

COTTAGE GROVE LEADER

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NO. 25

ENTERPRISE ABANDONED

A Proposed Investment of
\$250 000

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

On Account of the New Freight Rates,
so Says Manager Hafer of the
Iowa Lumber Co., of Medford.

Medford, Ore., Sept. 28.—As a result of the proposed advance in the Eastern rail rate on lumber, the Iowa Lumber & Box Company's plans for an immense lumber plant here will be abandoned, the Pacific & Eastern will probably not be extended to the Butte Creek forests and the large timber tracts adjacent to the Rogue River Valley be left uncut for many years. This proposed rate will affect every lumber industry in Southern Oregon, as well as in Oregon in general, and indirectly every business in the country.

MANAGER HAFAER'S STATEMENT.

Edgar Hafer, of the Iowa Lumber & Box Company, stated today:

"It was our intention to make extensive improvements, including the building of a modern sawmill with a capacity of 150,000 feet per day and a new box factory with a capacity of 75,000 feet per day. These improvements alone would cost \$250,000 but, with the proposed Eastern rates staring us in the face, we certainly shall do nothing, and the only fact we regret is the large amount of capital which we are compelled to allow to lay dormant under existing conditions.

"You ask me why the Pacific & Eastern is not being built as contemplated, and whether the failure of the Oregon Trust and Savings bank will have any permanent effect on its extension. As to this question I cannot answer, but do know as long as there is no lumber company contemplating the opening up of the Rogue River and Butte Creek timber to assure the railroad tonnage, it would be folly on their part to make any further extensions without the assurance or guarantee of a tonnage which would warrant a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

MILLS ARE SHUT DOWN.

"The mills in Southern Oregon and the Willamette Valley are compelled to find a market in the East, as they cannot get into San Francisco and bay points on the present rate of \$5 per ton, which is equivalent to \$8.33 per 1,000 feet and compete with the water rate, which is \$4.25 per 1,000 feet from Portland, the Columbia River and Washington points.

"The advance in the Eastern freight rate of 10 cents per hundred pounds makes it impossible for the lumbermen of Southern Oregon to compete with the lumber manufactured in the Southern States, known as yellow pine.

WHAT ADVANCE MEANS.

"In order to demonstrate the conditions let us take a mill manufacturing lumber in Southern Oregon or anywhere in Western Oregon for that matter and see what the advanced rate means. The rate to Omaha is now 50 cents per hundred pounds, against a rate of 23 cents per hundred pounds from Southern mills, and it will be advanced November 1 to 55 cents.

"Basing a mill cut of lumber at a reasonable value of \$15 per 1,000 feet, f. o. b. cars, and adding the 55 cent rate, which amounts to \$18.33, makes the lumber cost \$33.33 in Omaha. The present value

of stumpage is about \$1 per 1,000 feet, against the present value of southern yellow pine stumpage, which is about \$4. Therefore, the cut of Southern yellow pine lumber would be worth \$3 per 1,000 more, or about \$18 per 1,000 f. o. b. cars mill. Figuring their freight rate of 23 cents to Omaha, which amounts to \$7.66, would make the value of southern lumber f. o. b. cars Omaha \$25.66, against ours of \$33.33, which shows conclusively that it is out of the question for a Southern Oregon mill to compete with them even if the cost of stumpage and the sawmill manufacture was thrown in, as you can see for yourselves the fabulous profits which can be made by the Southern yellow pine mills above the basis of \$18 at their mills.

"Now we will take up the Chicago rate. Our rate is now 50 cents, which will be advanced to 60 cents on November 1, against the Southern yellow pine rate of 25 cents. This makes a difference of \$8.66 per 1,000 feet, taking the basis of price f. o. b. mills, which is even greater than the Omaha advance.

"Coming closer home, let us look at the Denver and Colorado points, which has been 40 cents per hundred pounds, against the rate from the South, which is 34 cents. The railroad is not content with tading from the Oregon lumber mills, the Central States market, but has swooped down upon the Coast mills even in Colorado, where they propose to raise the rate November 1 to 50 cents per 100 pounds, which

(Continued to page 2.)

OREGON WALNUTS

Output of the State is Growing Rapidly—Are of a Superior Grade.

According to the most prominent handlers who have received local samples of late, the state of Oregon is destined to soon be in absolute control of the walnut market of the Pacific coast—which means the United States, because at this time California controls much of the larger per cent of the trade.

Walnut growing is not yet on a very extensive basis but the output is showing a tremendous increase. It has only been a few years since the growing of walnuts attracted commercial attention in this state. Most of the first nuts grown here were of small size and of rather indifferent quality and for a while producers felt that climatic conditions were not proper for the raising of walnuts on a commercial basis in competition with California.

Of recent years, however, a better class of trees has been set out, and the nuts produced are not only as good as those raised in the south, but experts pronounce them to be far superior to those grown any other place. They say that not only does the walnut reach the large size of those grown in the southern state but the nuts are generally of better color; the meat is firmer and the oil more abundant and richer. This is causing many to go into the culture of walnuts as a regular business.

It has been shown that walnuts are one of the most profitable crops to produce even in California where the dry weather in many seasons interferes with a large crop. Here in Oregon the experts say there can scarcely be a failure to produce a good crop.

Every year the demand for walnuts is increasing while the output has steadily decreased. Values have been advancing for several seasons because of the smaller crop both in California and in France until at this time quotations are advancing to such a figure that the prices would soon be prohibitory if allowed to continue upward for a short time.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

A Cleaning Up of Street Improvement Ordinances.

WATER RATES INCREASED

Ordinance for the Grading of River Street Comes up Again but Action is Again Deferred.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held on Monday evening, all members being present but Councilman Bartels.

