

GROVE GOES DRY BY 2 TO 1 VOTE

TAFT GIVEN SMALL PLURALITY OVER ALL OPPONENTS

County Division Bill Given Large Vote, University Measures Turned Down; Home Men Endorsed.

(Continued from first page.)

millage tax bill. The negative vote on these was the result of the nasty fight made by the Eugene Guard on the county division bill.

Following is the vote in Cottage Grove by precincts:

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
For President—						
Taft.....	57	27	45	23	32	184
Wilson.....	54	20	50	16	24	164
Chafin.....	4	2	9	1	4	20
Debs.....	21	9	28	8	24	90
Roosevelt.....	28	32	27	5	15	107
For U. S. Senator—						
Bourne.....	13	10	10	4	5	42
Clark.....	6	14	11	2	9	42
Lane.....	55	17	40	12	14	138
Paget.....	3	5	19	3	9	39
Ramp.....	15	5	20	7	19	66
Selling.....	56	32	39	18	29	174
For Congressman—						
Campbell, P21	12	12	3	7	55	
Hawley, R. 76	41	66	25	40	248	
Richards, S. 16	6	26	7	20	75	
Smith, D. 29	10	20	8	13	80	
Stillman, P. 3	5	15	3	4	30	
For Secretary of State—						
Kennedy, P14	16	12	4	7	53	
Oleott, R. 84	41	76	28	43	272	
Redd'w'y, S18	8	25	8	22	81	
Ryan, D. 33	14	28	7	15	97	
White, P. 7	3	7	4	4	25	
For Just. Sup. Ct.—						
Bright, P. 7	14	8	0	3	32	
Eakin, R. 79	44	74	26	48	271	
Slater, D. 44	13	27	9	14	107	
Weaver, S. 19	9	25	8	22	83	
For Food Comm.—						
Barzee, S. 23	6	27	8	25	89	
Dunbar, P. 13	7	13	4	8	45	
Lea, D. 45	16	26	10	22	119	
Mickle, P. 47	34	57	20	25	183	
For R. R. Comm.—						
Campbell, 109	58	111	32	62	372	
Voget, P. 12	5	10	3	9	39	
For Judge Circ. Ct.—						
Harris, 129	68	108	35	64	404	
For Pros. Atty.—						
Bryson, 117	59	109	38	61	384	
For Rep. Lane Co.—						
Eaton, R. 54	32	48	19	26	179	
Hurd, R. 63	37	57	20	39	216	
Parsons, R. 55	39	46	18	36	194	
Schmitt, D. 57	25	53	18	25	178	
Garrett, P. 7	5	9	3	7	31	
Irish, P. 4	3	12	12	7	28	
Porter, P. 10	10	14	84	10	48	
Burgholzer, 21	9	21	6	24	81	
King, S. 70	24	67	26	45	232	
McKinnon, 21	10	24	7	26	88	
Jones, P. 26	19	30	7	9	91	
Smith, P. 30	13	19	4	8	74	
For Co. Clerk—						
Gore, S. 20	7	20	6	21	74	
Russell, 114	68	100	31	60	373	
For Sheriff—						
Bryson, R. 69	26	68	22	45	230	
Miller, S. 21	5	23	4	18	71	
Parker, D. 61	42	49	20	24	196	
For Co. Comm.—						
Bailey, P. 8	6	9	4	4	31	
Boyd, S. 15	6	20	7	19	67	
Hawley, R. 109	53	94	31	54	341	
Hill, D. 9	6	10	5	3	33	
Papenfus, Ind. 0	0	0	1	1	1	
Price, Ind. 1	1	3	1	3	9	
For Co. Treas.—						
Bearby, P. 26	14	29	15	15	99	
Manville, S. 20	10	31	6	25	92	
Taylor, R. 82	47	68	23	46	266	
For Co. Assessor—						
Andrews, S. 19	7	24	5	21	76	
Brady, D. 51	17	42	13	18	141	
Coldren, P. 4	3	7	1	4	19	
Keeney, R. 72	50	66	24	46	258	
For Co. Supt.—						
Baughman, 88	57	77	26	46	294	
Kyburz, P. 10	6	9	5	6	36	
Moore, S. 31	11	43	16	32	133	
For Co. Surveyor—						
Collier, R. 86	59	78	28	51	302	
Kain, D. 32	10	29	10	10	91	
Todd, S. 24	8	25	7	21	85	
For Coroner—						
Gordon, R. 77	56	77	30	48	288	
Miller, S. 26	7	31	11	23	98	
Whiteaker, 31	14	23	6	12	86	
For Just. of Peace—						
King, D-R126	66	122	41	76	431	
For Constable—						
Atkins, 61	27	74	33	55	250	
For Prohibition.....					322	
Against Prohibition.....					206	
County Division Bill, Yes.....					371	
..... 112	63	117	31	58	371	
County Division Bill, No.....					70	
..... 15	10	19	12	14	70	

