

The Forced-Out Sale is a Hummer

Have you got in on any of our bargains yet? If not, ask your neighbor to tell you about the "pickup" he got. The time for this sale is growing shorter every day, and you may never get such an opportunity again. Don't delay.

"Procrastination is the Thief of Time"

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Coos Bay Times

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PAPER
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY
AND ALSO WEEKLY BY

THE COOS BAY TIMES PUBLISHING CO.

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AUTOMOBILE TO ROSEBURG

The Daily Oregon Statesman suggests that American towns lying back from the steam railways and possessing populations too small to attract trolley railways, should avail themselves of the automobile for the regular carriage of freight and passengers. It illustrates its suggestion by calling attention to the fact that a network of automobile freight lines are being arranged in the Congo valley in darkest Africa. "Under the direction" it says, "of a central automobile department, more than a year's work has been done in Congo Free State in the construction of a special highway for this purpose.

It might be a good idea for somebody to place automobiles on the Roseburg-Coos Bay road, providing Douglas and Coos counties could contrive to get together on some plan to improve that road so that it could be used. Can it be improved? When the constitution of the state was adopted the people were literally afraid that the government would be the source of innumerable frauds and so limited the county's rights to incur indebtedness to \$5,000. No doubt there was good grounds for the limitation then, but the result has been

public paralysis. There is not a decent road in Coos county and judging by the Roseburg sample in the direction of Coos Bay there is probably not a decent one in Douglas county. So it is a question whether the counties can do anything and Darkest Africa, not being in some kind of a straight jacket, can outstrip them. How far could an automobile run on the road to Roseburg or on the road to Coos Bay?

Antiquated Methods.

Father has lived and farmed for 40 years in Oregon. He has 1,000 acres in the farm, and though he toils early and late, he earns but little more than a living. The old place looks like it always did when grandpa was master of it. Father grows the crops and tills the soil in the same old way, too. He dislikes change and is distrustful to innovation. Agriculturally speaking, he never loops the loop nor shoots the chutes. The old gate has still but one hinge, just as a dozen years ago, and the poultry house, the hog pen and the old barn are unchanged. Some of the neighbors with new fangled ideas have sprayed their fruit trees, but father does not believe in it, and what seems to be the same old worms are in the same old apples in the moss-covered orchard. He grows wheat in the same old field, hay in the same old meadow and onions in the same old garden spot that grandpa did when he first came to the country.

One of the boys wanted him to buy a few blooded hogs and some improved jerseys from which to sell cream to the creamery, but father said there was nothing in the high notions and refused to do it, sticking to the same old crumpled horned cows with long limbs, cadaverous frames and little milk. The agricultural college sent him a bulletin, urging rotation of crops, but he said these college professors are a worse pest than the worms in the apples, and threw the document into the fire. The road supervisor urged him to join with other neighbors in improving the road to town so he could haul twice as much wheat at a load, but father joined with other neighbors like himself so that the plan was defeated, and they go on hauling half loads, taking twice as long to haul the wheat to market. They held a farmers' institute in the school house, and some of the neigh-

bors urged him to go, but father said if he went he might get gold-bricked by the professors, and remained at home. An lowan wanted to buy 100 acres, but father would not sell, so the stranger bought 100 acres of a neighbor, and makes more on the 100 acres in one year than father makes off his 1,000 acres in four.

The old scarecrow in the garden, and the broken-armed windmill that never turns, both of which look exactly as they did 20 years ago, are typical of the antiquated methods, the wasted efforts and the non-progressiveness on the farm, and in them the passer-by reads unerringly the history of the past and the conditions of the present. Because there are thousands of him in the state, father is a great handicap to Oregon, but the handwriting is on the wall, and he will pass on before the sweep of the swift coming and greater Oregon of the hurrying future—Oregon Journal.

The Situation.

(Umpqua Valley News.)

Senator W. A. Clark is back in this country after a three months' swing around Europe, and he has something to say about business conditions abroad. His remarks are well worth noting. Senator Clark is one of the richest men in the world. His money has been made in mining in the west in which he has been phenomenally fortunate. He is interested like most of the men in the "Crowd" in New York, and this means as well the Standard Oil group which controls so large a share of the finances of the world. But he is not a Wall Street man in the usual sense of the term, though much of his surplus wealth has of necessity to be invested there. So his views of business conditions abroad are not exactly inspired by what Mr. Thomas Lawson, of frenzied finance fame, calls "the system." Senator Clark says that business conditions in Europe are much the same as they are here. There is the same tightness of money without the vast recourses back of the countries. Europe is not in condition nor has it inclination to lend us money, and he says that this distrust of things American is due to the revelations in the American business world, the life insurance scandals, the packing scandals, the Standard Oil revelations and the general railroad situation. Europe does not want any American secur-

ities but she has to have our food stuff and raw materials. We cannot expect any financial aid there except what we get from selling products that Europe must have. The moral of this is that we should clean up our business affairs so that any country in the world would be willing to take American securities, and meantime we must depend upon ourselves for financial help and thank Heaven for the natural resources back of the country.

