

Coos Bay Times

AN INDEPENDENT PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY AND ALSO WEEKLY BY THE COOS BAY TIMES PUBLISHING CO.

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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FOR ROSEBURG AND COOS BAY.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company is still pushing its lines westward and every indication points to the fact that they will be definitely located into Boise this year. It is not too much to expect that by the end of 1908 the road will be in operation into the capital city of Idaho. It has been pointed out that this line to Boise is the one designed to cross the state of Oregon as nearly as topography will permit, in a direction due west to the only available deep water harbor on the Pacific coast of southwestern Oregon, thus making the shortest cut from Chicago to the ocean which any transcontinental line can claim and cutting down the distance between New York and the ocean six hundred miles. This is understood to be the policy which is inspired by the desire of the Vanderbilt interests to own the shortest and most direct operating route between the two oceans, and has been kept steadily in mind ever since those interests acquired the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railroad through Nebraska. In pursuance of this policy the F. E. & M. V. has been completed to Lander, Wyoming.

The question which has agitated the people of central Wyoming, has been whether the N. W. interests would push on from Lander in a southerly direction through South Pass city or whether they would drop back to Riverton, at the confluence of the Big Horn and Wind rivers, in Wyoming, and build up Wind river to Dubois and thence westward into the Salmon river country. If the former, then Coos Bay was to be the objective point. If the latter, then Seattle would be the objective point. It now transpires that both points are within the Northwestern's intention and that the Gould and Vanderbilt interests are combined on the Seattle plan. But it is, if the advice received are correct, the purpose of both interests that the Boise line, which has Coos Bay as its ultimate destination, will be completed before any active work is begun on the line up Salmon river to Lewiston.

It has been pointed out by the Times that this Northwestern railroad projection is really the cause of all the good fortune which Coos Bay has been breathing into its lungs in the last eighteen months. It started the great strategit of the Southern Pacific to occupying the Drain route. It also stirred up that great constructor and forceful general of transportation J. J. Hill, to investigation of the situation. It prepared the state of Oregon and particularly central and southwestern Oregon for a battle royal of railroad grants, and made it certain that the greatest industrial battle of modern times would find its center at and around Coos Bay. It would be fortunate indeed for this center, if the people of Coos Bay could and would measure up to their requirements and take steps to meet the Northwestern. This could and should be done by the organization of a local company and an active movement in the direction of constructing the line to Roseburg with a view to extending it toward Boise. It is understood that if the Coos Bay and Roseburg people, who have agitated for an electric line, and have agreed to subscribe for stock in an electric company, would change their plans so as to construct a steam road instead, the bonds could find a ready market in New York city in circles which are expecting just such a move. By doing this Coos Bay and Roseburg both may hasten the advent of the Northwestern system in this territory.

THE BANK FAILURE.

The Oregon Trust & Savings Bank of Portland, which closed its doors on the 21st inst with liabilities of \$2,553,927.35, was merely the victim of bad banking. It does not yet appear that enough assets will not be found to liquidate in full, but whether found or not it does not change the conclusion stated. It is shown that this savings institution had invested in Independent Telephone Company bonds a large sum, aggregating about \$1,300,000. In other words, while it was held out as a savings bank, it was in large measure scarcely more than a holding company for a telephone enterprise. Such investments do not constitute safe banking and it is not surprising that the institution came to grief. But it is not necessary to take alarm, from this incident, at the general situation. That is not affected, and Portland and Oregon are still high up on the lists of prosperity.

But there is a lesson to be drawn from the disaster which has come to the Oregon Trust & Savings Bank and its depositors. It is impossible to safeguard the sacred trust of banking too effectually. The life earnings and savings of the people are there deposited and such earn-

ings and savings should never be jeopardized.

