

# COTTAGE GROVE LEADER

VOL. XVII

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1906.

NO. 40

## SAW MILL WILL START

The Brown Lumber Co. of Eugene Will Operate the Old Long & Bingham Mill.

The Brown Lumber Co. of Eugene was incorporated Thursday for the purpose of operating the Long & Bingham sawmill, which has stood idle for some time.

The articles of incorporation, as filed were:

The new company filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk this forenoon. The incorporators are W. E. Brown and F. W. Osburn, of the Loan and Savings Bank; Geo. H. Kelly, of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., and Henry Fischer, of the Fischer Lumber Co., at Marcola. The capital stock is \$40,000, and the principal office and place of business is at Eugene. The objects and purposes of the corporation briefly are as follows: To purchase, manufacture and sell lumber and timber; to purchase own and control sawmills, timber and timber lands, to operate such railroads, logging roads and other appliances necessary to carry on the business and shall have the power to condemn private property for the purpose of construction and operating such roads.

Mr. Henry Fischer, who will be the manager of the company here, has moved his family here, and will rent a home soon, and be settled for a good stay among us. He said in the course of a talk with the editor, that the mill would not turn a wheel for probably a month or more, as not only did the mill have to be overhauled, but the loggers had to be gotten into the hills, and the logs gotten down to the mill, all of which will take considerable time.

A temporary office will be opened here in the old Long & Bingham office from which Mr. Fischer will direct the work.

Mr. Fischer states that the mill will not be enlarged, nor added to at the present time, other than is necessary to put it in good running condition, and that it will only operate to about its former capacity until the railroad is able to get into the large bodies of timber owned by the company, beyond the present end of the road, above Wildwood, and that until that time the mill will be run on timber owned by them along the present line, which is only sufficient to run the mill at its present capacity. As they get into the larger bodies of timber, it is the intention to greatly enlarge the mill, add newer and more improved machinery and thereby greatly increase the capacity.

The present capacity of the mill is from 25,000 to 30,000 feet per day and possibly more. The plant is well located and with the timber lying close to the line of the Oregon & Southern Railroad the mill should soon be able to do a large business. Orders for lumber these days are very plentiful and the prices are good, which tends to make every lumber company active.

Mr. Fischer says that the company is formed with men of strong financial standing and that it will stand on its own feet and will ask odds of no one. It comes to do a good business in town, without asking for any bonuses or gifts from anyone.

The logging will be started immediately on the lands recently

purchased by the company in order that they may be ready as soon as the mill can be gotten into shape to run. The prospects are good for a long and profitable run of the mill.

The people of Cottage Grove should unite in their thanks to these gentlemen who have come forward and are going to start this industry in our midst once more. We should all join hands and welcome them, and not only that, but give them every particle of local support and friendliness that can be given.

The fact that the people of the town are friendly to such a project means not a little to the men interested in such a project.

To every new industry that comes to our town we extend a hearty welcome and to The Brown Lumber Co., especially, who come to start the ball rolling, we greet you and wish you success.

## Government Decides to Let Work of Digging Big Ditch in Sections

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Panama canal can and will be constructed by contractors. This important decision has been made by the Panama canal commission and the plan approved by President Roosevelt. Within a few days official announcement will be made. It has been decided that it is more economical to let contracts and hold the contractors to a strict execution of the agreements. The work will be done under the direction of the engineers and canal commissioners.

There is some question whether the commission had legal authority to pursue such a course. Attorney-General Moody, who was asked for an opinion, decided that the law providing for the construction of the canal leaves the methods of construction entirely at the discretion of the president and the commission. The commission is now preparing plans for a subdivision of the work into sections, upon which bids will be asked. Each section will be about two miles long and it will enable from 25 to 30 contractors to engage in the work.—Journal.

## Settle Debate Question.

University of Oregon, Eugene, Jan. 17.—The question that the three state universities of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, forming the Interstate Debating League, will discuss has been finally decided upon by the managers of debate at the three institutions. As given out by Manager J. C. Veatch, of the university it is: "Resolved that Interstate Commerce Commission should be given power to prescribe reasonable maximum railroad rates in cases brought before it, these rates to go into effect within a reasonable time, and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts." This embodies President Roosevelt's policy as given in his recent message to Congress and the question is before the body now.

Each university will put out two teams, supporting both sides of the question and the affirmative side will stay at home and meet the negative team from the other universities, so that the question will be debated at each university the same evening, March 30. The schedule as decided upon is Oregon-Idaho at Eugene, Washington-Oregon at Seattle, Idaho-Washington at Moscow.

Ed Austin of Eastern Oregon, was in town this week looking over this country.

## AN APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE

And the Educated Thought of Men and Women Against the Proposed Extension of Suffrage to Women.

