

Cottage Grove Leader

A Local Paper Fit For Any Home—Progressive, Newsy, Independent.

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COTTAGE GROVE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1915.

NO. 41

COUNTY HAS 12,044 PUPILS

Five Hundred Eighty-two Eighth Grade Diplomas Issued During Year 1914.

E. J. Moore, county school superintendent, has sent his annual report to the state superintendent of public instruction, giving statistics of interest concerning the schools of Lane County for the past year.

According to the reports, there were 12,044 school children between the ages of 4 and 20 years in Lane County on Nov. 24, 1914, of which 6174 were males and 5870 females. The number of teachers was 408, of which 77 were males and 331 females. The number holding life state certificates or diplomas was: Males, 18; females, 50; total, 68. Number holding five-year certificates: Males, 17; females, 20; total, 37. Number holding one-year and five-year county and city certificates: Males, 29; females, 21; total, 240. Number holding college diplomas registered under a former law: Males, 3; females, 14; total, 17. Number holding primary grade certificates: Females, 5. Number holding permits: Males, 10; females, 31; total, 41. Number holding certificates of institutes during the year, 341.

The report states that a total of 582 eighth-grade diplomas were issued to pupils in the county during the year, 280 of which were to males and 302 to females. The enrollment in the grades above the eighth was 1251. The average number of days of school taught was 142 and the whole number of days taught was 1,079,374. The average number belonging was 7908, and the average daily attendance was 7601. The per cent of attendance was 96.

The number of organized districts in the county is 187, and the number of school houses is 203. The number of buildings erected during the year was 12. The number of legal voters for school purposes was 8915.

The number of schools maintaining a six months' school during the year was 35; seven months' school, 22; eight months' school, 86, and nine months' school, 33.

The superintendent traveled during the year about the county in the official performance of his duties, 1250 miles. He reports that there are 15,165 books in the school libraries.

There are two male teachers in private schools in the county and 16 females, a total of 18. The total number of pupils in the private schools is 140, of which 64 are males and 67 females.

The financial portion of the superintendent's report shows that there was on hand at the time of the last report the sum of \$9,209.47. There was received from the county treasurer during the year the sum of \$497,058.33.

Under the head of disbursements are the following items: Paid as teachers' wages, \$196,722.20; paid rent for rooms and sites, \$2,105.26; paid for fuel and school supplies, \$15,798.14; paid for repairs and improvements to grounds, \$20,220.26; paid for new school houses and sites, \$114,777.72, which includes the new high school in Eugene; paid for principal and interest on bonds and warrants, \$48,728.31; paid insurance, \$1,880.58; paid clerks' salaries, \$3,455.40; paid library books, \$651.21; paid for other purposes, \$14,486.58. The total disbursements were \$418,825.65.

There was a balance on hand at the time the report was made of \$60,232.68. The report gives the amount of bonded indebtedness of the schools of the county as \$355,088.59; on warrants, \$61,084.35, and other indebtedness, \$14,076.60, making a total of \$130,249.54.

The estimated value of school houses and grounds in the county is \$663,655.61, and of furniture and fixtures, \$96,624.43. The average salary of the male teachers of the county is \$82.40, and of the female teachers is \$60.80. The average tax millage is 3.8 mills.

John H. Sears Dies.

John H. Sears, a pioneer of Oregon, who was born at Salem in 1852, just after the arrival of his parents overland, died July 29 in the city of his birth, having been taken there from here a few weeks before death. The funeral was held here July 30, interment being in the Sears cemetery. Rev. MacLeod officiated. He is survived by a wife and four children and several brothers and sisters. The children are Carl of Gilliam County, Mrs. Lulu Chapman of Wendling, Frank and Bertha, who are at home. The brothers and sisters are James and Charles of this city, L. A. of Pendleton, Mrs. Sarah A. Jones of McMinville, Mrs. A. J. Ganger of Pendleton.

Making Dry Field for Oregon-O. A. C. Game.

