

The Cottage Grove Sentinel

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WITH PLENTY OF BACKBONE

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Be Sure to Get Stop Over at Cottage Grove. **1915** Be Sure to Get Stop Over at Cottage Grove.

A Tribute to Ed. Weirlein.
MORE than likely it is true that there are no two persons in the world constituted just alike.

Certain it is that there is not more than one person in this old world just like the subject of this little sketch, J. E. Weirlein, more commonly and affectionately called "Ed." by those who know him well, and to know him at all is to know him well as far as Ed. is concerned. It may not be literally correct to say there is only one such person in the world, for J. E. is quite a few himself. Isn't that so, Ed? Of course it is! Absolutely!

Weirlein is connected with the Portland Railway Light & Power Co., or else the P. R. L. & P. Co. is connected with Weirlein. We never have gotten the relationship of the one to the other exactly straightened out in our mind. Wherever there is anything doing, there you will find Ed. Weirlein. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that wherever Ed. Weirlein is, there something is doing. Whichever way it is the two seem always to arrive simultaneously and spontaneously.

Without retracting or modifying in any way anything already said about Mr. Ed. Weirlein—this is probably the first time he has had "Mr." put in front of his name since he had his wedding invitations printed. As we have already said, without retracting or modifying in any way anything already said about Ed., and without further introductory remarks, we wish to abruptly state that he is an optimist, a real, regular, registered and pedigreed optimist with a long-distance record of his own as an optimist.

There are different kinds of optimists. Some ooze optimism. Some belch it up. Some have to swallow hard and force it up. But with Ed. it is different. With him it wells to the surface naturally like the overflow from an artesian well. It flows continuously and fluently. And with that fluency of words is mixed a lot of good, hard, common sense that gives weight to his overflowing optimism.

Isn't that right, boys? Of course it is!

Weirlein sometimes gets serious and when he does the effect is so in contrast with his natural condition that what he says sinks in deeply.

In any place he is put, whether as Big Mut of the Muts or as the proxy of his president, Ed. is a prince—not a prince of the blue blood, but a prince among men, whole-souled and red-blooded.

Do we love him? Of course we do!

UNDER THE BIG DOME AT SALEM.

Prohibition.

THE prohibition measure that will be enacted for the purpose of putting into effect the prohibition amendment passed by the people, will enforce almost to the letter the measure passed by the people. Many of those who helped to enact the amendment wanted it more drastic. Others wanted it not quite so drastic. The legislature could not take these varying opinions and wishes into consideration. It will enact a measure that will put into force the amendment as it was passed by the people. It will make Oregon the tightest prohibition state in the Union.

The debate on the prohibition bill has at times become quite "spirited."

Col. W. G. D. Mercer of Eugene delivered one of the orations at the exercises in honor of Lincoln's birthday. His address was a literary gem delivered in his usual masterful manner. It was but about ten minutes in length but at its conclusion many eyes were moist.

Campbell's Job May Be Safe.

THE house bill providing for the election of railroad commissioners by districts, which passed the house, and which would have gerrymandered T. K. Campbell of Cottage Grove out of a job, has been amended in the senate and now provides that one shall be elected east of the Cascades, one west of the Cascades and one at large. Mr. Campbell would then become the candidate-at-large at the next election.

The County Division Bill.
THE county division measure which has been introduced in the senate is of interest to Cottage Grove people. Under its provisions new counties may be created from old ones having populations of more than 25,000, assessed valuations of more than \$22,000,000 and an area of more than 1500 square miles. There must remain with the old county not less than 500 square miles, 15,000 population and assessed valuations of \$15,000,000.

It is provided that when not less than 75 per cent of the legal voters of the district desiring to secede file a petition with the governor he shall appoint a commission of three members, one a circuit judge of a district not comprising either the old or the proposed county, one a surveyor and engineer, all of whom must subscribe to an oath that they have no interests in the territory affected. The entire case is made before this commission, before whom anyone interested may appear and the old county is in every provision of the proposed act given the best of the deal. All of the expenses of the proceedings must be borne by the proposed new county.

Logging Bill of Interest to Lane.

