

# THE Siuslaw PILOT

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*670 Library*

## TIDE WATER MILL COMPANY TO BUILD IMMENSE PLANT

A mortgage or deed of trust given by the Tidewater Mill company, of Florence, for \$500,000 was filed for record with the county clerk this afternoon. This will probably mean extensive improvements in the mill at Florence in the near future and the enlargement of the plant to a much greater capacity than at present, together with extensive operations in the company's logging camps.

The mortgage deed, which is a voluminous document, required a filing fee of \$44.80. The mortgage is given to secure \$500,000 first mortgage six per cent gold bonds. The mortgage is given to the Michigan Trust company and George Hefferan, trustees. The first twelve bonds are due on March 1, 1915, and twelve each year thereafter till 1923.

The lands mortgaged by the company are located in Lane County and are situated for the most part along the Siuslaw river and its tributaries. They are in townships 17-9 west, 19-8 west, 18-9 west, 19-6 west, 19-7 west, 18-8 west, 20-6 west, 20-7 west and 18-12 west, most of the land in the last named township being in the city of Florence, where the mill is located.

The deed was signed on March

1, 1913, by Johnson P. Porter, president, and A. H. Oshland, secretary of the Tidewater Mill company, and Frederick A. Gosham, vice-president, and George Hefferan, secretary of the Michigan Trust company.

**BUILD IMMENSE MILL.**

The Guard has information that it is the intention of the mill company at some future date to entirely rebuild the mill at Florence and make it one of the largest in the United States. The filing of this mortgage and the securing of this large sum of money at this time is taken as indication that these plans may be carried out very soon.

It is the intention of the Southern Pacific company to build a branch of the Eugene-Coos Bay railroad from Acme to Florence, a distance of only three miles, putting that city practically on the main line. With the railroad and this immense sawmill the little city by the sea promises to become a second Aberdeen, Wash., in a very few years. There is more lumber cut in Aberdeen than any other city in the world, and as Florence has much more timber tributary to it than there is around Aberdeen there is reason to believe that even a much larger city may be built on the Siuslaw.

snake that all through each August lies coiled there, a dread and unjust Nemesis, upon his leg. Still his affliction is as strange in its inconsistencies as in its consistencies. No unusual effect, as has been noted, was felt till 20 years after the bite occurred, and the scar of the bite did not revive till three years ago, 35 years after he had been bitten.

It seems indeed, as he believes and asserts, that a preternatural correspondence is being worked out between his life and the life of the snake that bit him. "In August I'm just like a snake," he says. "I shed then. The skin comes right off my leg; I can jest strip it right off. I don't eat nothin' and I sleep all the time. And I'm pizen like a rattlesnake then. If I'd bite you in August, I'd kill you." He has always thought that when the sores reached the number of the snakes rattles, they would stop increasing and stop reviving, and although he knows nothing of the size of the snake except that it was very large, he has been waiting hopefully each year, thinking the "rattles at last had been counted."

12. Out buildings clean and sanitary.

A school house is properly heated only when the stove is in one corner or end of the room and surrounded by a sheetiron or galvanized jacket arranged so as to insure heating the room uniformly. "A stove in the center of the floor cannot be made to heat the extremities of the room without roasting the pupils near it to stupidity. The ventilation, which goes hand in hand with heating, is not perfect unless there is an inlet for fresh air under the stove and within the jacket, and an outlet near the floor in the farthest corner of the room. By this arrangement the air coming in near the stove is heated inside the jacket, and an outlet near the floor in the farthest corner of the room. By this arrangement the air coming in near the stove is heated inside the jacket, and rises or is crowded upward by the incoming expanding air behind it. As it is crowded farther from the stove it begins to cool, contract and settle to a lower level where pupils can inhale it. As it continues to cool it gradually drifts to the opening near the floor and passes out. In this way a circulation of air is forced and the air in the room is kept pure, providing of course the inlet and outlet are large enough. It is a prevalent idea that the outlet should be in the ceiling but it may readily be seen that the current of air would pass directly from the stove to the ceiling and out through the ventilator without coming near the pupils heads in which case they continue to breathe the vitiated air below. The same is true of windows open at the top. Of course where no means of ventilation has been provided there is no way open to the teacher but to lower the windows at the top with the hope that some of the vitiated air and not all of the pure air will escape, and to raise the lower sashes slightly trusting that some kind providence will prevent the strong draught of fresh cold air from causing acute colds, catarrh etc among the pupils. Many are ingenious enough to fit boards in the windows in such position as to throw the incoming current of air above the pupils heads and trust again to luck for a circulation. The window board system is the most common where there is any system at all and where well arranged has been awarded a star tho' it by no means a thoroughly efficient system.