Co-Operative Creamery at Junction.

The new farmers' co-operative creamery was dedicated at Junction City Wednesday of last week.

The principal speaker was Dr. James Withycombe of the Oregon Agricultural college, R. A. Pehrson and Soren L. Jensen, the president of the association, also made short addresses.

Bull Moose Address.

Hon. Guy C. H. Corliss of Portland, formerly supreme court justice of North Dakota, addressed a large audience in Phillips hall last Thursday evening on the issues of the campaign, espousing the Bull Moose cause.



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No animal recovers so slowly from low condition nor is so apt not to recover at all as sheep.

Prime fat lambs cannot be produced by alternate grass and grain. They must be pushed to lay on fat from start to finish.

It will be a good idea to see that the spray tank is well drained before the freezing weather comes on, and the cylinders of the engine, too, if it is a water cooled machine.

It is absolutely essential that sheep be provided with the very best of drinking water. A sheep does not like filthy water, and it will suffer thirst a great while before drinking it.

It can be taken as a pretty sure sign that fall is at hand when on an evening the houseflies take to roosting on the upper part of the kitchen screen door to get the benefit of the heat escaping from within the house.

Experiments which have been made show that if a heavy residual oil is mixed in with the ingredients usually used in the making of cement it is absorbed by the cement and greatly increases its power to withstand dampness.

Some crop experiments conducted by the Italian government go to show that the application of iron sulphate to the soil at the rate of 100 pounds per acre tends to make crops produced more vigorous and therefore less subject to rust damage.

Down in Topeka, Kan., there has been a pest of blackbirds, tens of thousands of them roosting in the shade trees in the residence section of the city and making a thunderous racket. An attempt was made to scare the birds away by firing roman candles into their roosting places at night, but this produced little result.

In India the average span of the human life is about twenty-five years. The reason why this average is shorter with the Hindu than with any other people is due to ignorance of the laws of health and sanitation, and without question to the further fact that he is still in large measure a victim of the agricultural conditions under which he lives.

The sooner that bunch of cockerels that are not to be kept until next season for breeding purposes are fried or made into chicken pie or sold to the poultry buyer the larger the cash balance that will show on the year's poultry operations. They have made their most rapid growth, and whatever they eat now is to far less purpose from the standpoint of meat production.

The "fool that rocks the boat" has been put in the shade the past season by that other fool, the half baked driver of an automobile who seems possessed with the idea of beating electric and steam cars to a given crossing. The similarity in these two types of fools is further painfully carried out in that there are usually innocent persons aboard boat or auto, who, with the "fool," have to suffer the consequences of his folly.

Synthetic rubber, that is, rubber that is made by putting its elements together artificially, is said to be a possibility of the near future, if claims of a European chemist may be relied upon. He contends that he has discovered methods whereby rubber may be manufactured chemically in the same way that a virtual stone-cement is made by mixing in proper proportions the elements from which natural stone is formed.