It is not in harmony with the spirit of the times that savings institutions should be allowed to conduct their business in secret. Publicity is the feature of such institutions which, more than anything else, will keep them within proper limits. They should, as national banks are required to do, make periodical statements of their assets and liabilities and be subject to examination by some commission or public investigator. Depositors and investors have a right to know what is being done with their money. The banking laws of the state of Oregon have been revised to some extent, but, now that the state is entering the lists of greatest industrial activity she needs to adopt the strictest and best system of banking. No part of the United States can be regarded as a new country. It is all more or less settled, and has its local characteristics and customs. Law laws were once regarded by some people as necessary for the advancement of new sections. Whether such policy could be justified then or not is unimportant now. It can be tolerated no longer. Happily this county is not at present concerned in such questions, except so far as they appertain to the future. Coos county is fortunate in having her banking interests in the hands of safe and conservative men. But the future looms up before us big with possibilities and other and less conservative financial methods and men may appear. Safe and sound methods and strict government surveillance for all such institutions are necessary.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF ROOSEVELT.

The London papers have been making extended editorial comment on the recent speeches of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft and all of them unite in the expressed belief that the stand taken by these two American statesmen on the subject of the trusts is both honorable and sound. The London Times rejects the view that the president is on dangerous or unjustifiable ground in relation to the railroads and says the purpose which the president proposes to attain is that public control which has long been the English policy. It states that in England no railway can issue fresh shares or bonds without parliamentary sanction. The Times' economic and financial expert agrees with Mr. Roosevelt that while the markets of the world are depressed, there is no reason to suppose it would have been otherwise if the president had avoided the trust problem.

It seems to Americans obvious enough that the time has arrived to put the financial and stock operations on some basis more substantial than that of a juggler. The depression of the stock market was natural when its distention was caused by air or water; and if many who invested in securities which were bulging by reason of being supplied with those elements have lost now, they have simply scored them tomorrow. The government control, through state and interstate commissions, of railroads and their securities, can not but result in rendering investments in bonds and stocks safer. No railroad company should be permitted to issue fresh shares or bonds unless it first makes a certificate of the purpose of such issue and files it with the proper railroad commission, and in the case of interstate railroads, with the interstate commerce commission. Such commission should be charged with the duty of seeing that such funds were not diverted but were used for the purpose designated. This would make such diversion into the pockets of unscrupulous promoters impossible, and would devote such funds to the betterment of the roads and increase the value of the securities. Then, too, there should be no loss to the business interests, the railroads or the investors if such stocks and bonds should go to a premium.

Government control, not government ownership, is not only necessary, but without the slightest doubt meets the full approval of an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States. The agitation of the populist party of ten years ago, is bearing fruit. They may have been radical then because the time had not arrived for action, but like the abolition party, they paved the way and their sanest views are now the principal features of the policy of the present administration.

QUARANTINE AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

The bubonic plague which is suspected to have been introduced from Asia into San Francisco is one of the dread diseases which spring out of overcrowded districts and antiquated filth. But it comes to our shores in spite of our sparse population and pure atmosphere. It is said to be infectious and always fatal. Up in Astoria it has been decided to take all proper precautions to prevent the plague from being introduced by shipping entering the Columbia river from San Francisco or the Orient. Therefore such ships are to be placed in quarantine and fumigated before passengers or goods can be landed. While this method is troublesome, no doubt it is necessary. People do not die but once and when dead, we do not understand that they have any further interest in the upbuilding and improvement of towns. So, in order to keep their interest in the welfare of the city, it is necessary to take precautions to keep them alive. All seaports should protect themselves against plagues, epidemics and pests, as best they can and, if Astoria is in danger from the shipping of San Francisco and the Orient Coos Bay, should also take the same measures of self-protection.

PRIZES FOR GRAVENSTEINS.