The minutes were read and after a few minor corrections had been made, the same were approved.

Petitions for a sewer in the McFarland addition to Cottage Grove were referred to the Sewer committee.

The application for permission to build an addition to his wood shed on his property on Main street, by Mr. Awbrey was granted.

A petition was presented by A. L. Woodard on behalf of the citizens living along Front street praying that the street from the depot north to the city limits be graded was referred back to the petitioners for correction as it did not comply with the requirements of the council in such cases and could not be acted upon at present.

The report of the Recorder showed that the collections from fines, etc. during the month of September was \$49.50.

The city treasurer filed his report of the collection of water fund for the month of September showing a balance on hand of \$886.72. Councilman Comer chairman, made a verbal report of the investigation made by the water committee of the condition of the water supply of the city, and recommended that a flat rate of \$1.00 a tap be charged for household purposes, instead of 75 cents per month as at present. The report and recommendation were adopted.

Ordinance No. 186, relating to the improvement of River street failed to pass and is laid over indefinitely. Ordinance No. 187, regarding the improvement of Third street was read for the third time and passed. There was only one bid for doing the work which was rejected.

The dumping ground question was again brought up, but the street committee reporting that they had not yet succeeded in securing grounds, no action was taken.

The bid of H. H. Gray for hauling gravel for the improvement of the alleys north and south of Main streets was accepted, the price being 55 cents a yard.

The Recorder was instructed to notify the Southern Pacific Railroad company to remove their fences along the line inside the city limits.

The ordinance regarding the proposed sewer along the Lureh property being defective, no action was taken except to refer the ordinance back for correction.

Engineer Taylor made a verbal report on the work of laying the sewer on Fifth street which is completed and the same was accepted, and a warrant ordered drawn in favor of contractor for balance due him. Mr. Taylor was employed to make estimate and apportion the expense of laying the sewer, to the property owner along the route and also to draft ordinance regarding the same.

The Street committee was empowered to sell the black iron pipe belonging to the city and not now

in use, for ten cents a foot, an offer having been made for the same.

The usual grist of bills being read and acted upon the council adjourned.

The Oriental Rug as a Work of Art.

In the New Idea Woman's Magazine for November a writer on Oriental rugs says that only a few years ago they were considered art curiosities, but today they are far more common. Their durability and usefulness have made them popular and, as a result, interest in their beauties and a desire to know more of their history and construction are being displayed by many people. The making of Persian rugs is purely a family industry, as there are no rug factories. The men of the family watch the sheep, shear them and dye the wool. The women do most of the weaving, though often a whole family takes part in the process. The symbolism of the various designs, the value of the different weaves, according to the locality where they come from, and some facts about their transportation to the West are discussed, while some tests for the genuineness of a rug will be of benefit to the would-be purchaser. Of the illustrations some show the best-known specimens of Oriental rugs, while others portray the Eastern girls at the loom.

HIGH SCHOOL TO ROSTRUM

Superintendent Ackerman's Plan of Meeting the Demand for Teachers

Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman is preparing an outline for one year's normal instruction for high schools in cities of the first class. This will apply to all high schools having a four-year course. The draft of the special course will be submitted to the State Board of Education and if adopted will be put into force this year. This move is made for securing better teachers and more of them. The plan is to make pedagogy one of the subjects of the senior year in high school, this subject to be optional the same as Latin and German in that year.

A recent investigation in the state of Nebraska shows that out of 2000 graduates of high schools, 900 engaged immediately in teaching, while 600 went to college and 800 engaged in various occupations. Superintendent Ackerman believes that about the same proportions prevail in this state and that it is important that those young people who go direct from the high school to the teacher's rostrum should have some special training for the work. More than that, he believes that if special instructions were provided, a large proportion of the young people would take up teaching as a profession and that thus the problem of securing teachers would be partly solved.

The Normal instruction will run through the entire senior year, and will occupy the time of one subject. At the same time this instruction will not interfere with the regular work of the high school. A number of other states give some normal instruction in high schools and find the results highly satisfactory.

SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT

The school districts throughout the county will be glad to know that their allowance from the state school fund and the county fund is about ready to be distributed.

The basis of apportionment for the state fund is \$1.57 per scholar enumerated in the district; the total state fund for Lane county amounting to \$13,898.83.

In the county fund the law provides that \$50 shall be given to each school district. Then each district

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and Exchange for
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Do You Know Our National Songs?
Find the Hidden Lady and You'll be well Rewarded

Alice and Susie are drinking tea; the young man is waiting for Mary to play the piano; where is she?



Find the Third Lady in This Picture and Secure a Prize

DIRECTIONS—Trace outlines with heavy lead pencil.

To every person sending correct solution to this puzzle we will give absolutely free of charge, a Music Book, nicely bound, containing fifty of the old favorite national songs—only one copy to each person—with the words and music, also many other valuable prizes FREE. Send now as this announcement may not appear again.

Winners will be notified by mail. Cut this out, place in an envelope, enclose stamp for reply, and mail to main store.

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(C. G. L.)

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You know our Reputation for Fair Dealing and Good Values
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is allowed \$5 for each teacher employed who turns in the certificate of her attendance of the required time at the county institute. These certificates must be turned in before the money is forthcoming. In addition to this each district is allowed \$2 for each scholar in the district. The total county fund this apportionment amounts to \$26,218. This is exclusive of any special tax that may have been voted by any district.

The next apportionment will be made April 1, 1908, at which time there will be \$4 allowed for each scholar in the county school fund. In the apportionment just made District No. 4 is credited with 1917 children and receives \$6895.69 from the state and county school fund; No. 45 (Cottage Grove) coming next with 632 scholars and receiving \$2306.24 from the funds.

Clean Job Printing—Leader Office