Ventilation is of the greatest importance in school work notwithstanding the fact that a few thoughtless people decide the idea as being too modern. The greater part of the listlessness inattention and school headaches is due to poor ventilation of school rooms and sleeping rooms. Again, pupils passing at intermissions from an unventilated overheated room into the cold air outside are more than likely

## RHODODENDRA VI TO HOLD COUNCIL OF ALL HER CHIEFS

Tribes in answer to the call of the Big Chief BLACK HAWK who has said that from each nation must come one Chief, one Princess, and the noblest of their Braves to participate in a Grand Council of the Nations, at which it shall be decided who from among the Princesses shall be crowned Queen Rhododendra to reign over the Nations and guide the affairs of the great Siuslaw Empire.

The Big Chief has said that the tribes shall assemble on the banks of the Siuslaw at their ancient camping ground in Glenada at 9 o'clock of the morning of May 28, 1913, and that they shall be arrayed in apparel befitting the dignity of the occasion. The chiefs shall come in full war dress and the Princesses bedecked after the manner of the noble Pocahontas. Each Princess shall be provided with the best bow which her braves may be able to fashion and a shining quiver full of arrows made straight and strong. Gaily decorated Indian canoes, dug from the giant cedars of the forest will be in readiness at Glenada to transport the royal members of the tribes across the shining river to Florence where for many a moon the Rhododendra Queens have held court and her tribes have met in council.

The Big Chief has ordered the Florence tribe to select from among its braves the best musicians, who, with drum and reed and horn will stand on the shore to welcome with music the incoming nations, and lead them to the place of Council. Then shall the Big chief call the chiefs from all the nations to sit in Council and smoke the pipe of peace.

And the Princess chosen by the nations shall compete with bow and arrow for the queenship of all the nations. The one

found to be most skillful shall be crowned and given the name Queen Rhododendra VI. She shall preside over the Councils of the nations and direct them in their wars; their labors and their sports, until another spring-time brings again the blossoms of the rhododendron to gladden the hearts of the people.

When Queen Rhododendra is crowned and sits upon her throne with all the other princesses gathered about her, then shall the musicians play joyfully that the good spirit of the great Gitche Manito may hover over the nations.

Then shall the chiefs in council assembled proceed to discuss the weighty matters which so closely concerns them.

The medicine men of the different nations, arrayed in the most hideously picturesque dress possible to imagine shall be present to ward off the evil spirits and dispense those charms and amulets so efficacious in healing the ills of mankind.

When the chiefs in council have concluded their deliberations, then shall all the people join in a grand pow wow, more wild and exciting than any pow wow ever held before. Following this shall come the delicious clam bake, provided for all the people by the jolly young Chief Terrell.

After this midday feast the Big Chief will call the people together again to listen to speeches by the white man's ambassadors; Prof. Withecomb, of the Oregon Agricultural College; Superintendent Baughman, of Eugene, and Prof Sweetzer, of the University of Oregon. They will tell the people how best to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before; how the young of the tribe may hitch their canoes to the stars, and how those evil spirits, tuberculosis, small pox and typhoid fever may be driven from the land.

## BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE YEARS AGO

Luther King, better known as "Rattlesnake King," who is slowly dying in Florence, does not believe that he will live till August and that at last then will be an end of his affliction, which he himself terms the serpent's brand that the Bible speaks about and which has no parallel in the catalogue of afflictions. Last Tuesday evening the Evangelical Church of Florence prayed in a body for this old man upon whom for 18 years the Lord has visited a serpent curse so great that he hails as a relief that universal curse of mankind caused by that subtle reptile that "brought death into the world and all our woe."

In the early part of August, 1875, 38 years ago, Luther King was picking blackberries in the mountains of Idaho, when a rattlesnake disturbed in its sleep, struck quickly and without warning, and closed its teeth so firmly upon his leg just below the knee that he dragged it as he ran, whipping and jerking, for 200 yards or more. He reached camp all right, the poison was extracted from the bite, the wound healed in a few weeks and probably as he believes, all the subsequent history of the bite, the suffering it caused and its strange, almost incredible manifestation, would not have occurred had it not been for one circumstance, the time of the year. As is well known, is dog and during this month shed, they are blind and strike at everything they see. It was the bite of a blind shedding snake that brought 38 days and recurrent death in the life of Luther King.