Kineaid Field, the athletic grounds of the State University, will present a considerably changed appearance when the students return in the fall. The University administration is building new bleachers to accommodate the record crowds which are expected to attend the campus games this year, especially the Oregon O. A. C. game, which will be played on the campus for the first time in eight years. A new fence will be built around the east end of the field, which will reduce its size somewhat by cutting off a hundred feet or so nearest to the new administration building, Johnson Hall. The old gatehouse has been torn down and a new one will be built. All the old drains criss-crossing the field have been dug up and will be replaced in slightly different locations after the tiles are thoroughly cleaned. By this means it is expected that the mud trouble will be avoided and that the University will be able to furnish a dry football arena in any kind of weather.

SEEING BULLETS FLY.

The most amazing sight in our experience was the United States service bullet with its speed of 2,700 feet per second. Here we saw the bullet itself, not flying particles. The sun was low over the eastern hills. Its rays came through a break in the ridge bordering the range, lighting up most of the course of the bullet up to the target 200 yards away, but leaving the target and the firing point in deep shadow. The first bullet was seen by someone, and not a man missed the strange sight later on. The appearance was a very brilliant flash, as vivid and quick as a flash of lightning.

But two things are necessary to see bullets fly, a dark background, and the sun at right angles to its course. Big-gun projectiles are of course nearly always visible, and it is not hard to see a charge of shot in flight if one knows what to look for and where to stand.—Edward C. Crossman, in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Geo. Atkinson and family left Thursday to spend a month at Blue River.

SALEM HAS NEW DOG LAW

Owners of Canines Must Be Given Due Notice Before Pets Are Put to Death.

Salem, Aug. 3.—Repealing the dog ordinance recently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, the Salem city council last night passed another measure, with the objectionable features of the old measure removed.

Because the supreme court held that the city authorities must notify dog owners before killing animals impounded, the new ordinance contains this provision. The old measure permitted dogs caught running at large to be killed without notice to the owner, after the animal had been kept for a few days. Now the city authorities are required to give notice to the dog owner in writing, or in lieu of this, publish the fact of the canine's arrest for five consecutive days.

After this, if the owner fails to bail the animal out, it may be slaughtered in a "humane manner." The new ordinance requires owners to have their name and the animal's name printed on the dog's collar.

Pears and Peaches Will Come In Soon.

Bartlett pears in Lane County will be ripe enough to can by about the middle of this month, according to J. O. Holt, manager of the Eugene Fruit Growers' Association. "I think the pear crop in this valley is quite short," said Mr. Holt yesterday. "Although I have not been out among the orchards lately." He said that earlier in the season he was informed by the growers that this crop was expected to be shorter than usual.

Alberta and Crawford peaches are also expected to be ready for canning about the same time. There is a large crop of both, as well as other varieties of peaches this year. Some of the early varieties are now ripening, but there are not many of them around here.

Evergreen blackberries have begun to arrive at the cannery. This crop is always large, as frost has no effect whatever upon it. These berries grow wild in nearly all parts of the county and tons of them go to waste every year for want of pickers. In places the vines have spread over many acres of land and are considered a pest by some of the farmers. They make a good canned product and sell just as readily as do the tame blackberries. They are also good eating in the raw state.

Another experiment has been tried by the association in vegetable canning. A quantity of turnips has been put up lately at the cannery and it is expected to sell them as readily as carrots have been sold. This is the first year that carrots have been put up by the association, and they are proving quite a success.—Eugene Register.

Time for Third Spraying.

Fruit Inspector Stewart says that it is time for the third spraying for codling moth. The mixture to be used is one pound of dry arsenate of lead (or two pounds of paste arsenate of lead) to 50 gallons of water. Keep well agitated and apply under high pressure with mist spray. It is not necessary to use lime and sulphur at this time except on late winter varieties and then not more than one gallon of the solution to 50 of water.

Lease Is Recorded.

Papers were filed with the county clerk last week recording the lease of the West Coast mines in the Bohemia district to H. C. Mahon by the said mining company. The conditions subscribed to by the lessee are that he agrees to operate the mines continuously. The mines owned by this company include the Champion, Helena and Musick.

Pacific Highway Repaired.

Pacific Highway in the southwestern part of the city has been greatly improved. All the chuckholes have been filled with rock. The rock was furnished by the city and hauled by residents along the street. The improvement was a much needed one and is greatly appreciated by automobilists.