The Chamber of Commerce of Marshfield is fully alive to the advantage of booming the Coos Bay Gravenstein apple. Young Napoleon Bonaparte was introduced to his superior officers in the army in the following terse words: "This young man has merit. Advance him or he will advance himself." So says the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Coos Bay Gravenstein. "Boom

it or it will boom itself." So the Chamber of Commerce has offered a prize of five dollars for the best box of Coos Bay Gravenstein apples, produced in Coos county, and delivered to and placed on exhibition at the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Front street, Marshfield. Mr. F. B. Waite, in order to make the contest still more interesting has added twenty dollars to that prize and Mr. F. S. Dow will add to that. Other prizes are to be given for the best exhibit in other fruits and vegetables, but the Gravenstein is to be the leader. It is expected that all orchardists will take part in this contest. It means much for Coos Bay. It means much for the expansion of its reputation as a fruit growing district. It means much for the orchard spirit and the interest which will be taken in lands which are considered adapted to fruit growing. Dr. Withycombe and other members of the faculty of the Corvallis Agricultural College and, Congressman Hawley will be present at the exhibition and it is especially desirable to impress those gentlemen with the greatness of Coos Bay and Coos county in this line. Let every orchardist and gardener compete.

NOT A STRANGER COUNTRY.

Districts which are or have been long isolated cultivate habits which are not always cordial and adopt expressions which do not always seem to be inviting. There are many such regions in the remote portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, of Arkansas and Mississippi. These districts are sometimes called the "Stranger Country." One of the reasons why they receive this peculiar name is because they do not welcome new comers. All such are looked upon as interlopers. They are called "strangers" and treated as such. Their names are not readily caught and they are addressed directly by the title "Stranger" and no other.

One of the things about Coos Bay which attracts, is, that although the district has been isolated for many years, the people who arrive are not treated or called by the name "Stranger." They are received as if they belonged to the country. They are not introduced as strangers, but as probable citizens. In fact one year has wrought a great change in this respect and the Bay cities have not only taken a cosmopolitan character, but have developed a Coos Bay Spirit. A man is not asked, as formerly, how long he is going to stay on Coos Bay, but it is assumed that he could not be so unwise as to leave it. So it is no longer a "Stranger Country" and the true Coosian will blot the word "stranger" out of his vocabulary and substitute "visitor" or "new comer" in its place.

HORSE EDITOR SEES CAYUSE AS HE IS

Capital Journal Man Has Experience and Turns It Into Good Reading.

(Capital Journal.)

The horse editor notes the arrival in the city yesterday of a band of bunchgrassers. They were about six dozen of the cayuse and they certainly had as much fun in the city as a boy on circus day. They took in all the sights as the "buccaroos" chased them through the streets, not forgetting to make a critical examination of the postoffice grounds, which, although they passed over them hurriedly, they left their O. K. on in many places, and well distributed; for the southeast corner of the grounds look like they had just recovered from a case of confluent smallpox. They also examined Wilson avenue, and seemed pleased with it, as they scattered through the grounds, but were finally herded together and held in mass, so to speak, and very properly at the Catholic church. One of them lay down in the street at that point, and refused to travel further. The cowboys left him and took the balance of the bunch out toward the fair grounds. Some time later the boys came back for the weary one, and gave the citizens of that neighborhood a genuine show of the circus variety, in persuading the cayuse to "move on." Those who saw the cayuse sprawled out on his side in the sun supposed he was dead, but they didn't know the nature of the untamed bunchgrasser. That cayuse lay perfectly still while a teamster lifted up its head and looked at its teeth, and it let the head drop back utterly limp when the teamster let go of it.

"Is it dead?" asked a bystander. "Dead, h—l," was the reply. "You couldn't kill a cayuse with a pile driver."

