

APPEARANCES DECEITFUL.

The mere fact that the wheel of the windmill is revolving cannot always be taken as conclusive evidence that water is flowing out of the spout of the pump. The truth of this statement was realized the other day by a central state farmer who had some seventeen cattle in a pasture some distance from the house, the water supply of which was furnished by a windmill. He noticed from day to day that the wheel was running all right, but on going to the pasture later he found the water tank bare as a board and every animal dead from thirst in some way the rod between the pump and the mill had become disconnected, a fact that would not be discovered except one were close at hand. Appearances are sometimes deceitful. A revolving wheel may not mean water in the tank.

Onions, potatoes and other root crops keep best in cellars in which the temperature is a few degrees above the freezing point. Squashes and cucumbers, however, will keep longer if they are put where it is dry and rather warm, a condition which is usually found in the pantry.

The complaint seems to be general that garden flowers have not done so well this year as usual. The trouble seems to be traceable to a cold, dry May, followed by midsummer heat and drought during June and early July. The writer has noticed this to be true, particularly in the case of sweet peas, salvias and cannas.

If the silo is properly filled with corn in the right condition it should furnish a supply of succulent food to tide over the period of short pasture which so often comes during the latter part of July and in August. If one silo will not give enough feed to supply the stock through the winter and have some left for the purpose suggested, another silo should be put up. This is especially true if one is keeping any considerable number of dairy cows.

The writer's thanks are due to one of his lady readers for the following recipe for a corn salad. It is easily prepared and makes a delicious relish: Cut the corn from one dozen ears of sweet corn, chop fine one large cabbage, also one green and two red peppers. To two quarts of vinegar add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of white

mustard seed, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of celery seed, one pint of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of turmeric powder. Boil vinegar and spices ten minutes, add vegetables and about a handful of salt, or to suit the taste. Cook for twenty minutes and seal in jars hot.

With hog cholera very general over large areas of the corn belt, the following suggestions as to the use of the serum, taken from a circular prepared by Dr. Hadley of the Wisconsin Agricultural college, will be opportune: "The proper time to vaccinate hogs against cholera is before the disease makes its appearance in the herd or even in the immediate vicinity. Up to the present time most farmers have put off vaccination until attempts with other remedies have proved fruitless and finally using the serum as the only possible means of saving their herds. Such delays have led in some cases to unsatisfactory results."

During the past fiscal year, from July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913, 3,779,041 growing trees and 15,040 pounds of tree seeds were imported into the United States. For the most part these trees included valuable species that do

not grow in the United States and stock which can at present be bought more cheaply abroad. The tree seeds were used largely for purposes of reforestation. Importations of trees were made from sixteen countries, France leading, with 1,782,255, Germany being second, with 849,245, and Holland third, with 690,632. Australia, Japan and India were among the countries from which shipments were made.

CIDER VINEGAR.

This season, owing to both scab disease and worms, there will be more than the usual amount of apples that will have no use except for hog feed and vinegar. In the making of the latter the following is a standard recipe: Use clean fruit and that in which the sugar has developed. On squeezing the juice from the apples strain into clean barrels, filling them about two-thirds and inserting a plug of absorbent cotton or cloth to keep out dirt and flies. When the juice has stopped working, the clear portion should be poured or pumped out and strained if necessary and the barrels carefully rinsed with scalding water. The barrels should then be refilled, a couple of gallons of old vinegar and some "mother" being added. The change of the alcohol into vinegar will be hastened if several cakes of compressed yeast are put into each barrel, while if the apples were not ripe and sweet the quality of the vinegar will be much improved if a few pounds of coffee and sugar are added. When the vinegar is made—a process that may require all the way from six months to a year and a half—the barrels should be filled up with vinegar and provided with a tight wooden plug to keep out the air and prevent further chemical change. While vinegar will make in a cellar where the temperature ranges from 40 to 55 degrees, the cider will change to vinegar much more rapidly if the temperature is from 60 to 70 degrees F.