Mrs. Ed Barnes and children of Chelais, Wash., are visiting the lady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCord.

TO ENFORCE DOG LAW

Local Law Thought Unaffected by Supreme Court Decision in Salem Case.

The city council at its meeting Monday night decided that the Cottage Grove dog law is not affected by the decision in the Salem case and the city marshal was instructed to enforce its provisions. The marshal reported that with one or two exceptions dog owners have obeyed the law pending decision in the Salem case and action by the city council. It is thought likely that some dog owners will take action in an effort to find the local law invalid.

The city council gave the marshal instructions to notify all those who have erected hitching racks on paved streets to keep the street cleaned up about the same and in repair or remove the racks at once.

The marshal was also notified to give legal notice to property owners along Pacific Highway from Nellis Place to Silk Creek to construct new sidewalks at once or the same will be constructed by the city and charged against the property.

The street committee was instructed to have the west approach to the West Main Street bridge paved.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Hubbard have returned to Salem after a visit at the P. H. Magee home.

A YEAR AT PANAMA.

The past year has afforded a poor test of the commercial usefulness of the Panama Canal. Since the new waterway was opened to traffic on August 15, 1914, the war in Europe has so completely upset international trade that we can hardly guess what the canal traffic would have been if peace had continued, or what it will be when the war is over.

In the first nine months after the canal opened, 801 vessels passed through it—424 eastward and 377 westward—and carried cargoes that in the total reached 3,768,860 tons. The vessels that used the waterway each month varied in number from 24 in August to 136 in March. Even though the war has cut off much of the expected business, the traffic has been of dimensions that are not to be despised. The 635,057 tons of freight that passed through the canal in March, for example, were enough to fill 1800 freight trains of 20 cars each. If that freight had crossed the isthmus by rail, it would have required 58 trains a day.

Yet the traffic of the past year is hardly cheering to those who thought that the canal would immediately begin to pay its own expenses. The tolls for the first nine months amounted to \$3,274,565 only—a very inadequate return on an original investment of \$400,000,000, especially when we consider the millions that must be spent yearly for upkeep, running expenses, and defense.—Youth's Companion.

Matting "Made-in-America."

Washington, Aug. 4.—There are thousands of acres of marsh lands in Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states which produce wire grass, entirely useless for food, and, for many years, considered an unmitigated nuisance. Such lands were worth from \$2 to \$3 an acre. Discovery that this wire grass was suited to use in the manufacture of floor matting and carpets was followed by establishment of factories whose owners bought such lands or leased them from the farmers. Land values immediately advanced to \$20 or more an acre. Several thousand men were employed to gather the grass and to work in the mills weaving rugs and carpets. These mills became large buyers of cotton warp. This new industry became a factor in the "Made-in-America" campaign and supplied six and a half million square yards of matting annually to be sold in competition with 33,500,000 square yards imported in 1910, chiefly from Asia. The imports were reduced to 21,500,000 square yards in 1913, the "Made-in-America" product winning its place in the market, with the aid of a protective tariff of 34 cents per square yard. The Democratic tariff law of 1913 cut the duty to 24 cents and the imports went up to 25,000,000 square yards, while some American mills closed their doors.

This shows the difference between the constructive policies of the Republican party and the destructive policies of the Democrats. In many of the states of the Union there are marsh lands that produce wire grass but will produce nothing else unless drained at great expense. In all these states there is labor and capital ready to engage in the manufacture of matting. In every city, village and countryside there are homes where rugs and carpets of this kind are used. Today these homes are being supplied with matting from China and Japan. It remains for the American voter to say in November, 1916, whether he wants that 25,000,000 square yards, annually, of Asiatic matting superseded by a similar quantity "Made-in-America." Only an adequate protective tariff will make the change.

Mrs. D. J. Lybrook of Salem, N. C., a niece of S. R. Piper, visited at the Piper home during the past week while on her way to the fair. Her four children accompanied her.

LIBERTY BELL IN CHERRIES

Stackland Brothers Imitate Historic Old Relic in Oregon Bings and Royal Annes.