It is well to remember that the painting of shingles after they are laid contributes little if anything to their life. In fact, it is contended by some that shingles painted in this manner will not last as long as shingles not painted at all. To be most effective, whatever preservative treatment is given, should be given before the shingles are laid and applied to the whole surface instead of to that portion which is to be exposed to the weather.

A series of experiments covering a number of years, conducted by the Ohio experiment station, has seemed to indicate that the most satisfactory time for the sowing of winter wheat is from the 23d to the 26th of September. Sowed as late as this the young plants escape in a large measure damage by the Hessian fly, while it is at the same time sufficiently early so that the plants get a good start before freezing weather sets in. Of course the date given will vary with different latitudes and localities, yet it is well worth remembering.

There is mighty little advantage—in fact, often actual detriment—in feeding spoiled grain or other feed. The slight food value that such foods may contain is often largely neutralized by putting out of condition the system of the animal or fowl to which they are fed.

If there were no other reason for early fall plowing than that of getting it out of the way so that other farm work can be attended to would be sufficient to justify it. Added to this is the further fact that when the soil is turned over early all kinds of weeds are disposed of and kept from maturing seed.

A New Jersey farmer reports to an eastern agricultural paper the destruction of his new alfalfa seeding of last year by reason of the green garden worm. He found little damage was done on that portion of the tract on which his hens ranged most freely, which seems to point that hens and alfalfa ought to make a pretty good combination.

Perhaps no one of the minor considerations in the selection of a horse for farm use or breeding purposes is more important than that it should have a broad, large and well formed hoof. Thousands of horses sell yearly for considerably less than their other good points would seem to merit simply because they have hoofs that are narrow and contracted and lessen their usefulness as roadsters and draft animals.

It seems to be quite a falling of m-lady who is injudicious enough to use face powder to excess that she seldom gets it on or gets it off evenly enough to conceal the deception. With eye-glasses and looking glasses as abundant as they are, there would seem to be no real good excuse why a woman should look as if she had just been snaked out of a flour barrel after completing her toilet preparatory to appearing in public.

The following is said to have been Martha Washington's own recipe for canning pears: "The pears should be very fresh. Wash and put them into boiling lye for a minute, then remove and put them into cold water. Next put the fruit into a prepared sirup of sugar and water. Use half a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit, with water to dissolve. Cook for a quarter of an hour. Remove and put on plates to cool. Boil down sirup to one-half its original volume. Put pears and sirup into jars and add brandy. Seal while hot."

Some experiments that have been conducted during the past two seasons by the Iowa experiment station show that quack grass can be completely and effectually eradicated by sowing sorghum. Infested tracts were put in good tilth and broadcasted rather thickly the latter part of May with sorghum. This made such a vigorous growth that it swamped and smothered the quack grass so that not a bit of it was in business when the sorghum was cut for feed in the fall. The advantage of this sorghum method is that there is no loss of a crop, the process that knocks out the grass giving a valuable and nutritious ration for the farm animals.

There is no use to which cement can be put that has more to commend it than when employed in the making of a feeding floor for the hogs. Years ago the idea somehow got lodged in the mind of a good many farmers that hogs would just as soon, or a little bit, rather, eat out of a dirty trough, standing in six or eight inches of filth or mire; but the truth is that a hog not only prefers a clean dry place in which to sleep, but also appreciates a clean trough and a firm and reasonably clean floor on which to stand when eating. A good many of these cement feeding floors have been put in and a whole lot more ought to be. They make it cleaner for the pigs and a whole lot cleaner for the fellow who has to feed them.

