

COTTAGE GROVE LEADER

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NO. 2.

MILL MEN PROTEST

Appeals to Commission to Keep Down Rates.

Southern Pacific Claims There is No Profit in Traffic Hauling at the Old Schedule.

Salem, Or., April 24.—At the hearing before the Oregon railroad commission on the protest of the Willamette valley lumber mill men against the proposed increase of the common green lumber rate to San Francisco bay points it was strongly brought out that the Southern Pacific railway company is bent upon raising the rate even at the cost of snuffing out the lumber manufacturing business in the interior of Western Oregon. It is argued by the company's agents that last year there were 21,000 carloads hauled south through the Ashland gateway while about 14,000 loads were brought north; and the difference represents the number of empty cars necessary hauled north over the Siskiyou to handle the south bound tonnage.

Repeatedly the railroad men evaded the question as to what is the cost of hauling tonnage from Portland to San Francisco. The only statement they would make on that point was that the present rate of \$3.10 per ton on common green lumber from valley points to San Francisco is not a remunerative rate, that they were forced to put it in originally to meet water competition from Portland, and that they have decided that they will no longer meet that competition. Later it was brought out that the movement of traffic on the Portland-San Francisco line is so unequal that they are hauling many empty cars north to carry the tonnage south; and that if this tonnage were eliminated the traffic would be equalized a condition which in the eye of the railroad traffic manager is ideal. The Southern Pacific company proposes to accomplish that end by eliminating the lumber mill industry in interior Western Oregon if it cannot induce the mills to pay the proposed new rate of \$5 per ton, an advance of \$3.13 per thousand feet in the cost that is to be met by the lumber manufacturer in moving his product from the mill to the California market. Lumbermen testified that San Francisco bay is their best market and that without it they cannot continue to do business.

RETAIN PRESENT RATES

The railway commission is strongly, in favor of retaining in effect the present rate of \$3.10 per ton, and including Portland in that rate; in short, making a blanket rate of \$3.10 for the whole of western Oregon, embracing of course only leading points on Southern Pacific rails. The program reached after the hearing was that the Oregon commission shall take up the case direct with the interstate commerce commission, and apply to have the old rate kept in effect. Meantime an order will probably be made by the Oregon commission giving the valley mills a very low local rate to Portland, where the manufacturers can secure the benefit of whatever water carriers they can enlist to carry their lumber to the San Francisco market.

If an order can be secured from the interstate commerce commission restraining the Southern Pacific company from raising the rate, the old rate will remain in effect during any period intervening while the railroad company is fighting the case through the courts, so that the Oregon lumber mill men will

not have their heads cut off. In applying to the interstate commerce commission for retention of the \$3.10 rate, the Oregon commission will undoubtedly make it embrace Portland, thus removing any cause the mills there might have for complaint of discrimination in favor of valley points. It is held by members of the commission that they could not justly expect the same through rate from Portland to Salt Lake and the east, now in effect (Continued to second page.)

The "Knocker" Knocked.

A man may "knock" his town, patronize mail order houses, beat his wife and do many other things, but is it wise? Talk against the interests of your town and you drive out competition and good citizens, patronize the mail order houses and you fatten the account of the city merchants while your local merchants face starvation, whip your wife and you are honey and cream for the divorce courts. But to get back to our point in view, about how many men do you suppose oppose the interests of their town? A fair estimate would be one-fourth, and while they are an eye sore to any community, it would be as impossible to check them as it would be impossible to regulate the color, sex and size of mankind. These men are hoodlums to the world, but God breathed the breath of life into their measly frames for some purpose, so let them linger and dwell in their own miseries.—Ex.

A Woman is not a "Person."

A most amusing incident recently occurred in St. Johns, New Brunswick, where a Miss Mabel French, after passing her examination with high honors, was denied permission to practice law in the Supreme Court because according to the "Act" only "persons" were allowed to practice law, and "women were not persons"—"only men were persons."

Soon after a woman was arrested for drunkenness, and on trial pleaded "not guilty, being 'a woman' and 'not a person,'—therefore not amenable to the law. The magistrate found the law to read "that any person found drunk was liable to fine or imprisonment;" and ruled that according to the decision of the Supreme Court "women were not persons and could not be imprisoned nor fined," so the prisoner was discharged.

As a result the legislature promptly passed an Act designating women as persons, so Miss French was allowed her degree in law.

But no study of woman's political progress can be just that does not take into account her rapid and enormous development in the faculty of organization, and in intelligent interest in public concerns. These are absolutely essential to the formation of a democracy, to the wise and safe exercise of the suffrage; and it is precisely in these that the phenomenal record of the women's movement is most clear.

