

# The Cottage Grove Sentinel

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WITH PLENTY OF BACKBONE.  
BEDE & GRANT Publishers ELBERT BEDE Editor

A first-class publication entered at Cottage Grove as second-class mail matter.

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BUSINESS OFFICE: :: :: :: 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

Wednesday, June 17, 1914.

Be Sure to Get Stop Over  
at Cottage Grove.



## THE OVER TAXED FREAK LAW FACTORY.

Oregon City, Ore., June 8.—(To the Editor).—In the Sentinel of June 3 your editorial on the \$1,500 Tax Exemption does not state the measure fairly. This amendment does not exempt any other property than a dwelling house, household furniture, live stock, machinery, orchard trees, vines, bushes, nursery stock, merchandise, buildings and other improvements on, in and under his or her lands made by clearing, ditching and draining, including only personal property and land improvements made for the greater convenience and attractiveness of the home or the gaining of a livelihood and only \$1,500 of the above property. This amendment will not exempt any land or lots from taxes. It is therefore clear that another statement in your editorial is an error, when you say it would leave only about a dozen taxpayers in Cottage Grove. This amendment will help lighten the burden for the small farmer, home owner and wage worker. It is intended for that purpose.

You state also that Oregon has tried enough "freak laws." Will you be kind enough to name the bills and constitutional amendments adopted by the people in the last 12 years that you would put in the class of "freak laws?"

W. S. U'REN

The Sentinel is glad to make the correction to which our attention has been called. There is enough fault to be found with the measure without adding anything to it. As many thousands of others misunderstood the proposed measure, two paragraphs are quoted:

Section 1b. Every person is exempt from tax on fifteen hundred dollars of the total assessed value of his or her dwelling house, household furniture, live stock, machinery, orchard trees, vines, bushes, shrubs, nursery stock, merchandise, buildings and other improvements on, in and under his or her lands made by clearing, ditching and draining.

It is especially intended to include within this fifteen hundred dollar exemption all kinds of personal property and all said land improvements made for the greater convenience and attractiveness of the home or the gaining of a livelihood.

Mr. U'Ren has a consuming ambition to foist single tax upon the State of Oregon, and anyone might have known without reading his fifteen hundred dollar exemption amendment that he would do nothing to take taxes from real property. We do not understand how The Sentinel could have made such a palpable error. This proposed amendment, in which A. D. Cridge and some others have collaborated, is an advanced step in the direction of putting all the taxes on real property.

As usual with Mr. U'Ren, he puts his pill up in a sugar-coated package. To quote his own words: "This amendment will help lighten the burden for the small farmer, home owner and wage worker. It is intended for that purpose." In the measure itself he doesn't use the same language, but he uses words adroitly picked to give that impression and no doubt the argument to appear in the voters' pamphlet will not go into detail as to the real menace contained in the phraseology of the measure.

Of those who are reading these words we ask: "Doesn't a casual reading of the two paragraphs we have quoted from the measure give you the impression that the author of the bill had in mind only the welfare of the downtrodden one who is struggling to keep body and soul together?" Certainly that is the impression you received, and that is just the impression you are expected to receive. But Mr. U'Ren and his associates are not engaged in any such small business as that. The Fels fund was not put at the disposal of men of such caliber.

The property the proposed measure would exempt from taxation is stated to be: "Household furniture, LIVE STOCK, MACHINERY, ORCHARD TREES, vines, bushes, shrubs, nursery stock, merchandise, buildings and other improvements," etc.

Not a word there about these things being used for the purpose of gaining a livelihood. Were there no limit to the exemption, all houses used for dwelling purposes would be taken from the tax rolls, the person with 20,000 head of live stock would pay no taxes thereon, a stock of machinery of any kind would not appear on the tax roll, commercial orchards would be untaxed, the merchant with \$300 worth of merchandise would pay as much for the support of the government as the largest department store in Portland, the twenty-story brick building would pay no more taxes than a one-story dilapidated shack.

Read that amendment over again carefully and you will see that this is exactly what it says—with the provision that only \$1,500 of such property comes under such exemption.

The second paragraph says: "It is especially intended TO INCLUDE WITHIN this \$1500 exemption all personal property and all such land improvements made for the greater convenience and attractiveness of the home or the gaining of a livelihood."

Had Mr. U'Ren, et al, not intended to purposely deceive the voters he would have said that this fifteen hundred dollar exemption was intended to include ONLY property and land improvements made or used for the greater convenience and attractiveness of the home or NECESSARY in the gaining of a livelihood BY THE SMALL FARMER, HOME OWNER AND WAGE WORKER."

