

Coos Bay Times

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The policy of The Coos Bay Times will be Republican in politics, with the independence of which President Roosevelt is the leading exponent.

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THE PASSING OF THE OLD.

SO THE time is here when the old things of Marshfield are passing away and new and better things are taking their places. It is certainly refreshing to note the improvements which are going on in this city, of Coos Bay at this writing and it causes the old resident to stop and ponder on the mutability of what he had almost come to believe was immutable. Some people have been hoping so many years that the time would come when Marshfield would begin to move up to its proper place as a commercial metropolis, and have been so constantly disappointed that they were enthused with difficulty and were inclined to be croakers. But the Coos Bay croaker is really a patriot at heart, and beneath his croaking is a feeling that things are wrong because the city ought to be great and isn't. Even the croakers are beginning to get the spirit now. The Chamber of Commerce meeting last Tuesday came dangerously near making the more stolid old foggies in the county feel like getting up and singing "Glory" to Coos Bay.

But the old disappointed feeling is passing as the old rookeries which have marked the low stage of Marshfield progress disappear. One has only to look over the level district from C street on the south in the direction of Bunker Hill addition to realize that some building is being done. New houses are springing up everywhere and yet in spite of this it is not pretended that all the new houses will be sufficient to house the people. The business streets are undergoing a complete change. The old houses on the corner of Broadway and C street which have stood there for many years, are being hauled away to give place to a modern up-to-date bank building, three stories high. Broadway seems to suddenly start into great business life and to give promise of being a retail and promenade avenue of no mean importance. C street is taking on the same conditions, and changes are going on which mean big things for that thoroughfare of commerce. Further up Broadway the old buildings are about to be removed and a fine brick block will be erected, which will be a credit to Marshfield, and vie with anything in Oregon outside of Portland. It looks as if Broadway and First streets would soon become a rival of Front street for business. But Front street will not be left behind in the race for prominence. The Flannagan and Bennett bank building will soon begin to rise on the corner of A and Front, and the old building on the corner has been torn down to make room for it. Two other buildings on A street west of the corner will have to pass also to let the New Bank building there have their room. The old Central hotel does not intend to pass yet, but in order to be permitted to stay she has been obliged to paint up and put on smiling modern windows and a fashionable dress. Besides all this the New is being pushed into extended fields. New business blocks on Broadway are desired in many places.

The best thing Marshfield ever did was to extend Front street toward North Bend. The plank road which is being built over toward plat B will bring North Bend within easy walking distance of its sister Marshfield and will do more to produce a consolidation of the two cities than anything that was ever done.

In fact, Marshfield, with its present building boom, is getting dangerously near the point where everybody, croakers and all, will go wild at the prospect. The resumption of work on the Drain line, the probabilities that the electric between the two places will be built by local capital, the certainty that people will help themselves to dredge the bay, the promise of the C. A. Smith company to estab-

lish a number of factories in conjunction with its giant mill, the chance for a new hotel which will be equal to the needs of a growing and ambitious city, and a thousand other things mentioned, prove that the day of Old Things has passed away for Marshfield and that the day of its greatness has been ushered in.

A GOOD HOTEL.

NO better recommendation can be given any town as a town than to say that it has a good hotel. In fact, its reputation is largely based on the entertainment it affords its visitors and the people who come for business or pleasure. For years, in the early part of the last century, New York City was famous for its Astor House and whenever any body of famous or learned men met at the Astor House they were sure to sing the praises of the city. Chicago rests her reputation largely on the Auditorium and the Plumer House. Modern New York has probably received more advertising on account of the Waldorf-Astoria and the St. Regis than in any other way. Boston is glorified in large measure by its Young's Hotel. Throughout the east Minneapolis has been spoken of with much satisfaction as the "West Hotel City." San Francisco drew people to it from all over the world because it had the great and famous Palace Hotel. The first thing a stranger asks about a city is, "Where can I stop when I get there?" What are the hotel accommodations? Even he who can't afford to stop at the best will sing the praises of the city which supports a first class hotel if only he is permitted to pick his teeth there without molestation.

The Chamber of Commerce has now taken up the question of a good hotel for Marshfield. How much in need the city is of such a hotel every person who comes and goes can testify. It is no reflection on any hotel now here to say that no one of them can be considered as even second class, for there is no hotel building in the city at this time in which a good hotel can be run. If the building is third class you will not be able to furnish a first class meal and charge a first class price for it. That's the situation in Marshfield. The best advertising scheme which Marshfield can inaugurate is a good hotel which sends its guests away with a longing to come back, and makes them feel that the people are warm-hearted and friendly. But many of the visitors on Coos Bay do not feel very kindly toward the cities because they do not get that entertainment here. That has counteracted and negated much of the advertising which has been done. Now it is to be hoped that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will take hold of this matter with earnestness. A hotel is needed. The people do not care to be merely promised one. They want the real article. There are several ways to proceed to get one. The first way is to form a joint stock company and ask every owner of real estate to subscribe for a number of shares and then let the gentleman who proposes to put a hotel in here get other subscribers elsewhere. The control can remain in the hands of the hotel man, and thus give him every incentive to make a big success of it. We do not think that Mr. Smith would introduce any but a good hotel man as such to the Chamber. The next way is for the owners of real estate to give a bonus outright to enable the hotel promoter to get a site. Real estate in Marshfield would be worth many times more than the amount of such a bonus with a hotel than without one. The third way is for a joint stock company of home capitalists to build it themselves and lease it to a first class hotel man for a nominal price—say one hundred dollars for five years—on condition that he would operate a first class hotel during that time. At the end of five years the stock would bring par and the chances are that the increased value of real estate at the end of that time would make a handsome profit for the stockholder. It is to be hoped that no jealousies and narrow conflicts as to location will defeat this plan of the committee. If we mistake not the men on the committee are big enough to push this enterprise without allowing anything petty to obstruct it.