No one believed him, however, until the herdsmen came back after the "dead one." One of them took a turn about the cayuse's head with a rinta, while another flicked him with a quirt. The cayuse knew a quirt and the somewhat incandescent English with which he was invited to get up and move, also seemed familiar. He stealthily opened one eye and hoping the man with the quirt was within reach, kicked, but the only thing he reached was the quirt, which soon convinced him that he would be just as comfortable some place else. He gave a bounce and was on his feet instantly. The buccaroo with the bow line took a turn around the horn of his saddle and started. Then the circus commenced—the cayuse bucked, plunged, kicked and did some stunts that the names have not been invented for yet. The audience was large and appreciative—comprising nearly all Salem east of Winter street and north of any place. It was no use, however, the "buccaroos" had him and he had to go, which he did, but he certainly kicked about it.

Maxim Goriky's statement that tue Americans are "a silent, gloomy people" proves conclusively that he didn't attend any college football games while in the country.

Advice on household economy is nicely offered by Charles M. Schwab in a recent interview. It would seem that Mr. Corey ought to be more of an authority on topics of that kind.

Business Directory

Doctors.

E. E. STRAW, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat a specialty.
Office in Lockhart's Building.
Marshfield, Oregon

DR. HAYDON
Office opposite Union Furniture Store. Hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 5
Special attention paid to diseases of the urinary and digestive organs
U. S. Pension examiner
Marshfield, Oregon

DR. J. W. INGRAM
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Sengstacken's Drug Store
Phones—Office 1621; residence 783

Lawyers.

E. L. C. Farrin Geo. N. Farrin
FARRIN & FARRIN
Attorneys at Law
City Attorney, Dep. District Attorney
Will practice in U. S. Courts and before the U. S. Land Office.
Lockhart Building, Marshfield, Ore.
Phone Main 41.

J. W. BENNETT,
Office over Flanagan & Bennett Bank.
Marshfield, Oregon

Francis H. Clarke Jacob M. Blake
Lawrence A. Liljeqvist
CLARKE, BLAKE & LILJEQVIST,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Times Building, Marshfield, Ore.
United States Commissioner's Office.

C. F. MCKNIGHT,
Attorney at Law.
Upstairs, Bennett & Walker Block
Marshfield, Oregon

COKE & COKE,
Attorney at Law.
Marshfield, Oregon

BRIGHAM & BELL,
Architects.
North Bend, Oregon

Real Estate Agents.

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Real Estate Brokers.
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MR. ALBERT ABEL,
Contractor for Teaming of all kinds.
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THE C. B., R. & E. R. R. & N. CO. TIME TABLE.
Subject to change without notice.

No. 1.	Daily ex. Sunday	No. 2.
Lv. 9:00 a.m. Marsh'd	Ar. 12:30 p.m. Junction	
Lv. 9:45 a.m. Coquille	Lv. 11:30 a.m. Ar. 10:20 a.m. Myrtle Pt.	Lv. 10:45 a.m.

Trains to and from Beaver Hill daily.
F. A. LAISE, Agent.

MARSHFIELD GENERAL HOSPITAL

MISS M. BLACK, Matron
Hospital for Surgical and Medical cases. Rates reasonable.
Phone 99L

STEAMER FLYER

M. P. Pendergrass, Master
and 10:30 a. m., and 1:00, 2:30 and 4:00 p. m.
Leaves North Bend at 8:15, 9:45 and 11:15 a. m., and 1:45, 3:15 and 5:00 p. m.
Makes daily trips except Sundays. Fare: One way, 15 cents; round trip, 25 cents.
TIME TABLE.
Leaves Marshfield 7:30, 9:00,

Launch Express

Will make regular trips between South Coos river and Marshfield Leaving the Mass. at 7:00 a. m. and Marshfield at 4:30 p. m. She will be open for charter between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.
MASTER
WYATT COFFELT.

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Hats, Shoes, Hosiery, Neckties, Underwear, etc.

Everything the Best QUALITY.

THE BAZAAR

C. St. Between Broadway and Front

HAND PAINTED

CHINA

I have received a shipment of beautiful hand painted china direct from Old Italy. This superb work is all in fruit designs, beautiful to behold and delightful to the eye. Come in and inspect this stock—a glance means so much more than columns of space.

T. Howard Jeweler