The strongest proof of woman's long inferiority is her lack of association: only in religious bodies was she allowed to organize; and the rapid approach to equality is in the uncounted thousands who now gather in clubs and societies of every description, charitable, reformatory, educational, social, political; and of all sizes, from the handful of the "Ladies Literary" to the International Council of Women, which in 1899 represented through its many constituent national organizations a membership of six million. In the next Quinquennial meeting of 1904 the National Councils joining had doubled in number, but the sum of their respective memberships is not at hand.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman in the May Woman's Home Companion.

CO. "E" TO BE MUSTERED IN

Captain Waldo L. Cheshire Will be Here Next Tuesday to Conduct the Physical Examination, and Adjutant General W. E. Finzer as Mustering Officer.

HEADQUARTERS OREGON NATIONAL GUARD, Adjutant General's Office.

General Orders No. 7,

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 24, 1907.

1. J. C. Johnson and one hundred and three other citizens of Cottage Grove, Oregon, subject to military duty, having made application to organize into a Military Company under the laws and regulations of the Oregon National Guard. They are directed to assemble in Cottage Grove, Oregon Tuesday, April 30th, at 8 o'clock p. m. for physical examinations. All applicants for enlistment having successfully passed the physical examination will be mustered into the service of the state.

2. Captain Waldo L. Cheshire, Asst. Surgeon, 1st Separate Battalion, will proceed to Cottage Grove on the above date and be present at the hour specified in Paragraph 1 in order to conduct the Physical examination of all applicants for enlistment into the service of the state. The expense incurred is necessary in the military service.

3. Immediately upon completion of muster in an election for Captain will be held, Brigadier General W. E. Finzer, Adjutant General, is designated as mustering officer and will act as Inspector of Election, pursuant to regulations. The expense incurred is necessary in the military service.

4. This organization will be known as Separate Company E. By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

W. E. FINZER,
Adjutant General.

[Seal]

It will be seen from the above order that Cottage Grove has been assigned a company of the Oregon National Guard, to be known as Separate Company E.

The medical examination will be made by our local physicians under the supervision of Captain Waldo L. Cheshire, of Eugene, Assistant Surgeon of the First Separate Battalion. The examinations will be held this morning and will be held today, Sunday, Monday and Tues-

day, so the mustering in can take place Tuesday evening. All candidates should be prompt in presenting themselves for examination before that time.

Guns and accoutrements will be ordered at once for the new company, but it will be some time before the uniforms are here, as the measure of each man must be taken and the suits ordered made, which will take several weeks at least.

WILL HAVE OFFICE IN EUGENE

Deputy Supervisor of Natural Forests Receives Instructions From Washington to Establish His Headquarters in That City.

The state of Oregon now has, in what is known as forest reserves more than 16,000,000 acres; which is probably more than any other state in the union.

While many of those who would profit by the use of their right to take a timber claim in order to dispose of it to some large syndicate, have filed strenuous objections to President Roosevelt's far-sighted policy in creating these national forest reservations they may live to see the wisdom of his actions if they regard the well-being of the nation as a whole. While the policy of the government in the establishment of the forest bureau is to protect our immense forests from fires and wanton destruction, it is moreover two-fold, in that it would preserve the government itself in the immense value of the timber, instead of allowing it to get into the hands of large syndicates who will hold it purely for purposes of speculation and by trust tactics control the price of building material to the disadvantage of the poor man as a home builder. In the course of time as the necessity demands the timber growing upon these reservations will be sold to the highest bidders, with the proviso that it be taken off within a stipulated time so that the land still in the government's hands may grow up to timber again for the benefit of the coming generation.

It is perhaps not generally known that any and all agricultural land

within the borders of these national forests are subject to homestead entry and title from the government may be obtained just as any other public land.

F. E. Ames deputy inspector of national forests is in the city and was called upon by a Register reporter for information in reference to the Umpqua and Tillamook reserves which were recently established. Mr. Ames said:

"The Umpqua reserve consists of about 1,221,000 acres and the Tillamook of about 200,000 acres. I was here to look over the situation and to select a town for headquarters of the supervisor of these national forests, which will be readily accessible from the reserves themselves as well as accessible to Washington and other reserves. I have recommended Eugene as the most desirable place but am not now able to state whether it will be selected or not. It will fall to me to act as supervisor until the government appoints that official and if Eugene is selected, I will at once prepare to open an office."

