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J. C. JOHNSON
Attorney-at-Law
Practice in all Courts of State. Corpora-
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COTTAGE GROVE OREGON

A. F. & A. M.—Cottage Grove, No. 51.
Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Visitors cordially invited.
Andrew Brund, W. M.
H. H. Veatch, Sec.

COTTAGE GROVE CAMP, No. 624
M. W. of A., meets the first and third
Tuesday of each month at Elks' Hall.
Visitors Welcome.
C. W. WALLACE, Consul.
ORVEL KNAPP, Clerk.

Southern Pacific Railway Time-Table

COTTAGE GROVE STATION	
South Bound	North Bound
No. 15 1:25 a. m.	No. 16 1:55 a. m.
No. 13 3:42 a. m.	No. 14 2:25 a. m.
No. 19 3:05 p. m.	No. 18 11:32 a. m.
No. 17 9:45 p. m.	No. 20 3:56 p. m.

CALAPOOYA

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Located at London, Oregon, in
the Calapooya mountains, 800
feet above sea level, twelve
miles from Cottage
Grove, Ore.

Cuisine and accommodations
excellent. Hot mineral baths,
recommended by physicians for
rheumatism, stomach, liver and
kidney troubles. Very extensive
grounds with swings, tennis
court, croquet and other amuse-
ments. Splendid trout fishing at
hand. Automobile line from Cot-
tage Grove over good roads.
Write for full particulars, rates,
etc. Address

Calapooya Springs Co.
Cottage Grove, Ore.

OSTEOPATHY VS. CHIROPRACTIC

PLAIN FACTS CONCERNING THE TWO METHODS.

Osteopathy an Educationally and
Legalized Method of
Practice.

"Truth is not Truth, if it be not
known"—Arabian Proverb.
So many people have asked what the
difference is between Osteopathy and
Chiropractic that some explanation
seem due the public. The reason for
this question seems to be that because
practitioners of both systems use their
hands in their work, some people think
the work must be of a similar char-
acter. A barber and a surgeon both
work on the body with sharp instru-
ments yet their work is different.
Homeopathy is not an Allopath because
they both use drugs. There is a differ-
ence between the hewer of pavement
blocks and the sculptor. Both Osteo-
paths and Chiropractors use their hands
in their work but there the comparison
ends.

It should be understood that Chiro-
practic is one of the off-shoots of Osteo-
pathy and the principle upon which
it is based—that of spinal adjustment—is
only a small party of the Osteopathic
work and theory. Not only is this so
called system not a system at all, but
consists of just one idea and principle
of the older Osteopathic school and the
way this is applied is absolutely dan-
gerous to patients. Almost the entire
treatment consists of "Chiropractic
thrust," which in its most virulent
form is the suspension of the legs of
the patient on one end of the table, and
the head and perhaps part of the
chest on another part of the table, and
the middle portion of the body sus-
pended in the air. The Chiropractic
will then suddenly exert his whole
weight and force on the suspended part
of the back—a back-breaking experi-
ence indeed which has resulted in
many injuries. At first they used both
hands to give the vertebrae a "chug"
or "thrust," then they were called
Chiropractors (which they say means
hand-fixing), now they frequently use
a mallet to hit the vertebrae (thus the
proper name is mallet-o-practors.) In
the near future some may employ a
pile-driver (and then it may be pile-
driver-o-fixers.)

There are a few "Chiro's" who try
to give a little additional "treatment"
with the "thrust," such as pinching
and punching the muscles along the
spine, but the value of this is not to be
compared to the crudest massage
treatment.

It is possible of course that some
minor corrections may sometimes occur
under such treatment, but if they do
they are purely accidental. The prin-
ciple of spinal adjustment is all right,
as far as it goes, but it must be admin-
istered with the detailed anatomy of
the spine, together with a proper con-
sideration of the normal motion in-
tended by nature for the different
portions of the spine, in mind, and
thoroughly understood, right here is
where the Chiropractic is wrong—it is
one Osteopathic idea gone crazy.

You can appreciate that it is at least
some kind of an "idea" gone crazy, by
the following which is taken from their
literature.

Following is a comparison of the subjects taught in the Medical and Osteo-
pathic Colleges.

