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PRESIDENT ELIOT ON "MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT"

true of all matters pertaining to local city government. It is pleased to know that so eminent an authority as President Charles William Ellot of Harvard university, is an earnest advocate of the same principle. President Eliot visited Dayton, Ohio, recently and delivered an interesting talk to the people of that city.

"Municipal Government" was the theme of President Ellot's address, and for nearly two hours he held the close attention of his audience. He took up the subject of municipal reform and dwelt upon the progress made in that direction in recent years.

The new charter of Galveston was taken up and its workings explained at some length. The radical reform features of that charter were strongly commended.

Dr. Eliot insists that entire publicity is the greatest guarantee of official honesty. He believes that the smallest acts of the public official should be open to examination by every citizen.

The initiative and referendum features of the new lowa code were heartily commended. He took up the case of St. Louis and dwelt upon the great reforms that had been accomplished in the school system. On this subject Dr. Eliot said:

"I had known that the school board of that city was an extraordinarily incompetent body. Suddenly, while the city government of St. Louis was abominally corrupt, as subsequent investigation proved, a new act was adopted by the Missouri legislature, at the request of a few citizens of St. Louis, which established a new school board for the city. It has a peculiar constitution; the whole board was elected at large-no ward election about it.

"The members were elected in groups of four to serve through three elections, three periods; each period being two years, the term of memhership was six years for each member-a long tenure-and they went out in groups of four. The committee, therefore, numbered twelve. This was a peculiar constitution, at that time, of a school board. It was created in a very adverse condition of school management in St. Louis.

"Moreover, the legislature gave the school board an independent income, namely, six mills on the dollar of valuation, and this it expended without any dependence on any other municipal authority-so much was

"No sooner had this new act constituting this new and novel committee been passed than a total revolution occurred in the composition of this committee. The whole body of voters immediately elected twelve excellent men to constitute that committee. The members, having a long tenure and being thus composed, proceeded to give the city a first-rate school administration.

"They had foresight, good judgment; they elected a body of experts to do the executive business of the schools; they had an expert to superintend the schools; they had another for the erection of school buildings,

"They did no executive work themselves, neither in the whole committee nor in sub-committee-none, The result? During the last eleven years the result has been unquestionably and unremittingly good. The administration has been sound, successful, economical; never has St. Louis had such buildings erected for school purposes. Never have the schools themselves been so efficient and so promptly ready to receive the children in the growing districts of the city.

President Effot commends the small school board, elected at large. The experience of Roston in this matter was cited as an example as follows: "Now, this was the observation which led me to consider further other departments of municipal government.

has been repertedly imitated, with variations in other American cities, notably in Indianapolis, where the committee only numbered five and was observed at large, and in Richester, N. V., where a similar committee his bone is service, and, faulty, and must determine for me, thousan of Boston, by a so-claf set of the legislature, obtained a school committee of five closted at large

"Now Boston is a Democratic city whenever its vote is fully got out; it is also a Roman Cathodic city, beyond a question-strange to say this of Puritue Boston, but it is a simple fact: We have three Roman Catholic races there he large numbers, the Irich the French-Canadian and the Ha-Han; so Boston is a Roman Catholic city. We have now had three elections at which members of the new school committee of five have been chosen. How was that committee made up at the start? In the first place, interconductly of party management; secondly, it was composed of two Catholics, two Protestants and one Jew and the Jew held the balance of power. Now, is not that an encouraging composition under such circumstances, of a school committee in a Catholic and Democratic city? We have had five good men in that board ever sluce the loard was constituted, and the distribution among religious a southerloss has been that which I have described. New this is the best school committee that Boston has

"We had before a school committee of 24, which immediately divided likelf into sub-committees with executive functions,

those functions were very imperfectly discharged, as they must always be; whenever you see anybody, supposed to determine policies, resolve itself into committees with executive powers, you may be very sure that miscalef will be browed, that that form of government will prove itself incompetent, and it will be fortunate if it does not also prove itself, on occasion, positively dishonest.

Now, I have alluded to these school committee reorganizations at this length because they seemed to me to contain the key to the whole subject. They are small boards; they are elected at large; they exercise no executive functions, they appoint experts for those functions,

"As we look abroad among the city charters of our country, do we find

any such bodies or boards as these school committees? Dr. Elliot does not believe in petty home rule, but in the larger sway

of municipalities. On this subject he says: "Our local interests have become positively insignificant compared with these great, broad, continental, ocean-wide interests. These are the reasons why we ought always to distrust local representation, particularly in

benefit that have executive functions. "These are the reasons why we should distrust completely ward elections of any sort, anywhere. They stand for a petty, small interest which is neterly insignificant compared with the real interests of the total population. Moreover, in many of our cities it is fair and right that the state should exercise an active supervision over the cities within its borders.

We have been in the habit of thinking that is is an intrusion on the part of the scale if it did anything directly about the powers which sixty years any or one hundred years ago were exercised by a single city or a size to town; but has a commonwealth no rights over the mode of life and the deverator of three-quarters of its population, as in Massachusetts? In That state three-quarters of the entire mass are living in cities. This is commotive with the ando no right to may how the great cities within his bordera should be soverned? Has it no right to say that they shall have a pure, honorable, inst, efficient administration?

"I believe we all of us need to revise our conception of the duty and the powers of the stae in reference to the cities within its borders; moreover, in our country, always the state has created the city charter."

With the Toast and Tea

GOOD EVENING.

DON'T LOOK BACK. UARD well the days that hurry by, Nor backward look with heavy sigh.

All wasted are the tears that fall. All wasted are the tears that fall.

No 13 spent hour can they recall.

March onward with a steady tread,
Keep watch upon the road ahead.
Let bygones ile where they have dropped.