A New Road System Needed For Linn County

ARGUMENT BY GEO. B. WHITCOMB

In the past we have had County Courts which lacked the moral courage to take sufficient funds from the county, to supply an adequate sum to the County Road Fund. They feared they might be held responsible for the building of some of our main traveled roads through the weaker districts. They devised the idea of a Gerrymander of the timberland into as many districts, regardless of natural Road Districts or Watersheds as possible and relegated all the responsibility to the district supervisors. The result is some of the outlying districts, such as Rock Creek, have better roads than some of the main thoroughfares, such as the road between Waterloo corners and Lebanon. Thank the Lord we have a county court now who is willing to assume some of the responsibility, if the people will express a willingness by signing the petition on the back of this, for building some of the main roads to the outlying towns, postoffices and permanent places of business. But my dear reader, it is your business to carefully go over the whole proposition, then sign the petition.

SPECIAL TAX DONE AWAY WITH

Now, the most important result accomplished by creating a large county fund to be applied on the main roads is, it will do away with the need of a special tax altogether: as we can hold the county court responsible for making or levying a road tax of sufficient size to cover all expenses of road building each year and, as roads are a direct benefit to every man, woman and child alike in the county, no matter where they live or what they do. All should pay alike, as every form of business depends on the condition of the roads, more or less. Then there is another thing. The majority of the voters, today, understand that every dollar they pay into the state for overhead or dead expense of running the state, is a dollar lost; while every dollar that goes into GOOD ROADS is, on the average, two dollars made. The average man, today, in Linn county, knows and understands that it is to his personal interest to pay just as big a road tax as he can consistently dig up and as what can be judiciously expended each year and not interfere with the other work going on in the county provided, of course, this money is expended in good crushed rock roads. Now, understand, we are not asking nor expecting any less road tax but we rather expect a little more; but to do away with any special road tax as none will be needed. ¶ Next, we want the county court to take 50 per cent of all road tax in the county for the county road and bridge fund. ¶ Next we want the county court to make appropriations sufficient to build all main roads to outlying towns, postoffices, rural routes and permanent places of business through the weaker districts, out of the county fund. ¶ We want the county court to REDISTRIBUTE the whole county, making each one main road and its feeders in each watershed one district, giving each road district the entire taxable property in its watershed, but take away 50 per cent of the tax for the county road fund, leaving the district 50 per cent to be expended on its own roads.

A PUBLIC ROAD IS JUST AS GOOD AS ITS POOREST PART AND NO BETTER

Of what use is it to the citizens of Linn county, as a whole, if the timberland is gerrymandered in such a way as to help all the poorer road districts immediately adjoining the timber land, if there are other poor districts lying between you and the rail road that cannot get a part of this tax and there is no county road fund to make appropriations from to help out the poorer districts through which a main traveled road runs? What good is a fine crushed rock road extending a few miles of the way between you and the rail road, if there is also a part of that road unimproved and muddy? In the winter, can you haul the load all the way that you could haul over the good road, or must you confine your load to just what you can haul over the worst part of the road? Again, I repeat, a road is just as good as the worst part of it.

DON'T GET SCARED

Now, I understand, some of the weaker parts of the Gerrymandered districts, such as Rock Creek and Pleasant Valley, do not wish to be cut off from the timber land in such manner and are ready to raise objections. Now as to Rock Creek, I wish to say, they have the best roads and the least travel, as a whole, in the county, and they have no just right to taxes collected in the Quartzville Mining Camp on this side of the divide. While Pleasant Valley is now securing the benefit of taxes collected from a long narrow strip of timber land in Big Bottom, if instead she was cut out entirely loose from it, and the South Santiam Division of the county had what belongs to it that now goes to our neighbors to the north of us, and Pleasant Valley were to ask the county court each year for an appropriation on her mail route, she would get as much as she is now getting, leaving enough to complete a good road to the railroad, and some other main roads besides.

