occasions of importance to special branches of the industry, on October 24 there was convened in Washington a meeting of the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board and the special members representing the swine industry to consider the situation in the hog market.

The conference lasted for three days, and during this time met with the executive committee of the fifty packing firms participating in foreign orders for pork products and with the members of the Food Administration directing foreign pork purchases.

The conclusions of the conference were as follows:

The entire marketing situation has so changed since the September Joint conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current peace talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the accumulations of low priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 13-to-1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs. In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices and as a result rushed their hogs to market in large numbers, and this overshipment has added to and aggravated the decline.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 8 per cent, while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent. Increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs during the last three weeks in the seven great markets has been 27 per cent more than last year, during the corresponding period, demonstrating the unusually heavy marketing of the available supply. In the face of the excessive receipts some packers have not maintained the price agreed last month. On the other hand, many of the packers have paid over the price offered to them in an endeavor to maintain the agreed price. The result in any event has been a failure to maintain the October price basis determined upon at the September conference and undertaken by the packers. Another factor contributing to the break in prices during the month has been the influenza epidemic; it has sharply curtailed consumption of pork products and temporarily decreased the labor staff of the packers about 25 per cent.

The exports of 130,000,000 pounds of pork products for October compared with about 32,000,000 pounds in October a year ago, and the export orders placeable by the Food Administration for November, amount to 170,000,000 pounds as contrasted with the lesser exports of 98,000,000 for November, 1917. The increased demands of the allies are continuing, and are in themselves proof of the necessity for the large production for which the Food Administration asked. The increase in export demands appears to be amply sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fats in the Central Empire and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in additional demands for pork products which, on top of the heavy shipments to the Allies, would tend materially to increase the American exports. Inasmuch as no considerable reservoir of supplies exists outside of the United States. It seems probable that the present prospective supplies would be inadequate to meet this world demand with the return to peace. So far as it is possible to interpret this fact, it appears that there should be even a stronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm of hog producers as to the effect of peace is unwarranted by the outlook.

In the light of these circumstances it is the conclusion of the conference that attempts to hold the price of hogs to the price of corn may work out to the disadvantage of pork producers. It is the conclusion that any interpretation of the formula should be a broad gauged policy applied over a long period. It is the opinion of the conference that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with the specially invited swine representatives, should accept the invitation of the Food Administration to join with the Administration and the packers in determining the prices at which controlled export orders are to be placed. This will be regularly done. The influence of these orders will be directed to the maintenance of the common object—namely, the stabilization of the price of live hogs so as to secure as far as it is possible fair returns to the

producer and the insurance of an adequate future supply.

These foreign orders are placed upon the basis of cost of hogs to the packers.

As the result of long negotiations between this body and the Packers' Committee, representing the 45 to 50 packers participating in foreign orders, together with the Allied buyers, all under the Chairmanship of the Food Administration, the following undertaking has been given by the packers:

In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration with regard to the co-ordinated purchases of pork products, covered in the attached, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November, that is a daily minimum of \$17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding throw-outs. "Throw-outs" to be defined as pigs under 130 pounds, stags, boars, thin sows and skips. Further that no hogs of any kind shall be bought, except throw-outs, at less than \$16.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all hogs for a given day. All the above to be based on Chicago.

We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets with a view to supervision and demonstration of the carrying out of the above.

The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs based upon the proportionate increase over the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent, and we can handle such an increase.

If the producers of hogs should, as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs in such increasing numbers over the above it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the co-operation of the producer himself to maintain these results. It is a physical impossibility for the capacity of the packing houses to handle a similar over-flood of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to co-operate with the producers in maintaining a stabilization of price and to see that producers receive a fair price for their products.

(Signed) THOS. E. WILSON,
Chairman Packers' Committee.

The plan embodied above was adopted by the conference.

The Food Administrator has appointed a committee, comprising Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Packers' Committee; Mr. Everett Brown, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange; Major Roy of the Food Administration, Mr. Louis D. Hall of the Bureau of Markets, to undertake the supervision of the execution of the plan in the various markets. Commission men are asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan embodied in the packers' agreement. It must be evident that offers by commission men to sell hogs below the minimum established above is not fair, either to the producer or the participating packers. Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf of the commission men in the United States that they will loyally support the plan.

It is believed by the conference that this new plan, based as it is upon a positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than average prices for the month. It does not limit top prices and should narrow the margins necessary to country buyers in more variable markets. It is believed that the plan should work out close to \$18 average.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interest by not flooding the market, for it must be evident that if an excessive over percentage of hogs is marketed in any one month price stabilization and control cannot succeed, and it is certain that producers themselves can contribute materially to the efforts of the conference if they will do their marketing in as normal a way as possible.

The whole situation as existing at present demands a frank and explicit assurance from the conferees represented—namely, that every possible effort will be made to maintain a live hog price commensurate with swine production costs and reasonable selling values in execution of the declared policy of the Food Administration to use every agency in its control to secure justice to the farmer.