Thanks to C. M. and G. G. Stackland of Cove, Union County, the Pennsylvania building with its historic and greatly beloved liberty bell has nothing on the Oregon building. These artists, who last week supplied the Eastern Oregon booth with two immense designs in which light and dark cherries were used to form the American flag and an eagle upon a shield have now sent down a "liberty bell" done in Bings and Royal Annes. The design is four by six feet, and the representation of the bell, even to the crack in this historic relic, is perfect. The idea pleases the public and the size and beauty of the cherries pleases the visitors even more.

Eastern Oregon cherries, coming in two weeks after the Willamette Valley, Rogue River and Hood River cherries, have the field to themselves and attract very much attention. Most easterners have never seen cherries the size of Oregon Bings and Lamberts, such as Eastern Oregon has on display at the Palace of Horticulture and the showing is in the nature of a real treat. Besides the liberty bell, the immense flag shown at the Cove cherry fair two weeks ago, and which traveled 1,050 miles to get there, is still on display in the Eastern Oregon booth.

The Most Profitable Business.

This seems to be the day and age of regulation of all branches of industry from the peanut stand to the transcontinental railroad.

The man with money is afraid to invest it in an industry for fear of the different brands of state and government regulations which cause the most optimistic to hesitate.

The most profitable business today is promoting some new state or government commission and getting yourself appointed on it at a much larger salary than you could earn in any other way.

The beauty of promoting and obtaining a high salaried position on one of these commissions is that you can be totally ignorant of the workings of the business you may be appointed to regulate.

Any money you need to experiment with may be taken from the taxpayer and if you run short of your estimate just ask the legislature for an increased appropriation, for the bills must be paid, and the taxpayer can always furnish the money.

Another beauty of promoting a commission is that it employs no laborers and you do not have to worry about a big payroll, high taxes, accident insurance and a few dozen other burdens now imposed upon the employer of labor.

Although you may have been a failure in every line of business you have ever undertaken, you will find that as a commissioner, sitting in your state or government office, with everything paid for by someone else, your mind will broaden and you will feel fully able to assume control of the largest industries and make the rates and regulate without question the largest railroad systems of the country.

The beauty of it all is, if you make a mistake the other fellow will have to pay the bill and it will in no way affect you.

Last but not least you have become a member of the official aristocracy of the country and will undoubtedly hold a political job the rest of your life.—Ex.

HOW TO SAVE.

A woman who was too economical to subscribe for her home paper sent her letter to borrow the copy taken by her neighbor, says an exchange. In his haste the boy ran over a \$4 stand of bees, and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father who ran to his assistance, and, failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into it, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a \$5 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the corn field and killed herself eating corn. Hearing the racket the mother ran, upset a four-gallon churn of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole litter. In her hurry she dropped and broke, past all hopes of mending, a \$25 set of false teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled cream and into the parlor, ruining a \$20 carpet. During the excitement the eldest daughter ran away with the hired man. The dog broke up 11 setting hens and the calves got out and chewed the tails off of four fine shirts. And all to save \$1.50.—Oregon Voter.

John Scott of Creswell fell from a load of hay a week ago. It was at first thought that he was fatally injured but he is recovering.

MILLIONS OF FISH SWARM OFF LANE COAST.

Norwegian Herring Come Into Siuslaw for First Time in Eight Years; Caught in Pails.

Tons and tons of fish are being scooped up in buckets by the people of the Siuslaw. For the first time in eight years the Norwegian herring have made an appearance and there are literally millions of fish in the great schools swarming the coast. When the tide goes down many are left on the tide flats, where it is not difficult to catch them in the puddles.

The people of the Siuslaw are greatly excited over the occurrence and the presence of the fish has offered an occasion for great fun. Many of the people in the towns are catching large numbers which they will salt down for use this winter.

Norwegian herring make their appearance in the Siuslaw once in about every eight years, it is stated.

Reader, when you are preparing to come in to do your trading just pick up your home paper, look carefully over the advertising columns and see who wants the trade. The man who advertises certainly has inducements to offer you or he wouldn't ask you to call and see him before buying.