THE Lane County delegation is opposed to H. B. No. 327 by Olson. It would work a hardship upon small timber owners and loggers upon a small scale. It gives to the corporations formed under the law power of eminent domain, power to condemn land for any purpose connected in any way with logging and logging streams; it provides that the companies formed under the act may file maps of what they want within ninety days with the Secretary of State for the purpose of giving priority, then they may go ahead and make such improvements as they see fit in any stream. After the improvements are made anyone who has logs coming down the stream is charged \$1 per 1000 feet for the right to use the stream, in addition to another \$1 per 1000 feet which the corporations are entitled to charge. Then there is another 75 cents per 1000 feet charged for catching and holding the logs and still another 50 cents or 75 cents per 1000 to pay every six months that the corporation holds the logs.

Retrenchment Measures.

ALTHOUGH nearly every newly elected member of this session is pledged to retrenchment, the big retrenchment bills were not introduced until the thirtieth day of the session, after many had given up hope of their being introduced in time for action. They are known as the Barrett bills and will cut the overhead expenses of conducting the State government about \$500,000 by consolidation of departments or their entire abolishment.

Owners of timber in the Cottage Grove country are opposed to the Bingham bill that would repeal the law allowing the State Forester to collect five cents per acre from timbered land for forest fire protection. Bingham is doubtful about the success of the measure but thinks the agitation has resulted in cutting down the appropriation for that department.

The session comes to a close Friday night at twelve o'clock. There is going to be something doing between now and then.

Differential for Oregon Industries.

SENATOR Bingham of Lane, despite the severe criticism being hurled at him from all sides, has one measure which has received nothing but praise and is a very important one. The bill provides a differential of five per cent in favor of Oregon concerns in the letting of contracts for public work and the supply of public departments. Both manufacturers and organized labor endorsed the measure and the Judiciary Committee of the senate brought out a unanimous report in its favor.

Senator Dan Kellaher introduced a measure to make newspapers tell the truth. The newspapers threatened to put the same restrictions upon politicians—and the first measure was quietly and unostentatiously put to sleep.

The Oregonian has made some complimentary remarks about the efficiency of the State Senate. What about the efficiency of the House, which the Oregonian took such a prominent part in organizing? Isn't it worthy of commendation also?

Things We Think

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

Love may not be all that is needed to supply the physical needs of the newly married couple, eminent authorities to the contrary notwithstanding, but one thing is certain, it helps wonderfully in brightening up gloomy surroundings and in making even coarse food quite palatable.

Many a man makes the claim that his wife is an open book. We have seen blank books.

The man who fools you the worst is the one who can look you straight in the eye when he knows the purpose of your inspection—and there are many who can do it.

Folks who pay more attention to not getting married on an unlucky day than they do to the person they are going to marry, are likely to find that they picked out the worst possible day.

It seems to us that all the best chances come to those who don't know how to make use of them.

What is nothing but pure unadulterated cussedness in others is only temperament in ourselves.

If all the factories in the world could produce their products in proportion to the way a girl's lips produce kisses, how much cheaper things would be. The question of creating a demand would be one the girl doesn't have to contend with.

Sometimes a girl who refuses to marry in haste lives to regret that she didn't jump at the chance, but not of ten.

It isn't so much what you really know as it is what you make folks think you know.

Don't make fun of a woman's imagination. It is only because of the things that she imagines man is going to do sometime that she can bear to live with us at all.

Some folks are satisfied with their

position in the world if they can only follow close enough to act as a stepping stone for someone else.

It usually turns out that a close observer is pretty far-sighted.

Some men apparently get married as a last resort to prove to a woman that marriage is a failure.

When it comes to the best way of finding out whether or not a girl wants to be kissed, the same rule doesn't apply twice, not even with the same girl.

The man or woman who marries someone who has been made a widow or widower, soon learns that the people in this old world are not as good as they used to be.

It is more than likely that most of our cuss words came as an inspiration to someone in a dental chair.

It never seems to be as easy for you to sell as it was for the fellow who sold to you.

The good looking young fellow who has all the girls is usually paying 10 per cent interest on money borrowed from the homely fellow.

Nothing makes some women happier than to be able to make some other woman unhappy.

A man makes some mighty commendable resolutions while helping his wife take care of two or three cross babies during an overland railroad journey.

If some folks were not permitted to tell of what they are going to do it would be no inconvenience to them to be deaf and dumb.

