The Cottage Grove Sentinel

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WITH PLENTY OF BACKBONE

BEDE & GRANT Publishers :: :: :: :: ELBERT BEDE Editor

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

Wednesday, July 8, 1914.

VOTERS SHOULD SET THE EXAMPLE

During the recent campaign the cry for fewer laws and lower taxes was unanimous. Every candidate took up the cry, whether or not the position for which he was a candidate had anything to do with laws or taxes.

A candidate for Sheriff declared for the abolishment of several commissions at Salem, a candidate for Constable promised a more economical adminstration and a candidate for the Legislature had a platform that only a County Court could put into effect. Every candidate was for fewer laws and lower taxes, many without really knowing why except that that seemed the popular thing to be for—and that's reason enough when a man's running for office.

It seems certain that no one got nominated who was not for fewer laws and lower taxes—but we trust that the voters do not feel that they have thus performed their entire duty. A still greater opportunity to strike for these two things will be given them in the November election, when 29 general measures appear on the ballot, nearly every one of them meaning increased taxes—and several of them meaning a serious tax on industry.

The voter has declared for fewer laws and lower taxes. In November he will have opportunity to demonstrate whether or not he was sincere in his declaration. To pass a lot more freak laws, each one necessitating increased taxes, will not be setting a good example for the Legislature.

Electors should vote no on every one of these 29 laws that he does not understand, and he should also vote no on any law which the Legislature could enact but which has not been presented to it.

It is an imposition on the voter to ask him to give sufficient study to 29 measures to be able to vote on them intelligently. It is not only an imposition, but it is mighty expensive. The way to put a damper on these freak laws, every one of which raises taxes, is to vote no on every law not fully understood. Here is another opportunity for the voter to prove that he meant it when he hollered for lower taxes.

The advice to vote no was followed so persistently at the last election that the number of measures on the ballot this year will be nine less than before. If the voters continue to follow the "vote no" advice, the initiative will eventually become what it was intended for—merely a club over the Legislature.

This is the voter's opportunity to do what he stated he would expect the Legislature to do. He can not expect the Legislature to do what he will not do himself.

EDUCATING THE EDUCATED

About half the taxes we pay are used for the education of the rising generation. Most of us believe that this is necessary in order that the generation which succeeds us may be in a position to manage this old earth wisely and well.

When we have seen to the proper education of our children, and our neighbor's children, we have performed an important duty, but there remains an equally important one. That is to keep ourselves educated up to the times.

That is a harder duty to perform than the first. It can not be performed through the formality of tax paying.

The constant reading and studying of magazines, newspapers and properly selected books will keep a person pretty well up to the times, but there is still another great educational factor in our national life that has developed rapidly in the last few years—that is the chautauqua.

The word "chautauqua" has no particular significance in connection with the chautauqua idea. It is an Indian name and was adopted merely because the idea was developed at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y. The present day chautauqua is the outgrowth of summer schools established for bible study and the training of Sunday School teachers.

Despite the fact that many light amusement features are now put on the program with chautalkers and chalk-talkers, the chautauqua idea is best expressed in the words of Bishop Vincent, the original chautauqua's first chancellor, who says: "Chautauqua pleads for universal education, for all legitimate enticements and incitements to ambition.....A college is possible in everyday life if we choose to use it....a college which trains men and women everywhere to read and think and talk and do;....this is the chautauqua idea."

The greatest minds of the Nation are taking part in the chautauqua work—carrying new ideas and inspiration to the common people at a price any can afford to pay.

Cottage Grove has made a splendid start with the chautauqua idea. The short session this year demonstrated its great value and practicability. It should be enlarged next year and steps taken to make it a permanent affair.

England couldn't scare a handful of colonists 138 years ago, but the United States of today, with a hundred million people, assumes an humble attitude and begs England to take whatever she wants, barring anything already demanded by Colombia or other minor South American republics.

'Twas a glo-orious Fourth from the day before till the morning after—but how many stopped to think why we celebrated the day?

The heaviest tax we pay is the indirect tax we place on industry.

Things We Think

Things others think, and what we think of the things others think

After Adam has been condemned for centuries as the one who ate the apple and brought all the troubles upon following generations, along comes a professor of assyriology with an alibi and conclusive proof that Noah, the hero of the flood, was really the guilty one. We won't fuss about who ate the apple if the professor will tell us who got the core.

It shows lack of appreciation on the part of the men to twit women about not being able to throw straight. If they could hit the mark every time a lot of us men would be going around with bandaged heads.