STATE METAL PRODUCTION

1914 Yield Was \$1,676,153, According to Report of United States Geological Survey.

The value of the gold, silver, copper and lead produced at mines in Oregon in 1914, according to Charles G. Yale of the United States Geological Survey was \$1,676,153, compared with \$1,746,402 in 1913 and \$849,885 in 1912, and a decrease of \$70,249 from the value in 1914. There was a decrease in the output of all metals in 1914 and also in the number of producing mines.

The gold output in 1914 decreased 2.2 per cent. The decrease in the gold output was 51.60 per cent of the total decrease in value of all metals produced in the state in 1914 as compared with 1913.

The gold production was \$1,591,461, of which \$1,043,144 came from deep mines and \$548,317 from placers. The decrease of gold from the deep mines was \$133,938, and the increase from the placers was \$97,689. The placer mines of the states, which in 1913 yielded \$450,628 in gold, produced \$548,317 in gold in 1914, an increase of 21.68 per cent. The hydraulic mines yielded \$18,899 in gold in 1914; the drift mines \$4,426, and the surface placers and dredge combined \$364,992. Only one dredge was in operation, but the gold dredged far exceeded the combined yield of all other forms of placer mining in the state. In 1914 there were in operation in Oregon 56 productive hydraulic mines, 6 drift mines, and 15 surface placers (including a dredge), 77 in all, a decrease of 51.

From 28 deep mines (a decrease of 17) 124,331 tons of ore were mined and treated in 1914, a decrease of 31,579 tons. Of this quantity 106,422 tons were milled, 12,815 tons were sent to concentrating mills, and 4,594 tons went to smelters. There were also 500 tons of old tailings treated, yielding \$1.76 per ton. The average recovered value from the siliceous ore in 1914 was \$8.99 per ton in gold and silver, as compared with \$8.21 in 1913 and \$6.84 in 1912. In milling the ores the average recovery per ton from both bullion and concentrates was \$9,299 in gold and \$6,296 in silver.

In 1914 the counties of Baker, Coos, Crook, Grant and Malheur show a combined decrease of gold amounting to \$94,111, and the counties of Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane and Wheeler show a combined increase of \$57,862.

The southwestern counties of Oregon, including Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine and Lane, yielded a combined production of \$169,085 in gold and \$7,418 in silver. The increase in gold output in 1914 as compared with 1913 was \$57,557.

In the northeastern counties—Baker, Crook, Grant, Malheur and Wheeler—there was a combined gold yield of \$1,431,376, of which Baker County contributed \$1,313,967, or nearly 92 per cent. The decrease in gold from these counties in 1914 as compared with 1913 was \$93,806. The placer gold yield in 1914 was \$406,680, an increase of \$27,68. The gold from lode mines was \$1,024,696 in 1914, a decrease of \$121,574.

The yield of silver in Oregon in 1914 aggregated 142,552 fine ounces, valued at \$78,831, a decrease of 36,484 ounces in quantity and of \$29,308 in value. As in 1913, Grant County made the largest silver output—68,556 ounces, valued at \$37,911. In other counties than Grant, Baker and Josephine, the silver yield was merely nominal.

The mine production of copper in Oregon in 1914 was 39,248 pounds, valued at \$5,220, a decrease of 4,682 pounds in quantity and \$1,496 in value from the yield of 1913.

In 1914 the state produced 16,436 pounds of lead, valued at \$641, as compared with 87,297 pounds, valued at \$3,837, in 1913.

Lead was produced in 3 counties, Baker yielding the largest quantity.

There are very few large mining operations in Oregon, most of the properties being comparatively small producers.

The mines of the state that yielded an output valued at more than \$100,000, were the Cornucopia Mines Co. of New York, the Columbia Mining Co. of the Commercial Mining Co. (Rainbow), all deep mines, and the Powder River Dredge. Aside from the dredge, only one placer mine in the state yielded over \$10,000 in 1914.

LIKE OUR LOGANBERRIES

Visitors at San Francisco Exposition Smack Their Lips Over Oregon Berry Juice.

Oregon Building, Panama Pacific Exposition, Aug. 5.—The nation has fallen for the Oregon loganberry. It likes the berry fresh and it likes it evaporated, and even our old tried and true friend of grape juice fame, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, says that if the nation must be drunk let it be drunk on loganberry juice. A case of the famous Phensant brand of juice made at Salem reached Mr. Bryan at the Palace Hotel the other evening just before he started for the big tabernacle here to deliver his address on "This Causeless War."