For 20 years, an unaccountable period of dormancy of effects that

afterwards took place, he went about sound and well, the snake bite practically forgotten. Then on the last day of July, 1895, he felt a peculiar irritation on the bitten leg, but upon the instep and not just below the knee where appeared the faint scar of the bite. The next morning, August the first, he woke up feeling dizzy and to find that the irritating spot on his instep was a running sore, rotten to the bone. All that month he slept from 18 to 20 hours a day, drank little, ate scarcely anything, and the functions of his body stopped. On the first day of September he got out of bed and called for something to eat. By the fourth of September the sore was completely healed.

On the last day of July the next year, he felt again an itching on his instep. Two itchings this time, and again he felt dizzy as with malaria. The next morning the year-old scar upon his instep had revived into a sore and not two inches away was another sore, both running, both rotten to the bone. Again he slept the whole month through, with little drink or food, and imagining in his delirium that a rattlesnake was coiled up on his leg, under the skin. On the first day of September he got up hungry. By the fourth of September the sores were well.

And so on the first of August of each year, with inexplicable regularity for 18 years, his state of enforced coma and fasting has begun, all the scars of the preceding year have revived, accompanied unfailingly by a new sore, and with equally strange regularity the sores have never failed to be entirely healed by the fourth of September. He now has 18 sores upon his leg. That first sore upon his instep, like a periodic volcano, has revived 18 times; the second 17 times; and thus it becomes a simple problem in progression to find that Luther King, bitten once by a live rattlesnake, has been bitten 171 times by an invisible and ghostly

## STANDARDIZING THE SCHOOLS OF LANE COUNTY

Standardizing the small town and rural schools has been one of the chief aims of those engaged in school work this year in Lane and several other counties. Heretofore, with the slight attention paid to them then there has been no standard set for rural schools. The fact that a standard has been set for them and that all school people are interested in bringing them up to that standard is worth the attention of all people and the effort is surely worth their co-operation. For the benefit of those who are interested in the subject and who have inquired as to the nature of the work, the following explanation is given.

The points a school becomes standard are as follows:

1. Proper heating and ventilation
2. School room—clean and attractive.
3. Discipline—pupils quiet and respectful.
4. Thorough work on part of both teacher and pupils.
5. Library—neatly and properly arranged.
6. Attendance—average 95 per cent.
7. Number of months school per year—eight.
8. Drinking fountain or individual cups and pure source of drinking water.
9. Grounds—neat, attractive and well drained.
10. Flag displayed according to law.
11. Walks to road and out buildings.