The words printed in capitals were overlooked—and they were overlooked purposely and with pernicious intent. Even had they been inserted, a supreme court decision would have been necessary to interpret the measure.

There is no need of there being any controversy as to whether the man or woman is boss—besides controversy will never come anywhere near settling it.

When a woman nags her husband she naturally drives him away from her.

Most people are disgusted with themselves when they fritter away valuable time—and the next time they do it right over again.

Being a creature of habit isn't so bad—the trouble is we form too many bad habits.

It'll soon get so that a person won't dare "go up in the air" for fear of getting bumped by an aeroplane.

WHERE CASH  
BEATS CREDIT

# HAMPTON'S

WHERE CASH  
BEATS CREDIT

## We Have Everything for That Summer Dress

Lawns, Flaxon, Ratines, New Cloth, Soisette, Marquesette, Silk Poplin and Crepe, also Embroideries, Lace and Trimmings. All new and up-to-date.

### A FEW OF OUR JUNE SPECIALS:

\$1.25 White Waists.....	49c	Men's \$7.50 Panamas.....	\$5.00
\$1.65 House Dress.....	95c	Men's \$5.00 Panamas.....	\$3.50
Ladies' 25c Fancy Stockings.....	10c	Men's \$1.50 Straw Hats.....	\$1.25

The personal property named in the proposed amendment would be exempt to the amount of \$1500, no matter for what purpose used, or whether used at all or not. Let us suppose then that all who can possibly do so divide their property into lots of \$1500. A man with a wife and two children owns a building assessed at \$6,000. By dividing the property between the four it would be removed from the tax roll. We would like Mr. U'Ren to prepare a statement of how much personal property could be removed from the tax roll by this method. How many buildings in Cottage Grove would remain on the tax roll? How many stocks of merchandise would remain on the tax roll in Cottage Grove? How much tax would be paid outside of that paid on real property?

We would also like Mr. U'Ren to give us a list of property owners paying taxes on an assessment of \$1500 or more who have asked him to prepare his measure.

It is well to exempt a reasonable amount of household goods, but an exemption of \$200 or \$300 cares for those in need of such exemption and carries out the purpose for which the exemption is intended. An exemption of \$1500 is not desired by a majority of those who would come under such exemption and would not carry out the purpose for which intended. As we have said before, an exemption of this size doesn't exempt except in an indirect way. The taxes have to be paid and those who don't pay direct must pay indirectly. The proposed amendment would give us something that would get us nowhere and we would be compelled to adjust ourselves to conditions that would do more harm than good. The tax rate would have to be raised on the property left on the tax rolls. No outside money would come in here for investment on that kind of property, we would not put our money into it, business would be disrupted until conditions readjusted themselves and by that time the untaxed freak law factory at Oregon City would probably have overtaxed its brains to produce something new in the single tax line for us to experiment with.

The Sentinel may have been unfair in its first comment on Mr. U'Ren's bill, but he might well be satisfied if he made no greater mistake than the one of which he complains.

Mr. U'Ren's request to name some of the freak laws so much in vogue in Oregon will be attended to later. We don't wish to devote this entire issue of The Sentinel to the one subject.

Some time ago The Sentinel and The Portland Spectator had quite a little difficulty in getting their ideas on organized labor to jibe. At the start the two were about as widely separated as democracy and prosperity. Gradually, although somewhat reluctantly, The Spectator yielded to the persistent, patient, painstaking tutoring of The Sentinel and finally acknowledged the error of its way. The reformation seems to have become complete. Commenting on a recent editorial in The Sentinel, The Spectator says: "That is straightforward, sensible talk."

Thank you!

## "Kersmith & Kickshaw"

Editorial from Eugene Guard

For many years The Guard has been running at the head of its editorial column a daily screed written by one Walt Mason, of Emporia, Kansas. These regular contributions are always in a jingle that rhymes and while they cannot be called poetry, it is safe to say they contain more common sense and practical philosophy than the majority of poetry published.