While desiring the fullest possible development of the powers, energies and education of women, we believe that their work for the state and their responsibilities towards it, must always differ essentially from those of men and that therefore their share in the working of the state machinery should be different from that assigned to men. Certain departments of the national life are of necessity worked exclusively by men. To men belong the struggle of debate and legislation in Congress; the hard and exhausting labor implied in the administration of the national resources and powers; the conduct of national relations towards the external world; the working of the army and navy, all the heavy, laborious, fundamental industries of the state, such as those of mines, metals and railways; the lead and supervision of commerce, the management of our vast finance problem, the service of the merchant fleet on which the extension of our commerce depends.

In all these spheres women's direct participation is made impossible by the disabilities of sex, or by strong formations of custom and habit resting ultimately upon physical difference, against which it is useless to contend. They are affected indeed, in some degree, by all these natural activities; therefore they ought in some degree to have an influence on them all. This influence they already have and will have more and more as the education of women advances. But their direct interest in these matters can never equal that of men, whose whole energy of mind and body is daily and hourly risked in them. Therefore it is not just to give to woman direct power of deciding questions of national policy, of war, of foreign or colonial affairs, of commerce or finance equal to that possessed by men. We hold that they already possess an influence on political matters fully proportioned to the possible share of women in the political activities of the nation.

At the same time we are heartily in sympathy with all the recent efforts which have been made to give women a more important part in those affairs of the community whether their interests and those of men are equally concerned; where it is possible for them not only to decide but to help in carrying out, and where, therefore, judgment is weighed by a true responsibility, and can be guided by experience and the practical information which comes from it. For example, as members of School boards, as eligible to appointment in the boards of state and Charitable institutions, women have now opportunities for public usefulness which must promote the growth of character and at the same time strengthen among them the social sense and habit.

All the changes of recent years, together with the great improvements in women's education which have accompanied them, we cordially welcome. But we believe that the emancipating process has now reached the limits fixed by the physical constitution, and by the fundamental difference which must always exist between their main occupations and those of men. The care of the sick and the insane; the treatment of the poor; the education of children; in all these matters and others besides they have made good their claim to larger and more extended powers. We rejoice in it. But when it comes to questions of national or foreign policy, or of grave constitutional change, then we maintain that the necessary and normal experience of women—speaking generally and in the mass—does not and can never provide them with such materials for sound judgment as are open to men.

To sum up: We would give them their full share in the state of social effort and social mechanism; we look for their increasing activity in that higher state which rests on thought, conscious, and moral influence; but we protest against their admission to direct power in that state which does rest upon force—the state in its administrative, mili-

tary and financial aspects—where the physical capacity, the accumulated experience and inherited training of men ought to prevail without the harassing interference of those who, though they may be partners with men in debate, can in these matters never be partners with them in action.

If we turn from the right of women to the suffrage—a right which on the grounds just given to denote—to the effect which the possession of the suffrage may be expected to have on their character and position and on family life, we find ourselves no less opposed. It is urged that the influence of women in politics would tell upon the side of morality. We believe that it does so tell already and will do so with greater force as women by improved education fit themselves to exert it more widely and efficiently. But it may be asked, On what does this moral influence depend? We believe that it depends largely on qualities which the natural position and functions of women as they are at present, tend to develop and which might be seriously impaired by their admission to the turmoil of active political life. These qualities, are, above all, sympathy, disinterestedness. Any disposition of things which threatens to lessen the national reserve of such forces as these, we hold to be a misfortune. It is notoriously difficult to maintain them in the presence of party necessities and in the heat of party struggle. Were women admitted to this struggle, their natural eagerness and quickness of temper would probably make them hotter partisans than men. As their political relations stand at present, they tend to check in them the disposition to partisanship and to strengthen in them the qualities of sympathy and disinterestedness. We believe that their admission to the suffrage would precisely reverse this condition of things and that the whole nation would suffer in consequence.

For whatever may be the duty and privilege of the ballot for men, we hold that citizenship is not dependent upon or identical with the possession of the suffrage. Citizenship lies in the participation of each individual in effort for the good of the community. And we believe that women will be more precious elements to the national life without the vote than with it. The quickness to feel, the willingness to lay aside prudential considerations in a right cause, which are amongst the peculiar excellencies of women, are in their right place when they are used to influence the more highly trained and developed judgment of men. But if this new quickness of feeling could be immediately and directly translated into public action in matters of vast and complicated political import, the risks of politics would be enormously increased and what is now a national blessing, might easily become a national calamity.

On the one hand then, believe that to admit women to the ordinary machinery of political life would inflame the partisanship and increase the evils, already so conspicuous, of that life would tend to blunt the special moral qualities of women and so to lessen the national reserves of moral force; and, on the other hand, we dread the political and practical effects which, in our belief, would follow on such a transformation as is proposed, of an influence which is now beneficent largely because it is indirect and gradual.