When some folks give birth to an idea, they make more fuss over it than an old maid would over a grandson.

Several hundred thousand dozens of Chinese eggs have been consumed on the Pacific Coast during the past year without the consumer knowing it. The consumer has been fooled as successfully as he has been fooling biddy with china nest eggs for fifty or a hundred years.

The wasp waist is coming back into style. We know some men who will be applying witch hazel to their arms.

Man decays when he becomes indifferent, says Dr. Berle. We know a number who might as well be used for fertilizer.

A calf at Albany, Ore., died from eating a cloth sign which had been put on the barn. The store which put up the sign is being sued for the value of the calf. The only safe way to advertise is in the newspapers.

A job looks as if it would be easily performed after we have been successful in getting some excuse to put it off till tomorrow.

The very latest in skirts is slit both side and front. September Morn may have serious competition yet.

Dr. Charles Littlefield claims to have created a solf-shell crab from chemical compounds. The doctor claims that any form of life can be produced by taking the same chemical compounds that are found in the natural body and evaporating the water therefrom at the natural temperature of the organic body. He says his experiments have only been successful between March 21 and June 21. We have seen some human crabs that were apparently produced in this manner, but the cmpound used was evidently improperly mixed and the experiment tried at some other time than the three months which the doctor has found to be the only ones in which the operation can be successfully performed.

A man hanged himself with a neektie a few days ago. Probably made up his mind that he would tie a four-in-hand successfully once in his life anyway.

WHERE CASH BEATS CREDIT

HAMPTON'S

WHERE CASH BEATS CREDIT

HAVE EVERYTHING IN UP-TO-DATE SUMMER DRESS GOODS

See Some of Our Special Prices

We also carry Men's and Boys' Summer Underwear in both union and two-piece Suits, per suit, 50c to $1.00
Good heavy Work Shirts.....50c
Fancy Shirts, both soft and stiff front, 65c to..$1.50
Neckties, several different styles, 25c to.....50c
Men's Iron Clad Hose, the best ever.....25c

EGGS BY PARCEL POST

A System of Marketing That Offers Possibilities of Better Prices For the Producer.

That eggs can be marketed successfully by parcel post, and that this method frequently secures a better price for the producer and a fresher article for the consumer, has now been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the experts in the department. The department conducted tests that covered a period of five months. At the end of that period it came to the conclusion that the parcel post was of particular value to the man whose flock was too small or who lives too far from express service to permit him to ship his eggs in the regular commercial case, which holds 30 dozen eggs.

In the course of these experiments the department shipped 9,131 eggs in 466 lots. Of these 327, or slightly less than 3.6 per cent, were broken, but only 209, or slightly less than 2.3 per cent, were absolutely wasted. The others, though broken, could still be used. The percentage of breakage, moreover, will be greatly reduced, it is said, when the employees of the postoffice become more accustomed to handling such fragile matter.

That the eggs should be properly packed is, of course, essential. This implies time, care, and some expense, and is one reason why no attempt should be made to market by parcel post any but the finest quality of eggs, for they alone will bring remunerative prices. Moreover, if the customer who buys in small lots finds that any considerable proportion of his purchase is undesirable or even unattractive in appearance, he will not trouble to ask for deductions on that account; he will simply discontinue his orders. The producer, therefore, must see to it that all eggs the postman delivers are what he represents them to be.

This can only be done by candling them. Candling, "the process of testing eggs by passing light through them so as to reveal the condition of the contents," is omitted by many producers, who rely on care in collecting to eliminate all bad eggs. It is, however, impossible to avoid an occasional accident, and candling is therefore advisable as an extra precaution. A simple outfit can be made out of a small hand lamp and an ordinary pastboard box sufficiently large to be placed over the lamp, after the ends have been removed, without risk of fire. In order to supply air to the inclosed lamp, notches should be cut in the edge on which the box rests. A round hole is then cut in the box at the level of the lamp flame and the candling done by holding each egg against this hole while the rest of the room is in darkness. The light from the lamp reveals the contents of the egg, and those that show any defect can be rejected.

If possible, only infertile eggs should be sent to market. Fertile eggs deteriorate rapidly in warm weather and are the cause of much loss. A broody hen on the nest or accidental exposure to a high temperature may start incubation and cause the egg to spoil and injure the shipper's reputation. It is advisable, therefore, to retain the fertile eggs for home use or dispose of them in some other way than through the parcel post. This is also true of soiled eggs. Eggs should never be washed when intended for high class trade, since the process removes a natural mucilaginous coating and opens the pores of the shell.