MEDICAL.	OSTEOPATHIC.
Histology.....	Histology.....
Embryology.....	Embryology.....
Osteology.....	Osteology.....
Anatomy.....	Anatomy.....
Physiology.....	Physiology.....
Chemistry and Toxicology.....	Chemistry and Toxicology.....
Materia Medica.....	Principles of Osteopathy.....
Pharmacology.....	Osteopathic Mechanics.....
Therapeutics.....	Bacteriology.....
Pathology.....	Pathology.....

Appendicitis cured in 1 to 2 days.
Diphtheria cured in 1 to 3 days.
Paralysis cured in 1 day in acute
cases.
Pneumonia cured in 1 to 3 days.
Smallpox cured in 1 to 4 days.

Chiropractic adjustments make much
of the work of the dentists unnecessary
as they effectually "adjust" the cause
of diseases of the teeth and gums,
while the work of the dentist only re-
moves the effect. Wonderful, isn't it?
All that has to be done to cure the
most serious disease is to call it a
"Chiro" and have him "thrust" one
of your vertebrae back into position,
when presto, chango, you are well
again. Vaccination is a thing of the
past, and the dentists will soon be
migrating back to the farm.

The Medical Sentinel of Portland,
Ore., say "Chiropractic is apparently a
schism from Osteopathy. It is a mix-
ture of fraud, humbug and quackery,
engrafted upon a mixture of ignorance,
illiteracy and greed." A few words
on how Chiropractors receive their
"education" may be of interest. The
majority of them receive their training
in the office of another Chiropractor.
They graduate in all the way from two
to three months, the time largely de-
pending on how big a hurry they are
in to get out and "relieve" suffering
humanity. Many of the residents of
this city may have neglected their
education that they do not know that
a couple of years or so ago they had
an institute of Chiropractic here in their
midst. It graduated one student, pre-
sented a diploma on which was printed
"Cottage Grove Institute of Chiro-
practic, etc., and shortly afterward
closed its "doors," presumably from
lack of "funds." Then there are cor-
respondence schools galore which ad-
vertise that big money can be made
even while studying the lessons.

It should now be apparent to the
most prejudiced, why they make the
statements they do, and why they
change locations so frequently. Is it
any wonder that patients are frequent-
ly injured by allowing such self-styled
doctors to "thrust" or use a mallet on
their spines. If any good results do
follow such treatment it is pure chance
and not science in that case. If you
are the lucky one you will be happy,
if not your family may wear crepe.
Frequently, patients come to my office
and say they were injured by Chiro-
practic treatment.

The above statements are facts and
can be proven to anyone who cares to
take the trouble to investigate. Osteo-
paths have no quarrel with any school
of practice whose graduates are educa-
tionally, and legally qualified to prac-
tice. Chiropractic has no legal recog-
nition in any state. Osteopathy is a
legalized system, method or science of
healing. Osteopaths have to pass the
same State Board examination on the
same subjects as medical physicians,
with one exception, that of Materia
Medica, which he does not use in his
practice. The Osteopath's education is
the same as that of the medical physi-
cian's, with the exception of Materia
Medica.

The minimum requirements of the
Osteopathic colleges for graduation is
three years' study of nine months each,
or 27 months, as compared with a min-
imum course of four years or six
months of each, or 24 months, which is
the minimum requirements of the
American Medical Association.

Pathology.....	Clinical Microscopy.....
Medical Zoology.....	Physical Diagnosis.....
Clinical Microscopy.....	Osteopathic Diagnosis.....
Physical Diagnosis.....	Practice of Osteopathy.....
Practice of Medicine.....	Surgery.....
Surgery.....	Obstetrics.....
Obstetrics.....	Gynecology.....
Gynecology.....	Pediatrics.....
Pediatrics.....	Eye and Ear.....
Eye and Ear.....	Nose and Throat.....
Nose and Throat.....	Mental and Nervous Diseases.....
Mental and Nervous Diseases.....	Electro-Therapeutics.....
Electro-Therapeutics.....	Genito-Urinary Diseases.....
Genito-Urinary Diseases.....	Dermatology and Syphilis.....
Dermatology and Syphilis.....	Hygiene and Public Health.....
Hygiene and Public Health.....	Dietetics.....
Dietetics.....	Medical Jurisprudence.....