Communicated.

Editor Coos Bay Times: Will you please take notice of an article in the Evening Telegram of October 21st page 1, headed "Rival Plant for Swift."

The Evening Telegram wishes the Portland people to make and give inducements to a new packing company which offers \$2,000,000 for an investment in Portland. In other words a request is made for rebates, the very thing the government of the United States is prosecuting the railroads, the Standard Oil company and other firms for. This is purely and simply a squeezing of the people, by the people and for the benefit of some special interested individuals and the Portland newspapers in particular.

Any citizen beginning a new business has to stand on his own platform and take the consequences without favors from the public, a syndicate handling \$2,000,000 has according to the Portland papers a right to ask for favors from the public, that is the common people. This \$2,000,000 company and the editors of the Portland papers should be ashamed of themselves to make such requests, but, alas, there is no more shame left in them, it is driven out of them by continually writing untruths and misrepresentations.

H. G. POHL

Not long ago in a Western market town I chanced to observe an Irishman with a live turkey under his arm. The turkey was squawking and gobbling in a distressed way, a racket to which the Irishman did not at first pay any particular notice. Finally, however, the disturbance got on the Celt's nerves. Giving the bird a poke in the side, he exclaimed: "Be quiet! What's the matter wid ye, anyhow? Why would ye want to walk whin I'm willin' to carry ye?"—Harper's Monthly.

PLAGUE APPEARS IN SOUND CITIES

Health Officers at Seattle Ask Co-operation From Oregon.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 24.—At a joint meeting of the City and State Health Board here tonight, it was decided to ask the State Board of Oregon to co-operate with Washington health authorities in the handling of the bubonic plague, which has made its appearance in this city.

One case has been reported, that of a Chinese who died nearly a week ago, but the city health officers have adopted prompt measures to suppress any threatened danger. A crusade against rats is begun, the City Council offering a bounty for the rodents. The Oriental quarter of the city is under rigid inspection and all suspected cases are strictly investigated.

Mayor Moore and Governor Mead will join in a request to the Surgeon-General of Public Health that the situation be put under Federal control. This is made necessary by the large amount of water traffic and interstate commerce traffic to and from this port, which cannot be regulated by local authorities. The two State Boards will co-operate in guarding the Columbia River traffic.

Plague Scare in Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 24.—The appearance of the bubonic plague in the Chinese quarters of Seattle, with one victim dead, has been taken official notice of by the government officers in Tacoma, and every precaution is being established along the waterfront. Every vessel arriving in port with a Chinese or foreign crew is checked up at once by the immigration officers.

None of the Chinamen will be allowed to go ashore for leave of absence until they have proper certificates from their superior officers, and the same precaution will be established at the railroad stations. It is possible that a general rat-killing order may be put into effect in Tacoma, as in Seattle.

New Saw Mill Busy.

The Lyons & Johnson saw mill at Prosper is cutting lumber for the Prosper mill and is running full time. This is one of the new mills erected on the Coquille river this year and it promises to be a money maker for its owners.

BANDON NOTES.

Bandon, Oct. 23.—The funeral of Carl Rogers took place today under the auspices of the G. A. R. The young man had been a model soldier, a member of the 16th U. S. Infantry and a veteran of the Philippine war and the soldiers of '61, of whose number his father is one, turned out in a body. He was buried in the G. A. R. cemetery, Rev. Gordon officiating.

TRUST WILL PUT UP FIGHT ON UNIONS

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—More than 3500 men employed in the Pittsburg district were laid off Saturday. The Sharon plant of the American Sheet & Tinplate company closed down completely, and the officials would give the 2,000 men no promise as to when it would resume. The Westinghouse interests laid off 1,500 men. The Westinghouse airbrake plant was placed on half time and 800 employees were allowed to go. The Union Switch and Signal company dispensed with 700 men.

Members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers assert that the closing down of the Sharon Tinplate works was not because of lack of orders, but because of the determination on the part of the United States Steel company, of which the tinplate company is a subsidiary, to place non-union men in every plant operated by it.

WANTED—Bids for clearing streets in Bay Park.

I. S. Kaufman & Co.

UTES CAUSING TROUBLE IN DAKOTA RESERVATION

Washington, Oct. 24.—A tribe of Ute Indians which more than a year ago wandered away from their reservation in Utah and created considerable trouble by threatening to take the warpath, is reported again to have broken out on the Cheyenne river reservation in South Dakota where the tribe was given temporary quarters. At the request of the secretary of the interior, the war department today ordered the troops at Fort Meade to the scene of trouble. The character of the outbreak is not known here.