After this thorough elimination of the unfit, the eggs that remain should be carefully packed in a container of corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood or other suitable material. The postoffice regulations require this container to be so wrapped that nothing can escape from the package, and each egg in addition to be wrapped separately in excelsior, cotton or some such material. Any soft paper serves the purpose quite well. As for the container itself, there are many kinds on the market, and the Department of Agriculture investigators have not attempted to decide which is the best. Instead, they refer inquirers to the various State experiment stations which have available information on this question.

In packing eggs it is well to sort them as far as is practical according to size and color and to keep for home use those which are irregular in shape, unusually long, or thin-shelled. Containers that have been badly stained by broken eggs should be replaced by new ones and the package wrapped as neatly as possible. In short, every effort should be made to deliver as attractive a package as possible into the hands of the customers. The extra expense will be little and the returns in increasd trade great.

The larger the shipments that the producer can arrange to make, the cheaper can he afford to sell his eggs. Within the first and second zones of the parcel post service, a package costs 5 cents for the first pound and only 1 cent for each additional pound. Ordinarily eggs weigh about 1½ pounds a dozen, which, with the additional weight of the wrapping and container, would make a package of a dozen eggs weigh between 2 and 3 pounds. The postage on this would be 7 cents. If another dozen eggs were included in the package, the postage would not be more than 9 cents, or 4½ instead of 7 cents a dozen eggs.

To the value of the eggs and the cost of postage must be added the cost of the container and the wrapping. For two dozen eggs this may be estimated at 8 cents. With postage at 9 cents it would therefore cost 17 cents to market two dozen eggs, or 8½ cents a dozen. By shipping in 10-dozen lots, it is estimated that the marketing cost can be reduced to 4.7 cents a dozen.

Where the container can be used more than once this cost can of course be somewhat reduced. Large sized containers will stand from two to four trips, smaller ones three to five, so that it will pay the producer to induce his customers to return the containers periodically. The postage required for this is of course deducted from the bill for the next shipment.

Although it is obviously advantageous both to producer and consumer that the eggs be shipped in large quantities and consequently economically, it must be remembered in taking orders that the supply of eggs undergoes the greatest fluctuations. In times of scarcity it is not good policy for the producer to send all his output to one customer, neglecting his other friends, nor in times of plenty can he expect to dispose of his entire stock to his regular customers. These points must be given due consideration and the quantities that are to be supplied at each season of the year carefully stated in the contract. The price too, varies with the supply. One good method of determining this is to take as a basis the wholesale price of eggs on the open market and add to this a certain number of cents a dozen for the new-laid parcel post eggs. Care should be taken, however, to see that there is no possibility of any misunderstanding arising in regard to the basic price. To obviate this, the quotations published in a given newspaper or some other similar authority may be accepted.

Eggs are scarcest and highest in the fall. Chickens should, therefore, be hatched early enough to begin laying at this season. Moreover little difficulty will be experienced then in disposing of the entire output and it will in consequence be unprofitable to divert any of the supply to home purposes. This difficulty can be overcome by preserving eggs for home use in the spring, when they are plentiful and cheap. A solution of water glass, which can be obtained at drug stores for 75 cents a gallon, should be used for this purpose, each quart being diluted with 10 quarts of water, which has been boiled and cooled. The eggs should be packed in stone jars or crocks and the solution poured over them, or they may be carefully placed in the solution each day. Eggs kept in this way are perfectly good but naturally they do not command the prices of those newly laid. The shells sometimes break in boiling, but this may be avoided by puncturing the end with a pin just before they are dropped into the water.

The only drawback to marketing eggs by parcel post appears to be the time and trouble involved in packing them. This is compensated for by the extra price that can always be obtained for products that are absolutely reliable. At bottom, therefore, the shipper's success depends upon the care with which he safeguards the reputation of his products. Satisfied customers will soon build up his business for him. Any post office will furnish complete information in regard to regulations and rates, and, as already stated, the several state experiment stations have information in regard to the various types of shipping boxes. The results of the United States government's investigation of the matter have been published in Farmer's Bulletin 594, of the Department of Agriculture, which will be sent free on request.

What N. P. F. D. Is Doing.