TAKE OTHER SIDE NOW

(Continued from page 1.)

him the 800 spurious names were still
on the petitions when filed.

He further testified that Parkison
had said the forged names ought to
pass because it would be too expensive
to knock them out. "He said that they
could not be proved, and told us as a
lawyer, that is, he understood the busi-
ness, that they could not be. It would
be pretty near impossible to prove them
forgeries, even if they were filed."

Mr. Spray testified that five mem-
bers of the original Cottage Grove
committee of seven resigned for the
reason that they questioned the genu-
ineness of the signatures obtained by
Mr. Parkison.

Spray's testimony fell a little flat
Wednesday, when Mayor Abrams, who
carried the Cottage Grove petitions to
Salem was put on the stand. In his
testimony he was uncertain as to
whether the 800 fraudulent names men-
tioned by John F. Spray in his testi-
mony Tuesday were finally delivered
by Parkison to Secretary Olcott or
whether they were removed by Parkin-
son. He was uncertain as to what had
become of the names.

H. Stuart also appeared for the
university, but did not give the testi-
mony expected.

The two members of the committee
who did not resign, Messrs. Cates and
Thompson, aver that Spray's testimony
is erroneous in many particulars.

Mr. Cates, secretary of the com-
mittee, states that the extra 1000
names that were not furnished were
never paid for. "The names were ac-
quired," said Mr. Cates, "but Parkison
sent them to Salem on his own respon-
sibility. The other 800 names, which
Parkison had said might be fictitious,
were paid for."

The appointment of the original com-
mittee took place at a mass meeting of
about 300 citizens and the committee
was unanimously instructed to get the
names to invoke the referendum. At
the second mass meeting, when five
members of the committee resigned,
about the same number of people were
present and practically the same in-
structions were given to the new com-
mittee, of which Cates and Thompson
were the only old members. There
was at this meeting one or two dissent-
ing votes outside of those of the re-
tiring members of the committee.

Mr. Cates states that the five mem-
bers resigned, not because of their
objections to the forged names, but
because the meeting would not vote
for a compromise agreement proposed
to be entered into with the Eugene
people.

Cates also states that there was no
attempt made to remove the names to
Salem, until sent up with Abrams, and
that they were at all times subject to
the order of President Venth, of the
committee, and himself as secretary.

Parkison has made the following
statement: "The testimony given by
John F. Spray at Salem is full of in-
accuracies and largely without any
foundation whatsoever. When Mayor
Abrams came to Salem with the Cot-

tage Grove petitions May 18 to file the
same, he and I had a conversation re-
lative to the fraudulent names in the pe-
tition. I thereupon eliminated them,
brought them back to Portland and now
have them in my safety deposit vault.
These I will produce at any time that
Judge Slater sees fit to subpoena me as
witness. Otherwise I will produce them
when the defense presents its testi-
mony, which, I believe, will be in two
or three weeks.

"I deposited the 1000 additional
names to cover the fraudulent ones, in
the Salem Bank in the name of the sec-
retary of the Cottage Grove committee
and myself, instead of sending them to
Cottage Grove. The instructions to the
bank were to hold the same, to be
delivered only to me. This I did, first,
to make good to the Cottage Grove
committee for the fraudulent names and
the extra order of 1,000 and, secondly,
to protect the signers of the petition
against the destruction of the referen-
dum petition. I believed at that time
that the majority of the Cottage Grove
committee had agreed with the Eugene
crowd to destroy the referendum peti-
tion. This I would not stand for, and
put the names in escrow as a matter
of protection to the signers as well as
myself."

The case was again adjourned
Wednesday, to be taken up in Portland,
November 20th, at which time it is
more than likely that there will be
other startling developments.

Chances for completing the case and
hearing the opinion of the lower court
much before the first of the year are
doubtful and with an appeal to the
higher court months more probably
will be consumed before a final decision
is reached.