Here's one of the inconsistencies of arithmetic. You can take the figure 1, keep adding nothing to it and make millions. Like this 1,000,000.

A person who has written love letters for several years should be proficient in the use of synonyms, for there is little to a love letter except saying the same thing over again in a different way.

The reason a lot of men don't get married is because they have got to wait until their salaries reach the point that they have told their sweethearts that they are getting.

The trouble many times in giving charity is that the recipients regard it in the light of a continuing appropriation.

A girl never enjoys herself more than she does when she is making half a dozen suitors miserable.

Even a bow-legged man can follow the straight and narrow path if he wishes to.

Can two live as cheaply as one? We don't know, but we do know that it is quite often cheaper to keep a wife than a sweetheart.

The kind of advertising most folks like for their charities is to have it get out that they tried to keep them secret.

No one yet was ever lying awake waiting for the alarm clock to strike.

Apparently some people ask questions merely for the pleasure of answering them.

A scandal is the one thing that seems to always remain fresh.

A woman who is willing to play second fiddle is qualified to get married to a politician.

A woman who has had every opportunity to learn that marriage is a failure seems to take fiendish delight in arranging a match for someone else.

Have you ever noticed how some folks seem to run out of conversation as soon as they tell everything they know about themselves.

A picture of health as seen in a woman's face is often a real work of art.

Nothing makes a woman storm like having a man appear perfectly calm while she is giving him a tongue-lashing.

We admire the man who says what he thinks, but we also have considerable respect for the man who does not give expression to his thoughts as he watches his hat go skidding through a mud puddle.

When a woman will love a man just because no one else will, how can you expect all marriages to be happy ones.

The Fuel Value of Wood

The fuel value of one pound of wood is roughly equivalent to one pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain calculations now being made in the forest service laboratory which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal.

Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine, and cherry, have fairly high heat values, and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal.

It takes a cord and a half of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, and soft maple to equal a ton of coal, and two cords of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine.

Equal weights of dry, nonresinous woods, however, are said to have practically the same heat value regardless of species, and as a consequence it can be stated as a general proposition that the heavier the wood the more heat to the cord. Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species; the average heat for all that have been calculated is 4,600 calories, or heat units, per kilogram. A kilogram of resin will develop 9,400 heat units, or about twice the average for wood. As a consequence, resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than nonresinous woods, and this increased value varies of course, with the resin content.

The available heat value of a cord of wood depends on many different factors. It has a relation not only to the amount of resin it contains, but to the amount of moisture present. Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. A certain proportion of this space is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord made of twisted, crooked, and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet.

It is pointed out, however, that heat value is not the only test of usefulness in fuel wood, and since 95 per cent of all wood used for fuel is consumed for domestic purposes, largely in farm houses, such factors as rapidity of burning and ease of lighting are important. Each section of the country has its favored woods, and these are said to be, in general, the right ones to use. Hickory of the nonresinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly, and, as housewives say, holds the heat. The oaks come next, followed by beech, birch, and maple. Pine has a relatively low heat value per unit volume, but has other advantages. It ignites readily and gives out a quick hot flame, but one that soon dies down. This makes it a favorite with rural housekeepers as a summer wood, because it is particularly adapted for hot days in the kitchen.

The fuel qualities of chestnut adapt it particularly to work in brass foundries, where it gives just the required amount of heat, and it is therefore in favor. Coastwise vessels in Florida pay twice as much for Florida bottomwood as for any other, because it burns with an even heat and with a minimum amount of smoke and ash.

The principal disadvantage of the resinous pines is their oily black smoke.

You'll find a lot of things you haven't heard about in every issue of The Sentinel. Visiting Cards—The Sentinel office.

A New Stock Is Always a Clean Stock

SOME of our customers may have been inconvenienced in the past few months because many of our lines were not entirely complete. They are now to be repaid for past inconveniences by having a new stock to select from. The dissatisfaction caused by not having a complete stock a short time ago is now to be made up by having an entirely new and clean one, which is an advantage every discerning buyer will appreciate.

Some of the nifty things we are showing in millinery are so pretty that we almost dislike to let them go. This year's styles are peculiarly attractive and we have all the very latest. Also complete stock of findings.

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