The international egg laying contest being conducted at Storrs college, Connecticut, closed its forty-first week the middle of August. The first prize for the last week for best pen was awarded to H. P. Deming, president of the Connecticut Poultry association, on a pen of single comb Rhode Island Reds, which laid thirty eggs during the period. The close of the forty-first week of the contest showed F. G. Yost's pen of White Leghorns in first place with a record of 884 eggs, which gives them a lead of forty-seven eggs over their nearest competitors. Second, fourth and fifth places are held by other pens of White Leghorns with scores of 837, 820 and 820 eggs respectively, while third place was held by a pen of White Wyandottes with a score of 834 eggs.

Conditions found in the wood lot give sufficient direction and suggestion as to the proper method of treating the nuts of the forest trees which are desired for seed purposes next spring. As these nuts fall into the grass they settle gradually, and when the leaves fall a little later they are given a covering. The moisture which the nut absorbs from its usually damp surroundings, coupled with the winter frost, splits the shell, and the germs find easy exit when the warm weather of spring comes. The conditions mentioned can be reproduced, if one desires, by gathering the nuts, removing the husks and storing them in a box of moist sand and covering with earth lightly. While freezing is necessary, it is best to protect the box so that there will not be repeated thawing and freezing. In the spring the nuts should be planted the desired distance apart in the tract where the trees are expected to grow.

FLORENCE WILL ASK FOR NEW COUNTY

Western Lane Determines To Go to Legislature in Case County Division Bill Fails.

(Continued from first page.)

ally be extended south along the coast to connect with the Northwestern Pacific at Eureka, thus forming a through line from Portland to San Francisco.

To further the new county movement another paper will soon be established at Florence. Robert S. Huston, a former Eugene newspaper man, has bought a cylinder press and a paper folder here and has shipped them by way of Portland and the steamer Anvil. He has bought the type and the other necessary machinery in Portland. It is understood Mr. Huston has the backing of Porter Bros., who own the large sawmill in Florence, as well as large areas of timber land adjacent. It is also known that others who have heavy property interests in that section are favorable to the enterprise. The other paper published there is the West.—Oregon Journal, Nov. 1.

Nothing advertises a community like a good newspaper. When you want to interest your Eastern friends in the Cottage Grove country, send them a Sentinel—and the trick is done.

BUDDING PEACHES.

One of the finest as well as most productive peach orchards in the Yakima valley was propagated by the owner, buds being selected from a few older trees which have been marked as prolific bearers of fruit of exceptional size and quality. While budding is somewhat more difficult than grafting and requires more skill, one who is careful can get on to the process easily. The first requisite in the budding process is the little trees on which the buds referred to should be inserted about the 1st of August. To get the seedlings the peach pits should be secured and planted in nursery rows before the ground freezes. For this purpose it is best where possible to get pits from trees that have shown the greatest hardiness, the quality of the fruit being of no concern, as the top of the tree will be furnished by the bud to be inserted next summer. The seedlings should be given good cultivation, so that they will make as thrifty a growth as possible. At budding time the buds should be cut from the limbs as needed, with a small portion of the cambium or life layer of the bark attached above and below, and this, with the outer bark carefully removed, should be slipped into a little opening in the bark of the seedling a short distance from the ground made by a cut lengthwise of the twig and another crosswise. The idea should be to give it as nearly as possible a position which it would have had if grown where inserted. The wings of the bud should be slipped beneath the inclosing bark of the seedling, and when in place the cuts made to receive it should be carefully sealed with grafting wax. When the bud gets a good start the seedling should be cut off just above the point of union and shoots starting from the point of union kept pruned off.

THE TULIP BED.

There are very few of the spring or early summer flowering plants that are more beautiful or attractive than tulips, and the reason why more people do not have them is quite likely that the bulbs must be planted in the fall, six or seven months before the plants bloom. For outside use the bulbs should be planted early in October, though they may be put in any time before the ground freezes. The bed which is to receive them should be spaded to a good depth and made mellow and rich. It should then be smoothed and firmed with a heavy board. The tulip bulbs should be set about four inches deep, and the holes to receive them may be made with a round stick a trifle larger than the bulbs. They should be set stem side up, and after the earth has been filled in it should be pressed down. The bed should be given a good watering after the bulbs are planted and a mulch, which should be left for a covering during the winter and gradually removed in the spring as the weather warms up. It is well to put over the bed also boards or other protection to keep the bulbs from getting too wet. Tulip bulbs are not high priced, and the best that can be got will be found to give the greatest satisfaction.