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE RESERVE. The reporter then stated to Mr. Ames that there had been much inquiry as to the exact boundaries of these reserves on the part of residents of this section, and asked if he could be shown the plats as prepared by the government.

"It would be almost impossible to trace the boundaries of these reserves in an intelligent manner,"

said Mr. Ames, "as the lines run so irregular, and bodies of land already patented are cut out here and there all through it and the only way definite information could be definitely gained would be to mention section by section the description of lands included. In a general way you might say that the lands in the Umpqua reserve are located in ranges 8, 9 and 10, from township 12 south to 24, though not nearly all the land within these townships are included. There are also about four sections in the same ranges from township 24 south to 30 south, somewhat badly scattered.

If the office of the supervisor is located in Eugene, the best way for anyone interested in whether certain lands are in or out of the reserve is to call at the office and examine the maps which will be open to inspection."

LATER—Mr. Ames informs us that he has just received word from Washington that Eugene has been appointed as such city and he will open up his office with L. O. Beckwith until May 1, when he will fit up the rooms now occupied by T. H. Garrett and J. G. Wells as headquarters. Mr. Ames expects to be here for a month or six weeks getting things organized.—Register.

Fourth at Eugene.

A meeting of the general committee recently appointed by the Merchants' Protective Association to arrange for a Fourth of July celebration in Eugene met at Cockerline & Wetherbee's store last evening and appointed the following sub-committees:

On privileges—F. R. Wetherbee. On fireworks—G. D. Lion and H. W. Graham.

On music and speaking—W. H. Kay.

On parade—W. J. Hill and O. E. Roberts.

On advertising—W. L. Souders and W. J. Hill.

On sports—H. W. Graham and G. D. Lion.

W. H. Kay was elected secretary and treasurer of the general committee.

It was decided that the sum of \$1100 is necessary to be raised to insure a successful celebration and the committee will commence the work of soliciting some time this week. It seems that the amount ought to be easily raised, although the saloons, which have heretofore been large contributors to celebration funds are not here this year. However, the business men should see that the money is raised, for we cannot afford to let the celebration matter drop as all the smaller towns in the county are expecting Eugene to celebrate this year.—Guard.

Cigarette Under Ban in State of Illinois.

Springfield, April 18.—The house today passed a bill making it unlawful to sell cigarettes or cigarette papers in Illinois.

INCREASE IN VALUE

Timber Land Dealers Predict a Rise Soon

Majority of Tracts Will be Taken up Soon—Cruisers Now Scouring the Woods Estimating Claims

Timber land values in Linn county and in Oregon seem destined to increase right along, until they are quoted on the basis of \$10 to \$15 a thousand stumpage, according to dealers in such lands. At present the average value is about \$3 a thousand.

The demand for timber lands on the part of Eastern capitalists is on the increase from week to week, and to use a cruiser's expression, "You don't have to hunt up a buyer if you have a good tract of timber to sell. The buyer will be sure to hunt you."

"Timber lands are no longer bought and sold by the acre," said a well known timber land operator who was in Albany yesterday. Cruisers are now put in the woods to ascertain just how much timber is growing on a given tract and the value of such a tract is based on the number of thousand feet of stumpage. In Linn and Lincoln counties values are the highest as the timber is considered more available. In the remote districts, east of the mountains, timber land is cheaper, because logging roads will have to be constructed at considerable expense to bring the timber to market.

"I look for even the most remote of these lands to be brought into requisition in the near future, and the world will continue to demand all the available in the northwest until the supply is exhausted." Activity in timber lands is reported by agents making a specialty of this class of property and values climb from week to week.

"The timber interests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are on the wane," said the timber man, "and men who have grown rich in the timber business back there know how much money is to be made in it in Oregon. These people are coming out here by the score, and they will establish big sawmills on lands they purchase, for the demand for lumber was never better nor had a brighter future than now. We look for the price of stumpage to keep going up right along, as there is only a certain amount of timber land available, even in the whole northwest, and this is becoming steadily less each succeeding year. There are several big deals on the point of closing, and there are lots of cruisers in the woods making estimates on stumpage, with a view to more large purchases."—Albany Herald.

PEARCE BROS.

SPECIAL FOR COMING WEEK

- 52-Piece Dinner Set, Imported Stone China, \$6.50
- Latest Pattern Glass Sets, 6 Pieces, .75
- Beautiful Sherbet Cups, 95c to \$1.25
- Handsome 2-Piece Cut Glass Set, \$3.00
- Vases 15 cents to \$2.75.