## Tide Tables—Corrected to read for the Siuslaw bar—One hour later for Florence

HIGH TIDES				LOW TIDES					
	a.m.	Ht.	p.m.		a.m.	Ht.	p.m.		
Tue., Apr. 1...	8:54	7.1	10:13	7.1	Tue., April 1...	3:28	3.7	4:05	0.8
Wed., Apr. 2...	9:51	7.2	10:47	7.4	Wed., April 2...	4:33	3.1	4:50	0.9
Thu., Apr. 3...	10:39	7.4	11:17	7.8	Thu., April 3...	5:17	2.5	5:28	1.0
Fri., Apr. 4...	11:20	7.5	11:44	8.1	Fri., April 4...	5:55	1.9	6:02	1.2
Sat., Apr. 5...	11:59	7.6	12:07	8.4	Sat., April 5...	6:30	1.3	6:23	1.6
Sun., Apr. 6...	0:00	8.3	12:37	7.6	Sun., April 6...	7:01	0.4	7:02	1.9
Mon., Apr. 7...	0:34	8.6	1:14	7.4	Mon., April 7...	7:34	0.4	7:23	2.3
Tue., Apr. 8...	1:00	8.8	1:53	7.2	Tue., April 8...	8:02	0.1	8:13	3.1
Wed., Apr. 9...	1:28	8.9	2:40	6.9	Wed., April 9...	8:45	0.1	8:44	3.5
Thu., Apr. 10...	1:59	8.9	3:23	6.5	Thu., April 10...	9:24	0.2	9:24	3.9
Fri., Apr. 11...	2:30	8.8	4:20	6.1	Fri., April 11...	10:11	0.1	10:25	4.2
Sat., Apr. 12...	3:20	8.5	5:30	5.9	Sat., April 12...	11:08	0.1	11:20	4.3
Sun., Apr. 13...	4:16	8.0	6:48	6.0	Sun., April 13...	12:01	0.1	12:13	4.4
Mon., Apr. 14...	5:33	7.6	7:57	6.4	Mon., April 14...	0:01	4.4	1:23	0.5
Tue., Apr. 15...	7:04	7.4	8:51	6.9	Tue., April 15...	1:40	4.1	2:31	0.6
Wed., Apr. 16...	8:27	7.5	9:37	7.6	Wed., April 16...	3:00	3.3	3:31	0.6
Thu., Apr. 17...	9:34	7.8	10:19	8.2	Thu., April 17...	4:04	2.3	4:23	0.7
Fri., Apr. 18...	10:34	8.0	10:57	8.8	Fri., April 18...	4:57	1.3	5:10	0.8
Sat., Apr. 19...	11:26	8.1	11:30	9.3	Sat., April 19...	5:45	0.4	5:49	1.1
Sun., Apr. 20...	12:09	8.1	12:07	9.7	Sun., April 20...	6:31	0.5	6:32	1.4
Mon., Apr. 21...	0:11	9.6	1:05	7.9	Mon., April 21...	7:17	0.8	7:12	1.9
Tue., Apr. 22...	0:49	9.7	1:50	7.5	Tue., April 22...	8:02	0.1	7:50	2.4
Wed., Apr. 23...	1:26	9.6	2:40	7.1	Wed., April 23...	8:48	0.9	8:31	2.9
Thu., Apr. 24...	2:05	9.3	3:36	6.7	Thu., April 24...	9:34	0.6	9:16	3.4
Fri., Apr. 25...	2:48	8.8	4:31	6.4	Fri., April 25...	10:24	0.2	10:10	3.9
Sat., Apr. 26...	3:35	8.1	5:26	6.2	Sat., April 26...	11:18	0.5	11:18	4.2
Sun., Apr. 27...	4:30	7.4	6:46	6.3	Sun., April 27...	12:14	0.7	12:14	4.7
Mon., Apr. 28...	5:43	6.8	7:49	6.6	Mon., April 28...	0:39	4.2	1:24	1.1
Tue., Apr. 29...	7:05	6.5	8:36	6.9	Tue., April 29...	1:37	4.0	2:13	1.4
Wed., Apr. 30...	8:15	6.4	9:16	7.3	Wed., April 30...	3:04	3.4	3:08	1.6

to contract a cold of more or less intensity. Moreover ventilation is just as necessary in the rural school as elsewhere. To be sure, country children have all out-of-doors to breathe in (when they are out of doors) but they are in the house over five hours a day and out-door air will not come into the house unless a way is provided for it to come in, nor has Nature provided any means by which out door air can be stored up within the human lungs for use while indoors.

Another point of standardization that is very important is the drinking water. It is against the ruling of the State Board of Health to have a common drinking cup in any school or other public place for the best and most practical scientific reasons. Therefore, every school, city or country, must have either a drinking fountain or the individual drinking cups and the source of water supply must be pure and the water must remain pure until it reaches the pupils' drinking cups. Springs that receive the drainage from toilets, barns or even decaying leaves and logs are not pure however clear or cold, and cannot be accepted as standard.

One of the points harder to obtain is the eleventh—walks to road and outbuildings. The value and necessity of this has been questioned but a few words will prove that means more than

the mere improvement of school grounds. Children going directly from a much trampled muddy road or yard into the school door carrying in on their shoes a surprising amount of mud which soon becomes a cloud of dust filling the lungs of teacher and pupils and doubling the janitors work to say nothing of the untidiness of the room. Without walks children are obliged to go into the mud every time they step out of the door. With the required walks they have a place where they can assemble and clear their shoes of mud before entering the school room and those who wish to be out during intermissions may do so without being obliged to stand in the mud or wet grass. Considering the long wet seasons this is a question of no minor importance.

The other points are self explanatory. As a school reaches the standard in the various requirements a star is placed on a card in the schoolroom. As soon as a school receives the required twelve stars are in place a pennant is awarded as a recognition of the fact that the school has become standard for this year. It is not a superficial matter of show and excitement and we hope for support and co-operation of all schools boards and patrons.

Mapleton, River View and Paris have already standardized their schools and Florence has nearly so.