Odorless.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "who can tell me what the word 'odorless' means?"

Willie Jones was sure he knew "Well, Willie, what does it mean?" "Odorless means without a scent," he piped.

"Right. Now who can give a sentence using the word correctly?" continued the teacher. "You may answer, Jimmie."

"Please, ma'am, when you are odorless you cannot ride in the trolley cars."—Youth's Companion

A Mystery.

"Mummy, darling, where does the fire go when it goes out?" "Goodness knows, my dear! You might just as well ask me where daddy goes!"—London Answers.

Suggestion for Christmas Gifts Art Needle Work



See Window Display

LURCH'S, Cottage Grove

GROWING ORCHARD COVER CROPS

Good Protection to Soil Necessary Through Winter.

The importance of the growing of cover crops in orchards is emphasized in a recent bulletin on orchard irrigation issued by the Oregon Agricultural College.

"Cover crops add humus and fibre to the soil," says the bulletin. "The fibre adds to the moisture-holding capacity of the light soils and makes the heavier types more friable and more easily handled. Any soil of high clay or silt content and low in organic matter is not only difficult to handle with respect to cultivation, but also as to irrigation. "This type of soil takes up water very slowly. Percolation is so slow that a large number of furrows are necessary if a sufficient amount of water is to be supplied. Thus a greater surface for evaporation is exposed, and such soils bake and crack badly on drying out. A good cover crop, either in overcomer these difficulties."

In experiments it was noticed that when there had been a late irrigation a good natural cover crop grew up, of chickweed, alfalfa and various grasses. In one orchard cover crops of vetch and rye and of barley, sown early in September after late irrigations, started readily and made fine growth. An early cover crop of this nature not only adds its own fibre to the soil but prevents the leaves from blowing away, thus keeping them where they will be of benefit. Those cover crops which get a good start early in the fall make the best kind of protection for the soil during the winter.

Getting Ready for Parcels Post.

Steel tapes, six feet long, scales for weighing up to 11 pounds, distinctive parcels post guides are being sent out to all postoffices in the country in preparation for the starting of the parcels post service January 1. The tapes are for measuring dimensions of parcels, the scales for weighing them, the limit being 11 pounds, the parcels post stamps take the place of the regular fourth class mail stamps which are being done away with, and the maps and guides are to be distributed among employees in all offices, on the trains and among the rural carriers for their guidance.

None of these supplies have been received at the local postoffice, but they are on the way, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Only Exclusive Freshmen Paper.

Not content with the exclusiveness made possible by the wearing of the green cap, the university freshmen have announced the publication of a class newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of the freshmen; only freshmen are eligible to its subscription list. It will be called the "Green Cap," published weekly. Its editor-in-chief is James A. Loudagin, a 35-year-old "fresh" from Garfield, Washington, who is the only wearer of a green cap who is able to boast a wife and family; its circulation manager is Martel I. Mickey from Junction City. The first issue is to appear November 18.

First Convention of Police Women.

The first convention of police women ever held in the United States has just taken place at Portland. Women connected with the police departments of Northwestern cities met to consider problems constantly coming up, such as the prevention of delinquency among the young, treatment of women prisoners, care of jails, reformatories, etc.

Everything you can mention is in The Sentinel.

SOCIETY

Epworth League Reception.

The Epworth League of the M. E. Church gave a reception Hallow'en to the Endeavorers of the Christian, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. The guests, of whom there were about 75, were received by ghosts. Nearly all were masked. One amusement