The first annual report of the board of trustees of the North Pacific Fruit Distributors to the affiliated fruit growers of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana has just been printed and issued under the title of "One Year of the North Pacific Fruit Distributors." It is being distributed to over 6,000 growers for the avowed purpose of fully informing them of the details of the first year's business transacted by their own cooperative organization.

Among the features revealed are that in less than a year after being finally organized and opening permanent offices, the Distributors received a total price for the products marketed of $3,069,935.51, selling 83 per cent of the fruit crop handled on an F. O. B. basis and operating at a total selling cost, including the expense of maintaining the central office of brokerage and exchange, of legal, claim and traffic departments and of extension and organization, only a fraction over five per cent of the net returns and approximately four per cent of the gross returns to the central, realizing an average price per box for apples, all varieties, all districts, all grades and all sizes, of $1.26 F. O. B., shipping point, and that the Distributors shipped fruit to 243 cities in 38 states in the United States, 33 cities in six Canadian provinces and 16 cities in 10 European countries and to South America, South Africa, Australia and the Phillipines.

A Paint Story

A CERTAIN well known man residing in the city of Cottage Grove came into our shop the other day and said:. "I can buy guaranteed Pure Paint in Portland for $1.45 per gallon. My neighbor has used some of this paint and it looks pretty good.". Now our friend was the "Show Me" kind although not from Missouri, and had a gallon of his neighbors' paint weighed. The $1.45 guaranteed Pure Paint weighed 13½ pounds. We weighed a gallon of Sherwin-Williams paint in the same color, in this man's presence and it tipped the beam at 18 pounds exactly.

It is needless to say we took this man's order, and he said he saw at least one reason for the difference in price.

Moral: BUY SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT FROM

The Cottage Grove Mfg. Co.

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

We'll Meet You Half Way

We'll meet you half way or more when it's meat you want. Kept cool and fresh in sanitary ice box.

City Meat Market

BARTELS & ERNEST, Props.

The greatest soil in the world for producing crops is located around Cottage Grove. The greatest place in the world to get results from want ads. is in The Sentinel.

I have just enough time to make that Suit for you

Full Line of Winter Samples Now on Exhibition

BOHLMAN :: The TAILOR

ORDINA

An ordinance ing the use, cond vehicles upon th Grove and provid violation thereof.

The Common C Cottage Grove Do

Section 1.—Eve cept rail road and streets of Cotta power, shall be a terms of this o "Motor Vehicle' name, except whe ly provided, shall propelled by other power.

Section 2.—Veh intersecting street trol so as to per right of the vehicl cross the intersecti

Section 3.—At a a vehicle approac from the right of proaching the int the right of way.

Section 4.—All at intersections of tention of turning turning to the rig right, and in turn run to and beyond tersection.

Section 5.—Ever kept upon the rig upon which such v

Section 6.—No m run or propelled limits of the City a greater speed tha

Section 7.—No m driven or operated limits of the City any person under years.

Section 8.—No p of any motor vehic to run while any s ing in any street corporate limits of out an attendant.

Section 9.—Every erated within the co City of Cottage Gro with adequate brak trol such vehicle at be equipped with quate bell, horn, w naling device whic at the approach of whenever and whe deemed advisable such motor vehicle vehicle operated in Grove shall be equi

Section 10.—Eve driven within the Cottage Grove, shal of one hour after s before sunrise, di white lights in lamp one red light in the which said rear lamp light across the rear white light of such r upon the number pl The light of the fr visible at least 200 f in which the vehicle vided, however, that be required to disp light which shall be 100 feet in the direc vehicle is proceedin light to the rear, t shall be at all times motor vehicle shall the corporate limits tage Grove, without being closed.

Section 11.—No v mitted to turn on City of Cottage G Southern Pacific Re Fifth Street, except tions.

Section 12.—It sh any person in charg operator or driver permit such vehicle t Street in the City of tween the tracks of Coast Fork Bridge to thirty minutes.

Section 13.—Vehicl the same direction s other by passing to nal to pass shall be of the horn or stroke signaling device, and each other shall pass

Section 14.—Any p fore the recorder of any section of this fined in a sum not ex lars and shall pay th tion and in default o fine shall be confine one day for each $2.

Passed by the Com 29, 1914.

Filed with the June 29, 1914.

J.

Attest:
J. E. YOUNG,
Recorder.

COUNCIL PRO (Official Pro

June 29, 1914.—Co journed session.

Ordinance No. 40 nance for the vacatio of Washington Aven the west line of Tent line of the right-of-w Pacific, was read th