The stabilization methods adopted for November represent the best efforts of the conference, concurred in by the Food Administration and the

Livestock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors.

We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most difficult task.

The members of the Conference were:

Producers—H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va., Chairman, Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Evvard, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Commission for Kansas; J. G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; E. C. Brown, President Chicago Livestock Exchange; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; John Grattan, Broomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; C. E. Yancey, W. R. Dodson.

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Roy, G. H. Powell.

Department of Agriculture—Louis D. Hall, F. R. Marshall.

The packers present and others sharing in foreign orders were represented by the elected packers' committee. Those represented were:

Packers—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Agar Co., Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex.; Boyd Dunham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provisions Co., Cleveland, O.; Cudahy Bros. Co., Cudahy, Wis.; J. Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dunlevy Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hornel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; International Provision Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn.; Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Powers Beggs Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Layton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oscar Mayer & Bro., Sedgwick and Beethoven streets, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.; J. Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing and Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg Packing and Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Roberts & Oake, Chicago, Ill.; Robe & Bros., New York City; W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind.; St. Louis Ind. Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sinclair & Co., T. M. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sullivan & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

Get your girl—and then get your announcements from The Sentinel. ...

W. W. M'Farland

The City Transfer
All Kinds of

Hauling & Draying Done
on Short Notice

Piano Moving a Specialty
WOOD AND COAL

Phone 55

Office at the Bon Ton Confectionery

NOTICE OF ROAD DISTRICT MEETING.

To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the legal voters being resident taxpayers and owners of real property in Road District No. 56, in Lane County, Oregon, will be held at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. on the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1918, at the Fawn Creek School House in said Road District, to determine whether said Road District shall levy a special tax of 3 mills upon all the taxable property in said district for the purpose of providing funds for completing the road through George Farman's ranch and cutting out the first hill west of the Crow Bridge.
ns-22 H. L. BOWN, County Judge.

NOTICE OF ROAD DISTRICT MEETING.

To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the legal voters being resident taxpayers and owners of real property in Road District No. 66, in Lane County, Oregon, will be held at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1918, at the Alma School House in said Road District, to determine whether said Road District shall levy a special tax of 3 mills upon all the taxable property in said district for the purpose of providing funds for constructing a road on the east side of Letson Mt. after which said road has been properly located by a County Engineer.
ns-22 H. L. BOWN, County Judge.

NOTICE OF ROAD DISTRICT MEETING.

To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the legal voters and owners of real property in Road District No. 69, in Lane County, Oregon, will be held at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1918, at the Silk Creek School House in said Road District, to determine whether said Road District shall levy a special tax of 5 mills upon all the taxable property in said district for the purpose of providing funds for improving Silk Creek road in Road District No. 69 (Sixty-nine).
M. H. HARLOW,
E. R. SPENCER,
County Commissioners.

n15-29



PERFECTION OIL HEATER

T. G. SUTTELL, SPECIAL AGENT, COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON
THESE HEATERS FOR SALE BY
KNOWLES & GRABER, HARDWARE, COTTAGE GROVE, ORE.
WYNNE & KIME, HARDWARE, COTTAGE GROVE, ORE.
SWENGEL HARDWARE COMPANY, COTTAGE GROVE, ORE.
H. A. COOL, DRAIN, ORE.
STEARNS & CHENOWETH, YONCALLA, ORE.

EVERY PATRON OF THE SENTINEL IS HELPING TO GIVE COTTAGE GROVE WHAT EMINENT AUTHORITY HAS STATED TO BE THE BEST COUNTRY WEEKLY PAPER ON THE COAST



Why Compare Beef and Coal Profits?

Swift & Company has frequently stated that its profit on beef averages only one-fourth of a cent a pound, and hence has practically no effect on the price.

Comparison has been made by the Federal Trade Commission of this profit with the profit on coal, and it has pointed out that anthracite coal operators are content with a profit of 25 cents a ton, whereas the beef profit of one-fourth of a cent a pound means a profit of \$5.00 a ton.

The comparison does not point out that anthracite coal at the seaboard is worth at wholesale about \$7.00 a ton, whereas a ton of beef of fair quality is worth about \$400.00 wholesale.

To carry the comparison further, the 25 cent profit on coal is 3 1/2 per cent of the \$7.00 value.

The \$5.00 profit on beef is only 1 1/4 per cent of the \$400.00 value.

The profit has little effect on price in either case, but has less effect on the price of beef than on the price of coal.

Coal may be stored in the open air indefinitely; beef must be kept in expensive coolers because it is highly perishable and must be refrigerated.

Coal is handled by the carload or ton; beef is delivered to retailers by the pound or hundred weight.

Methods of handling are vastly different. Coal is handled in open cars; beef must be shipped in refrigerator cars at an even temperature.

Fairness to the public, fairness to Swift & Company, fairness to the packing industry, demands that these indisputable facts be considered. It is impossible to disprove Swift & Company's statement, that its profits on beef are so small as to have practically no effect on prices.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