Last night Walt Mason's contribution was entitled "Buy at Home" and while we have no doubt he has a great daily clientele who never miss him, we want to call this particular subject and his handling of it to all the readers of this paper. Here it is:

"Kersmith & Kickshaw deal in wax and Chinese eggs and carpet tacks. They are good sports in every way; they cough up money every day to make the town a better place in which to live and push your face. They hire a dozen clerks or more, who wait on patrons in their store. Our cross roads burg they would upbuild, and see it with glad people filled, and to that end they blow their seeds like truly patriotic lads. But when we need eggs a few, we send away to Timbuctoo; and when a carpet tack we wish, it's shipped from Ypsilanti, Mich. Each has the notion in his dome that things are best away from home, and so we order hods and hats, and hummingbirds and Maltese cats, from strangers in some town remote, who wouldn't know us from a goat. We ship away our hard-earned kale, and get our fourtunate junk by mail. Say are we seers, or are we fools? Those strangers don't support our schools, or keep the peeler on his beat, or help to pave Commercial street. They do not

paint the village pump or build a fence around the dump. If our old burg were blown away they wouldn't care a bale of hay. Kersmith & Kickshaw ought to get the local trade, already yet."

That is not only a correct satire on a great many American communities, but it is also sound economic doctrine. The dollar sent away from this city will never come back here—it is gone for good. But the dollar left with the local merchant will help pay many bills in the course of its wanderings in our home community from store to bank, from bank to farmer—to the carpenter, laborer, millman, grocer, butcher, and so on. It would be mighty instructive to watch the course of a dollar spent at home—to see how many people benefit from it and for what a great many purposes it is used. You can trace the dollar spent at home—you can watch it and see the good it does. But the dollar you send away from home to buy something that your local merchant sells is gone for good and for aye—gone from you and gone from your community. Read Walt Mason over again and see if it isn't the right thing to do to buy your necessities and luxuries from the merchant who is helping to make your city a bigger and better place to live in.

Bargain Carnival Day, Saturday, June 27, is the unique sale day ever put on in the history of Cottage Grove. Read the leaders in page ad. in this issue and then come in and see the bargains that are not listed. This is going to be one great big gala day. Every body and his dog will be there.

**ROYAL**  
Absolutely Pure BAKING POWDER  
Makes Home-Baking Successful and Easy

### READY FOR SOMETHING NEW.

(Editorial in the Oregonian.)

Judge Lowell has started something by his recent suggestion that the direct primary be abolished and that a single election under the preferential system be substituted. The Oregonian is surprised at the response that has come from the newspapers of the state, which, it may be supposed, reflect local opinion.

"We agree with the Judge thoroughly," says the La Grande Observer (Progressive), "for to our mind primaries are an entire waste of men and money." The Observer is getting pretty far away from Progressive party profession and practice when it attacks the direct primary. We have no purpose, however, to upbraid; only to express our wonder.

"The direct primary," says the Pendleton Tribune (Republican), "serves no real purpose except possibly as a sort of elimination and endurance contest in the political prize ring."

"There is a growing dissatisfaction with the working of the direct primary, particularly the financial side of it," declares the McMinnville Telephone Register (Independent). "It is a very pertinent question why it should be necessary to hold two elections."

"The primary has never been a satisfactory system," says the Cottage Grove Sentinel (Republican). "The Lowell suggestion is in line with what The Sentinel has said before."

"The primary election has cost the state \$200,000 and what is the result?"

asks the Condon Times (Republican). "Why not have one election?"

"The recent primary is an expensive bantling," says the Capital Journal (Ind. Dem.). "If it is an improvement on the old convention methods, no one has yet discovered wherein it is so."

The convention has gone; the direct primary is, apparently, to go. What next?

### Lane County Teachers Will Receive \$221,000 Next Year.

Lane county will pay approximately \$221,000 more in salaries for school teachers next year than during the school year just closed, according to figures obtained at the office of County School Superintendent E. J. Moore.

The number of teachers to be added to the list in Lane County is about 12, and the salaries will average about \$60 per month. The average school term is eight months.

It is estimated that there were about 425 teachers in Lane County in active work during the last year. Including the city teachers the salaries average about \$65 monthly. Counting an average of eight months to the term Lane County pays about \$221,000 yearly in teachers' salaries.—Eugene Register.

Twice or three times as many people will be in Cottage Grove on Bargain Carnival Day as on any previous Saturday in the history of Cottage Grove. Join the crowd, Saturday, June 27.



Beaver Board makes a most satisfactory wall and ceilings, and the most attractive show windows. Now is the time to think about painting. We have the best quality, prices and stock of Sherwin-Williams' Paints, Prepared Lead, Oils, Varnishes. Let us figure with you.

## Cottage Grove Manfg. Co.

No other paper, daily or weekly, reaches one-quarter as many people in the Cottage Grove country as does The Sentinel.

## Don't Get Fresh

Don't apply when buying meat. You should always get fresh meat—and you always get it when you buy from

## City Meat Market

BARTELS & ERNEST, Props.

I have just enough time to make that Suit for you

Full Line of Winter Samples Now on Exhibition

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