The public and the newspapers agreed that Mr. Bryan orated as he never had before, and said he was full of inspiration. We at the Oregon building knew that it was loganberry juice, and that the newspaperman suspicion was evidenced in a cartoon in the San Francisco Chronicle the following morning showing Mr. Bryan with "His New Love"—a bottle of loganberry juice. Grape juice was given a seat far to the rear, Oregon was pictured as a succession of sites for loganberry juice factories, and in the background loomed the old Salem brewery with its big sign displaced by another announcing its conversion into a juice factory.

All of this, with articles in the several San Francisco papers, attracted special attention to loganberry day at the Oregon building, July 29, and here thousands from the four corners of the nation smacked their lips over generous samples of the fluid extract, tasted the evaporated berry restored to its original glory with the aid of water for which Oregon is famous, and at the building's domestic science luncheon exposition swelled consumed loganberry sherbets, ices and pie. Loganberries and loganberry juice literally overflowed the Oregon building on the 29th. O. L. Ferris, representing the Oregon Fruit Juice Company, the first Oregon concern to manufacture loganberry juice for commercial purpose, came down from Salem and cared for a large shipment of the Phensant brand in bottles of all sizes from the two-ounce to the gallon. A large pyramid of this stood in the center of the floor and hundreds of gallons of the liquid were sampled from the booth. Loganberry jam made from the evaporated berries of last year was served spread on crackers and this caught the fancy of every taster. The Northwest Products Company, now operating the great brewery at Salem as a loganberry factory, sent down a tremendous quantity of juice and this, the "Loju" brand was served to all comers under the direction of Fred S. Bynon, secretary of the Willamette Valley Association. This factory can manufacture an almost unlimited quantity of the liquid. This same concern also operated a booth here at which registration for sample boxes of the "Forest" brand of the evaporated berry were taken, and after tasting the delicious morsels served every man and woman registered without being urged. About 1500 gallons of juice were on tap the 29th and that this advertising stunt will prove very beneficial to the particular concerns involved and to the loganberry business is not doubted by anyone at the building.

In a program of address during the afternoon, Judge J. H. Logan of Oakland, the originator of the loganberry, was conspicuous. He told how as a matter of accident he secured a cross between the Early Texas blackberry and the Uraian dewberry, and then another cross between these two and the Red Antwerp raspberry. This was in 1881 and the fame of the loganberry has grown to the proportions of today. Judge Logan was a resident of Santa Cruz at the time, was judge of the superior court, and experimented with plants as a hobby. Though 75 years of age he is still experimenting and with him at the Oregon building on Friday was a three-year-old daughter, a beautiful little blue-eyed loganberry that attracted the attention of everyone. Commissioner John F. Logan of Portland, whose wife was named Berry, had a proper place on the program and made a rousing speech on the glories of Oregon, loganberry and otherwise. W. A. Taylor of Salem, filled with loganberry enthusiasm, also whooped things up, and both he and Mrs. Taylor are entitled to special credit for their hard work in the preliminaries, though all at the building contributed a goodly share. All Oregon grows loganberries and will profit from this splendid effort.

Try These for 70 Per Cent.

Let the first of the family who reads this item pronounce the following words to the rest of the family and see how few of them will be spelled correctly. They are mostly words in general use, yet in New York State 124 high school pupils tried them and not a one got by, and only 10 had an average of 90. You think they are easy because you see them spelled out, but try them on the rest of the family:

Auxiliary, balloon, proceed, ascension, supersede, precede, picknick, sieze, sieze, cylinder, succotash, recommend, accessible, bastion, chirography, characteristic, devious, descendant, eccentric, evanescent, fieriness, feignedly, glistliness, gnawed, heinous, hysterics, imbecility, inconceivable, inconvenience, inefficient, irresistible.

Walter E. Wallace of Cottage Grove has enlisted in the navy through the Eugene recruiting station and has been sent to Portland for final examination. He enlisted as an apprentice seaman and will go to the naval training school at San Francisco.