Your steady swing must not be st pped,
March onward with a fearless mind And leave the shadows far behind. -Anonymous.

DOESN'T PAN OUT.

We keep forgetting all the while About this leap year game Since not one strange, suspicious thing Reminds us of the same, For all the ladies that we know Pursue on down the line The even tenor of their way And never make a sign.

We didn't think the girls would come And grab us by the mitt
The very first day of the year
And say, "Old man, you're it,"
But after waiting several weeks
We hoped perhaps they might
Make bold to get their courage up To seize their pens and write.

We'd heard so much about the time When girls would take the lead And give the world a chance to see How well they could succeed;
How well they could succeed;
How, when the gentlemen held back
The question, they would press
Or gently mention with their eyes
Some things words can't express.

We used to think so, but no more For us are dreams like that, And on our chances from that source We wouldn't bet a hat. At least they haven't come around Till we have cried "Enough!" And it is our opinion now That leap year is a bluff.

HEARD AT THE MILLICOMA.

It is a good thing both to be able to work and to be able to keep from being

Even truth ftself becomes intolerable when it is promulgated tyrannically and pressed home dogmatically.

It takes a two faced individual to be two things at the same time.

There is nothing that keeps lent like



The only way a man ever discovers the truth is to first spffer from the lack of The evil that

men do gets after them and often chases them so far that they never again make connection with their good deeds.

A man may not be very polished another to a fine finish.

perlence of serving our friends with all | Curlous, isn't it? our hearts and then of seeing them serve others with all their pocketbooks.

It is safe to presume that those people who are always talking of the joy of giving are well established with the slaves of the lamp or some other gen-



One Place. "I am not in the least bit supersultions." black cat?" sausage."

Pulse Beats. The opal tinted water lies Beneath the blue of sapphire skies. The sea gull in the azure flies And, dropping, as 'twere, water-wise, Salutes the limpid take.

The little crinkling wavelets play Beneath the glowing God of day. They never stop. They never stay. They go and yet are here alway. The sun god's thirst to slake.

As move the waves upon the lake, So do the tides of feeling make
My full heart swell and all but break,
So much have love and life at stake,
So strong the throb and ache.

Superfluous. "He wants to have a plank demanding old age pensions for men in the platform this year."

"But why this discrimination? Would \$ 8 not the women need it as badly?" "Yes, they might need it, but they s s would never grow old enough to be s s entitled to it, so what's the use?"

Explained.

Though he dipped into business, All he could do was fail. He only was an honest man. That tells the simple tale.

Sure Sign. "Do you think she will marry Jack?" "How can you tell?"

"She is beginning to explain his fam | 8 8

ROY LAWHORNES JOKE.



"What are you laughing at so uproariously?"

"I heard a joke yesterday and I just now saw the point of it." "For goodness' sake don't tell it to me. I have to go to a funeral tomor-

The Head Citizen.

A small community in New York has just re-elect d the village blacksmith mayor. It tried him once and liked the brand well enough to use him again.

Persons who have engeted the role of merry villager in real life will not be a bit surprised. If there is one Sir Oracle in the village it is the blacksmith. What he doesn't know about politics, literature and curing sick bens isn't worth knowing.

His intellect usually towers above the thinking machinery of the village lawyer as much as his arm outmeasures the biceps of the legal limb. When he isn't mayor he usually tells the mayor what to do as a side line, his time in a quiet community not being all taken up in shoeing horses. Doubtless the sagacious members of the community had noticed these things and thought he might as well be drawing the salary.



Their Main Duty. "We ought to elect some good old farmer to congress from this district."

"You bet. We have had lawvers enough." "Sure we have. What does a lawyer know about garden seeds angway?"

But She Wasn't Pretty. "She is very modest." "Has to be."

"Why?" "Anybody would to carry that face

Wanted to Be Right. "You begun this letter 'Dear,' though It is to one unknown." "Yes. Should I begin it Goat?"

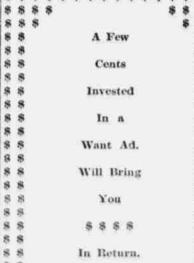
Merely because o-u-s spells "us" himself and still be able to polish off and r-y-e spells "ri" and q-u-e-u-e spolls "cu" is no reason why q-u-e-u-Some of us are not wanting in the ex- is it?—Astoria Leader,

ins who joyously furnishes the where At the Orpheum Theater

Handsome Gold Chain and Locket Grand Prize now on display at Tower's jewelry store. All babies up to 2 years of age residing in this city or North Bond may enter,

Contest closes Saturday, May 23d. Each ticket purchased at the box-"You don't office entitles helder to one vote. dread to meet a Fellowing is the Standing of the

Confestants: Carlin Campbell 16 Baby Dean 1 Jack Gabbert 27 Baby Healming 1 Sible McGann 11 Katherine Toye Taylor Wright 6



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(FROM THE OREGONIAN APRIL 29, 1908)

Preaches Against Hoppicking.

OREGON CITY, April 28 .- (Special) - Rev. John M. Linden, pastor of the First Baptist church, has instituted a vigorous crusade against the members of his church picking hops, stating that it is encouraging the liquor interests. In a sermon Sunday night, before a crowded church, he said. "It requires a quickened conscience to crystallize action against hop-picking, which is part of the process of beer-making."

A Sermon and a Suggestion

What do you think of the prohibition side of the question? It's in the sermon.

In 1907 Oregon hop growers raised and marketed FOUR MILLION DOLLARS worth of hops.

If Oregon is voted "dry" no market in the world will take Oregon hops.

If Oregon votes for prohibition, Oregon brewers will have no use for barley or hops. Do Oregon hop growers want to pay FOUR MILLION DOLLARS a year for the experiment?

Let us stop closing business up and try opening -it up instead-