

# DEATHS ARE VERY SMALL

List of Checkerboard Fatalities Are Smaller Under Open Play System.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—With the exception of a few Thanksgiving day games, today marks the end of the college football season for 1907. Thanks for the change in rules and the elimination of much of the rough play, there have been fewer fatalities from the game this year than ever before since the sport became popular in this country. Since the opening of the season the latter part of September nearly a dozen players have died as the result of injuries received on the gridiron, but this number is small as compared with the records in past years. It is noticeable, moreover, that nearly all of the victims were members of scholastic or association teams, only two or three of them belonged to college elevens. No football player among the larger colleges has been killed, though injuries among the players have been common.

The list of victims to date is as follows:

William O'Brien, 15 years old, of Cortlandt, New York, died of hemorrhage of the brain, following injuries received in a school game.

Leonard J. Clarkson, 20 years old, of the Norwich university team, died from injuries received in the game with Dartmouth.

Thomas Bertram, 20 years old, of Altoona (Pennsylvania) Athletic club, died from a kick in the head during a game with the Portage team.

Loo Strosmeier, 16 years old, of Iowa City, Iowa, died from a broken back received in a high school game.

Albert Flowers, 16 years old, of Zanesville, Ohio, died from injuries received in a game between Zanesville high school and Denison university freshmen.

Walter C. Albrecht, 20 years old, of Chicago, died from cerebral hemorrhage, following a game between two association teams.

Arthur Cope, 19 years old, of Salida, Colorado, died from spinal injuries received in a game between the high school teams of Salida and Leadville.

Richard S. Evans, 19 years old, of Hillsboro, Ohio, died from injuries received in a game between Wooster college and Western Reserve university at Cleveland.

Robert A. Litz, 16 years old, of Jersey City, died from injuries sustained in a game at New Dorp, Staten Island.

## MINERAL BELT IN DOUGLAS AND COOS.

Geological Survey Acts on Request Made By Senator Bourne.

Washington, D. C.—In response to a communication of inquiry addressed to the Director of the United States Geological Survey for information concerning the mineral character of township 31 south, ranges 9 and 10 west, near Mount Boliver, in Douglas and Coos Counties, Oregon, a reconnaissance section was made along the west fork of the Cow Creek by J. S. Diller and Professor G. F. Kay, while on their way to a detailed examination of the coal claims in the northern part of the Siskiyou National Forest. Detailed topographical maps have not been made and township plats were not available at the time of the examination. The work is therefore only preliminary, but its results are of general interest and importance.

The region contains three geologic formations, the Arago, the Knoxville and the Dothan, which occupy the whole of the two townships under consideration. The Trago formation is of the Eocene age and made up chiefly of sandstone with some conglomerate and shale in which are occasional traces of coal. The Knoxville formation is Cretaceous and composed of conglomerate, sandstone and shale with little, if any, metalliferous deposits in it. The Dothan is Jurassic and is chiefly sandstone with some shale. It is but little mineralized except in certain tracts where it contains masses of igneous rocks (greenstones) which have locally considerable deposits of ore.

The mineralized belt of greenstone is impregnated at many places by pyrite, chalcocopyrite and bornite, and contains numerous veins of quartz and calcite. It is best developed at Mount Boliver, and extends from Rogue river northeast along John Mule Creek and Cold Fork into township 31, ranges 9 and 10, where it crosses the West Fork of Cow Creek and finally disappears beneath the

cover of Eocene.

In the vicinity of Saddle Mountain and Mount Boliver this belt has many prospects. The most important one of them, locally known as the Thompson mine, has been exploited by several tunnels and inclines, which yielded approximately 50 tons of copper ore, chiefly chalcocopyrite and bornite. The works were closed at the time of examination, but the occurrence of so much ore on the dumps apparently shows the existence of ore bodies of considerable size.

This belt crosses the West Fork of Cow Creek in section 36, township 31, range 10, and in sections 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, in township 31 and range 9, where it contains the prospect known as the Eagle Mine in section 30. Northeast of the West Fork of Cow Creek no mines of prospects have been reported and the extent of the mineralized belt before passing beneath the covering of Eocene has been determined only in general outline. It is probable, however, that it does not extend as far northeast as sections 9 and 10, for the divides of that region are chiefly if not wholly Eocene.