It is often urged that certain injustices of the law towards women would be easily and quickly remedied were the political power of the vote conceded to them, and that there are many wants, especially among working women, which are now neglected, but which the suffrage would enable them to press on public attention. We reply that during the past half century all the principal injustices of the law towards women have been amended by means of the existing constitutional machinery; and with regard to those that remain, we see no signs of any unwillingness on the part of our legislature to deal with them. On the contrary we remark a growing sensitiveness to the claims of women and the rise of a new spirit of justice and sympathy among men, answering to those advances made by women in education and the best kind of social in-

## CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

Petition of James Withycombe, to Secretary of State Dunbar, for Nomination Under the Direct Primary Law, for Governor.

To F. I. Dunbar, Secretary of State, of the state of Oregon and to the members of the Republican party and the electors of Oregon in the state of Oregon:

I, James Withycombe, reside at Corvallis, Benton county, Oregon and my post office address is Corvallis, Oregon. I am a duly registered member of the Republican party. If I am nominated for the office of Governor at the primary nominating election to be held in the state of Oregon, the twentieth day of April, 1906, I will account the nomination and not withdraw, and if I am elected I will qualify as such officer.

If I am nominated and elected I will, during my term of office advocate and support:

Taxation of franchises and gross earnings tax on telegraph, telephone, express and sleeping car corporations.

Uniform assessment and taxation of railroads.

State regulation and examination of state and private banks, trust companies and savings banks.

Protection of the state in its public ownership of public lands.

A board of control for state institutions.

One board for management of normal schools.

Improvement of the Columbia and Willamette rivers and coast sea ports.

National ownership of the Oregon City locks.

Constitutional amendment permitting the Governor or people to veto individual items of appropriations.

An honest and fearless performance of public duty.

FORM FOR NOMINATING BALLOT

"Honest and fearless performance of public duty. A greater and united Oregon."

JAMES WITHYCOMBE,  
Corvallis, Oregon.

## School Law Decisions by Attorney General Crawford Settles Several Questions.

Salem, Or., Jan. 16.—Attorney General Crawford today rendered decisions upon a number of questions of school law, most important of which is the ruling that in school districts of the third class (the rural districts), a head of a family may vote upon the levying of a tax whether he is a taxpayer or not. The general understanding and practice heretofore has been that although the head of a family could vote at the ordinary school election without being a taxpayer, he could not vote upon a tax levy unless he owned property upon which he had paid tax. Among the other points decided are the following:

When a schoolhouse site has been selected and a school established, the selection of a new site and the erection of a new building is in effect a removal within the meaning of the statute requires a two-thirds vote.

When a special meeting of the voters has been called the notice may set the date for the meeting 30 days or more subsequent to the time of posting. The law requires not less than ten days' notice and more than that may be given provided the time be not so long that the voters would forget about it.

Where an estate is assessed in the name of the deceased and taxes are paid in the name of the state, any heir may vote at a school meeting when raising a tax, his other qualifications being sufficient.

Payment of a tax on personal property is sufficient to entitle the taxpayer to vote at a school meeting but not payment of a poll tax.

Thirty days' residence in good faith, in a district entitles a property-owner and a taxpayer in the district to vote at a school meeting.

Domicile and intention to make said domicile his home for all purposes as shown by the acts and declaration of the person, constitute legal residence. A man cannot move into a district simply for the purpose of gaining a residence for the purpose of voting at some particular election and thereby gain a legal residence.

## Oregon Lands Again Opened to Patent.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary Hitchcock today notified Senator Gearin that he would open all Oregon land entries to patent excepting those in which there are contests, or other suspicion or proof of fraud. This action is taken in compliance with Gearin's request and places Oregon on the same footing again with the other states in land matters.—Journal.

## Dr. Withycombe's platform.

Salem, Or., Jan. 16.—Dr. James Withycombe today filed notice of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. His notice to be placed upon the ballot is: "Honest and fearless performance of public duty. A greater and united Oregon." His declaration is:

Taxation of franchise and gross earnings tax on telegraph, telephone, express and sleeping-car corporations; uniform assessment and taxation of railroads; state regulation of state and private banks, trust companies and savings banks; protection of the state in its ownership of public lands; a board of control for state institutions; one board for management of normal schools; improvement of the Columbia and Willamette rivers and coast sea ports; National ownership of the Oregon City locks; constitutional amendment permitting the Governor or people to veto individual items of appropriations; an honest and fearless performance of public duty.

## The U of O.

The annual meeting of the board of regents of the U. of O. was being held in Portland today. Hon. M. A. Miller one of the members is in attendance. The report of the president shows an enrollment in all departments of 539, an increase of 34 over the previous year. The actual university attendance is 292. The school of law in Portland is credited with 74, school of medicine 82 and the school of music 92.

## HOTEL GRAHAM

Headquarters For Mining and Commercial Men

A. Graham, Prop.

Up-to-date

## Plumbing

All kinds of Hardware---None better Made

Griffin & Veatch Co.

(Continued to 2nd page)