HOW THE NATIONAL FORESTS SERVE THE PUBLIC.

THE Use of the National Forests," a publication just printed by the Department of Agriculture, is a brief, clear manual for public information as to the forest policy of the national government. It is too true, as the short preface to the public says, that "many people do not know what national forests are. Others may have heard much about them, but have no idea of their true purpose and use." It is the object of this publication to explain just what the national forests mean, what they are for, and how to use them.

In the first place, it is explained how the forests are created and how

their boundaries are drawn. Next, their direct use and value are shown from the point of view of the homemaker, the prospector and miner, the user of timber, the user of the range, the user of water, and other users of forest resources. Third, it is shown how the forests are intended for use, for the production of usable products, and for the establishment and maintenance of homes; how on all of them the timber is protected from fire, the water flow is kept steady, the forage on the range is increased and guarded from abuse; and how, in addition, they serve as great public playgrounds and as breeding places and refuges for game. Finally, the management of the national forests is described.

Here it is that the great usefulness of the forests is brought out most clearly and strikingly for the forests are managed by the people in their own interests, and every means is used to meet the desires and wants of all forest users half way by dealing with them in the main directly on the ground and in all cases with the utmost practicable dispatch and freedom from red tape.

In a word, the special interest of this manual lies in its showing that the forest policy of the government, both in principle and in practice, is for the benefit of the ordinary man, for the benefit of every citizen equally. There is still a tendency to think of the national forests as "preserves" closed to use, and to leave the public lands exposed to unregulated individual exploitation. Where these misapprehensions still prevail "The Use of the National Forests" will go far to correct them.

The book is written by Mr. Frederick E. Olmsted, whose intimate knowledge of conditions in the west and the policy under which the national forests are managed especially fits him to deal with the subject.

DREDGING THE BAY.

AT THE Chamber of Commerce meeting Tuesday evening Mr. C. A. Smith stated that he had ordered and was having built a ship designed for his business on Coos Bay, which would draw eighteen feet of water and would be two hundred and ninety feet in length. He also stated that sea captains here had told him that he could not use such a craft in the waters adjacent to Marshfield and Bay City unless the channel was dredged and widened. In spite of this he, Mr. Smith, concluded to try

the experiment believing that the people of Marshfield would aid in having the necessary work done. He stated further that the new ship would arrive in Coos Bay by January 1st, 1908 ready for business.

The channel of the bay opposite Marshfield and along the so-called inner bay can be very easily and cheaply dredged because there is nothing to be encountered but a mud bottom, and what the dredge disturbs and does not bring up will be carried out to sea by the tide. To say nothing of the greater work which contemplates the deepening of the channel along the entire length, the removal of the mud flats in the entire tidal area, the construction of a south jetty at the bar and an extension of the north jetty, this small work proposed by Mr. Smith will make this harbor the best practical one along the coast anywhere between San Francisco and Puget Sound. It is refreshing to note the readiness with which the Chamber of Commerce responded to the proposal of Mr. Smith and appointed a committee to solicit aid and to prepare plans. Mr. Smith does not speak with his mouth altogether on these important matters as some men do, but talks through his acts, and "makes good." He not only made the proposal to have the dredging done, but he has arranged for an expert dredger to come July 15, and he declared that he would do his part of the work and stand his part of the expense. It seems certain that Coos Bay will thus have a dredger of its own and that dredging can be done at a reasonable rate anywhere in the bay. This is a decided movement forward, and all the committee will have to do is to get busy.

SEVERAL complaints have reached this office respecting the dumping of garbage in the cut-off road between Sherman avenue and the county road in Plat B. A Marshfield physician who travels that road frequently says the matter is a nuisance and should be abated. Since the location of the stench which arises from the fish, eggs, and other garbage blows from the precincts of the city of North Bend, perhaps this notice will engage the attention of some councilman of that city who will hustle the disturbing offense farther away where the public will not be discomfited further.

High Water.		Low Water.	
Thurs., 11.	9:48 8.7 2:09 6.9	Thurs., 11.	7:51 0.5 4:47 3.6
Fri., 12.	1:22 8.6 2:42 7.0	Fri., 12.	8:19 0.4 8:21 3.4
Sat., 13.	1:56 8.4 3:14 7.2	Sat., 13.	8:48 0.2 8:58 3.2
Sun., 14.	2:33 8.1 3:45 7.5	Sun., 14.	9:18 0.1 9:38 3.1
Mon., 15.	3:15 7.7 4:22 7.7	Mon., 15.	9:52 0.4 10:18 2.9
Tues., 16.	4:02 7.3 5:02 7.9	Tues., 16.	10:29 0.8 11:08 2.5

Sun Calendar.
Rises. Sets.
Thurs., 11. 4:32 7:38
Fri., 12. 4:33 7:37
Sat., 13. 4:33 7:37

DEER SEASON OPENS JULY 15

We have a complete stock of Winchester and Savage rifles. Our stock of ammunition is fresh and reliable. We also carry a large assortment of the celebrated line of Marble hunting knives and hatchets. In fact every thing needed on your hunting trip can be furnished at the

GUNNERY

Front street Central Hotel building.

JOB WORK of BEST QUALITY

When you have a job of printing you naturally want the best quality, work that shows taste. Especially so if it is a job of commercial stationery, such as letter heads, bill heads, etc. We have an old experienced job printer in charge of this department. This experience together with modern facilities enables us to turn out the best job work ever done on Coos Bay. Call up phone 1331 and a man will call and give you a good figure on that job.

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