WHY ONE WATERSHED—ONE DISTRICT

In the first place we have storms in the winter which may completely plockade all mountain roads with fallen timber. Under existing conditions the Supervisor will wait until the storm is over because, in nine cases out of ten, he does not travel any one of the roads, as he may be located many miles west of the blockade. (This being caused by the Gurrymeander.) Then when he does turn out, he brings men foreign to the road on which he is working, does the work on whichever road in his district he sees fit, leaving the other or others to wait their turn when, if the one watershed was in one road district with a road supervisor living one-half or two-thirds of the distance to the east, all said roads would have a neighbor interested in the neighborhood as a supervisor to call on and assist. Then, again, no man, not traveling a road regularly, understands the detail of the road nor is he as much interested in the road as the man living thereon and traveling it.

WHAT SHOULD BE A ROAD DISTRICT

A road district should contain one watershed, or one main road and its branches; never two competing roads. A road district should have all the taxable property in one watershed, no matter how much or how little it is; but should give up 50 per cent of the road tax to the county road fund, to be appropriated back to the weaker districts on the main traveled roads through those districts. The stronger road districts can get along better and continue to open up new roads with 50 per cent of the road tax, than they do now where some of the territory in which a county road is surveyed has never seen a road supervisor—in fact don't know what one looks like. Then the county court should make four divisions of the county viz; North Santiam, South Santiam, Callipooia and Prairie; and the money collected in each division should be expended in that division, making us, in the end, one great unit with the strong helping the weak.

TO THE GRANGE OF LINN COUNTY

I wish to especially call the attention of the Grange to the proposed redistricting of Linn county. Look around you and see if there is a county in the state which is building good roads without a county road fund. Then consider our way of raising the county fund and ask yourself if this is not the most equitable method? Then, again, is it right that when a county road exists in one valley which is 27½ miles long that such road should be Gerrymandered, as it now is, in four different districts and the nearest any one of the supervisors live to the district is five miles; the other three living over a mountain range more than 15 miles away from the road. Furthermore, it is for their interest not to know such a road exists. Consequently, we have never seen any of the other three in ten years. Now which is the best for you and us and all concerned? The present way of breaking up and disorganizing what is a natural road district, with an unjust Gerrymander or to leave the whole valley in one road district? And because we have too much money, take away 50 per cent of the funds and give it to the county road fund to be expended on the main roads through the county where most needed. Now Mr. Granger, I am going to ask you another question: Suppose you lived in a nice small valley and I lived in a larger one and your valley and mine were both in one district and I was supervisor and I expended nearly all the money over where I lived and came over about August and did some work on your road? Would you like it? Well, how are you going to help it if I have two votes to your one, over my way? Well there is just one way to stop this kind of injustice. Petition one road, one watershed, one supervisor, living one-half of two-thirds of the distance towards the east of his district.

Bert Cotton

Exclusive agent for

Peters Shoes

Dependon Underwear and Hosery

J.D. Justrite Corsets

Francis Simmons Kid Gloves

Butterick Patterns

Boges Hats for men

We have Fidelity Blue trading stamps

BERT COTTON
Lebanon, Oregon

Mortgage Loans Negotiated

Notary Public

B. H. CHESS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office on Main St.

Lebanon, Ore.

Mortgage Loans Negotiated

Notary Public

N. M. NEWPORT

Attorney at Law

(CITY ATTORNEY)

LEBANON

OREGON

CITY DRUG STORE

N. R. LUTHER, M. D. Prop.

Drugs, Patent Medicines
Perfumes, Toilet
Articles, Sundries

Dr. Luther will attend professional calls at reasonable distances
Day or Night

Dr. Robert's and Korinek's Veterinary Remedies
East Main Street SWEET HOME, ORE.

When in Lebanon go to the

Home Restaurant
For Your Dinner

We furnish the best dinner in the valley for 25 cents
BRUER BROS. Props. LEBANON, ORE.

Land For Sale

14,000,000 feet of Timber on 280 Acres,
In Township 17 South, Range 4 East of
Willamette Meridian, only \$20 per acre

195 Acres of Agricultural and Brush
Land will be Sold Cheap. Right at
Holley, Oregon, other lands for sale.

Timber Lands Cruised and Estimates
made on Standing Timber.

Mealey Bros. Mill Co.

FOSTER

OREGON