SLIDES AT OMAHA LAND SHOW

(Continued from first page.)

land-selling concerns represented this
year and all the western exhibits are
from county courts and commercial
clubs or clubs exclusively like Walla
Walla, Yakima, the San Luis Valley,
Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho,
Washington. Several counties of Cali-
fornia are represented. Luther Bur-
bank, the wizard propagator of plants,
has a wonderful exhibit here.

The Willamette Valley exhibit ex-
tends for 35 feet lengthwise of the
great hall and is the largest of any
section represented from the west, ex-
cepting only Los Angeles and San Di-
ego combined. No section surpasses
the Willamette exhibit in its mag-
nificent variety of commercial products.
The great fruit belts of the Pacific
coast are well represented but none
from any state can compare with the
quality of the material that is in the
valley exhibit and which has been ar-
ranged to catch the attention and in-
terest of the practical farmer.

It is about conceded that the Willam-
ette Valley apple display of 48 boxes is
the best in the building and holds its
own with the Yakima and Walla Walla
district.

The western fever of some of the
people of the middle western states, as
evidenced here, sometimes approaches
the pathetic. Under another name it

might be recognized as wanderlust.
Nevertheless many, many people want
to go west and stay there and none is
so homesick and so anxious to talk
with native Oregonians as those who,
sometime, have been in the west long
enough to comprehend it, and are pin-
ning for an opportunity to get back to
the coast—to Oregon—and stay there.

BRINGS THIRTY FAMILIES

(Continued from first page.)

coming from Europe are natives of
Switzerland. A large number are
Swedes and Norwegians. Some are
Germans, and a few come from the
countries of Southern Europe.

It is the Swiss immigration, how-
ever, that is most noticeable. Nearly
every day sees the arrival of one or
more families from the Alpine regions.
Many that came in the last few days
had gained some knowledge of Oregon
through correspondence with friends
already here, and all were destined to
the farms.

This is another phase of the situation
particularly pleasing to the authorities.
In all their recent efforts to attract
colonists to the state they have sought
to discourage them from remaining in
the cities. They point out that if the
land is settled, cultivated and made
productive, the cities will grow as a
natural consequence.

Some of the Swiss farmers have pur-
chased garden tracts in the immediate
vicinity of Portland. Others have
gone down along the coast, where they
expect to engage in dairying. Quite a
few single men are among the number.
They are seeking employment on the
farms and expect eventually to own
property in the state.

As a rule the Swiss immigrant has
enough money to give him a comfort-
able start, as by nature he is thrifty,
energetic and honest. Railroad officials
and officers of commercial bodies say
the Swiss are among the most desirable
class of immigrants.

In the last year the advertising cam-
paigns for the exploitation of Oregon
have been carried by the railroads into
European cities and to the rural dis-
tricts. The steady influx of people
from across the Atlantic is evidence
that this method of publicity has had
results.

Estimates of the aggregate number
of colonists that will come to the state
as a result of the low fares that were
offered by the railroads in the 30-day
period just closed indicate that the
movement this fall has been nearly as
heavy as that last spring, when fully
35,000 new citizens came to the north-
west. Of that number approximately
25,000 became permanent residents.

Railroad immigration agents say that
Oregon is receiving more colonists
than any other portion of the west to
which they sell low-fare tickets. The
immense areas of unsettled land await-
ing for development are attracting
thousands. It is these sections that
the railroads, as well as the people of
the state, are eager to have taken up
and developed.

Reports from the eastern gateways
yesterday brought the intelligence that
the rush of Oregon-bound travelers at
the close of the period was every bit
as great as that of six months ago.
Trains on the Northern Pacific, Great
Northern, Milwaukee, Canadian Pac-
ific, Union Pacific and other lines that
lead into Oregon were run in two sec-
tions to accommodate the crowds.

Rev. T. J. Wilson, of Eugene, raised
45 bushels of as fine potatoes as were
ever seen from a small patch of about
24 square rods or one-eighth of an acre.
At this rate he had a crop of 400 bush-
els per acre.

Strawberries over five inches in cir-
cumference, perfect in shape, fully
ripe and as luscious as those grown in
June, is the record made by C. N.
Freeman, on his garden patch at Cor-
vallis, he having picked berries every
day since August from the second crop.