The mineralized belt in township 31, range 10, includes a large part of sections 36 and 25 and in township 31, range 9, sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, and probably also sections 15, 16 and 17 and adjoining portions of other sections. Within the mineralized belt the mineralization may locally have been great enough not only to impregnate the country rock but also to form considerable ore bodies. Where such exist the land is clearly mineral land, but the term does not necessarily apply to all land in the mineralized belt. It cannot be determined in mass by general survey but for each tract by detailed examination.

In township 31 range 10, there are a number of placer mines on the stream bench, 150 to 200 feet above the level of the West Fork. As yet the amount of hydraulic work done at each place covers a small area, but the gravel mass in places is generally large. The amount of gold in these gravels was not determined but it is reported from these placers, and their proximity to the mineral belt noted above is a matter of interest.

The Eocene in township 31 south, ranges 9 and 10 west, is not known to contain any coal or other mineral of economic value and the areas it occupies are nonmineral. The same is true of the Knoxville and as far as known of the Dothan. Excepting the mineralized belt and the auriferous gravels already considered, these three formations occupy the whole of the two townships and there is good reason to regard their areas as nonmineral land.

Portions of the mineralized belt which contain workable deposits of ores and areas of auriferous gravels rich enough for mining should certainly be considered mineral land, but outside of these areas in the two townships in question the geological evidences as far as known does not indicate the presence of any other land which may be properly considered mineral land.

## BRADLEY TESTIMONY CLOSED YESTERDAY

Washington, Nov. 29.—"Oh, I am so glad it's all over at last," exclaimed Mrs. Bradley, as she was led smiling from the court to the prison which was to take her back to jail today. Presentation of evidence has just been concluded and court adjourned until tomorrow when arguments will begin. Each side will occupy four hours. These will be completed Monday afternoon, and the judge will at once give his charge to the jury. The testimony of the two government experts, Drs. Brush of Baltimore, and Jelfe of New York, was the feature of today's proceeding, both of these declaring there was nothing in the record of the case to indicate that Mrs. Bradley was insane. Counsel for the defense attempted to impeach their testimony by showing they had been called by the government and as a matter of fact, they were testifying for the government. Each repudiated this charge. Dr. Utter, pastor of the Unitarian church of Denver, who in former testimony had been referred to as a priest, also testified. He was Mrs. Bradley's pastor in 1905, and testified to a conversation with her in which he declares she told him Brown would marry her when a gun was placed before him, but the pastor stated he did not understand that she proposed to shoot him. He thought some one else would undertake to force him to marry her. Mrs. Bradley was recalled and stated she had no recollection of such a conversation. Utter sat by her most of the day and appeared to sympathize with her in her trouble.

COTTAGE GROVE, Ore.—Andrew Walker, an old man and a stranger here, passing through the country on foot, was held up by three negroes and two white men, two or three miles south of here and robbed of \$205.

## SELL THEIR HOPS AT GIVEAWAY PRICE

Silverton Growers Let Crop Go At 1-2 to 6 Cents a Pound.

Silverton, Or., Nov. 29.—Notwithstanding the exceptionally low price of the product, hops in the vicinity of Silverton are moving quite rapidly. During the past two weeks A. Wolf & Son have purchased more hops than they have for years previous during the same period.

Old hops are selling for 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents per pound, and new hops are bringing from 4 to 6 cents in the local market, or 6 1/2 cents for a choice article. The lowest market that has been known in Silverton for years is prevalent at this time, but the product is fast moving toward the consumer. Two months ago Silverton growers would not consider such a proposition as is now being entertained, but today they are hurrying the crop off at a lively rate at the best opportunity offered.

## SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE ARMY

Enlistments Below the Required Number, 20,000 Being Needed.

Washington, Nov. 29.—That there is "something wrong with the army" the annual report of Major-General Alnsworth, adjutant-general, shows. He states that the authorized enlisted strength of the army on October 15th was 69,861, exclusive of the Porto Rican provisional regiments and the Philippine scouts, while the actual number of enlisted men was 59,190 nearly 20,000 less than the authorized strength.

General Alnsworth says the falling off is due to the impossibility of filling the places of enlisted men whose terms have expired.

"Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the war department in all parts of the country, it has been found impossible wholly to make good losses occurring in the enlisted strength of the army, to say nothing of increasing that strength to the limit authorized by law and executive order," he reports. "The government in its efforts to procure men for the army is now competing everywhere with private employers. If the present conditions continue there will be nothing for the government to do but to meet this competition by materially increasing the soldiers' pay or to evade competition altogether by resort to conscription."

## COMMUNICATION

Marshfield, Ore., Nov. 27, 1907. Editor, The Times, Marshfield, Oregon. In the article published in issue this morning over the signature of J. T. Hall, the statement is made that, "A number of those who are now on the Button Hole committee for Mr. Smith came to me and gave me every reason to believe that they would support me at the election, several going so far as to get my views of a campaign."

I desire to say that I was one who after his nomination and positive statement to me that he would remain in the race to the finish, assured Mr. Hall of my support, and had he remained in the race I would have made good by working and voting for him. I refused to have anything to do with the Smith candidacy until I had Mr. Hall's positive personal statement over the phone that he was out of the race and when I had this, I asserted my independence by declaring my choice of Mr. Smith over Dr. Straw. I do not believe that because I had voluntarily offered Mr. Hall my support I was disfranchised by his withdrawal or that I should meekly follow him into the camp of Dr. Straw to do his or their bidding. Respectfully yours, FRED K. GETTINGS.

## Something the "Jays" Overlooked.

Granted that a person wishes to do well whatever he sets out to do—no matter what the nature of the undertaking—there must have been two chagrined young men on an Eighth avenue car Wednesday evening. They rode up town at the rush hour. Crowded upon the rear platform where they stood were several men and one woman. The woman was old-fashioned enough to wear a dress with a pocket in it. Some time during the trip from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth street one of the men found the pocket and extricated its contents.

At Columbus Circle the woman, unaware of her loss, pushed into the car and found a seat. Presently the solemnity of the tired throng was disturbed by a burst of hilarity on the platform. The two young fellows were chaffing each other in boisterous tones.

"You're a Jay, you are," said one.

"A body'd think you had spent all your life rolling over plowed ground. What are you going to do? Keep it?"

"No," was the reply. "What's the use. It ain't no good."

The woman listened inattentively to the loud remarks and wondered, in a vague way, what they had reference to. She nearly collapsed when she found out. At Seventy-sixth street the conductor came through the car holding out a small leather-bound prayer-book, which, when folded, might have been easily mistaken for a pocket-book.

"This belong to anybody in this car?" he asked.

Several passengers appealed to shook their heads. Presently he stopped before the woman.

"This yours?" he asked.

Hastily the woman felt in her pocket.

"Yes, it is," she said. "Where in the world—"

"Guess you must have dropped it," suggested the conductor. "Some fellows out there picked it up and handed it over to me."

The woman turned cold all over. "Give it here, quick," she said. "I want to see—"

Words were not required to tell what it was she wanted to see. The pause was filled up eloquently by her actions. Rapidly she turned the leaves till she came to a kind of pocket fastened between the pages at the back. From this she drew two \$50 bills.

"I declare if I didn't forget all about leaving them there," she said. "Thank goodness they didn't get lost."

The two hoodlums on the platform eyed the bills greedily.

"Jay," said one of them in tones of disgust, "is no name for us fellows."

## COYOTES EAT UP \$250,000

Wool Grower States Loss From Ravages of Beast Heavy.

The Dalles, Ore., Nov. 30.—At the 10th annual convention of the Oregon Wool Growers' Association, which convened in this city today with 100 delegates, President Burgess made the announcement that losses to sheepmen from the ravages of coyotes during the past year will amount to \$250,000. He declared that the loss of colts, calves and poultry will aggregate nearly as much more. He urged co-operation with the national association for the extermination of the prairie wolves. Because of the Oregon scab law and quarantine against foreign sheep, President Burgess stated there is less scab among Oregon sheep than at any time for 25 years.

## NEW WATER CONTRACT MUST BE MADE SOON

One of the important business transactions which lies before the incoming administration is the making of a new contract with the Marshfield Water company. The contract that was made in 1897 which provides that it shall terminate at the expiration of ten years after water was commenced to be furnished, will expire some time within the next year. J. H. Flanagan and J. W. Bennett are among the principal stockholders of the Marshfield Water company.

## Add to Fixtures.

If the management of the Palm Ice Cream Parlors and candy store see anything that will add to the already handsome appearance of their parlors they are sure to get it. They have just added a fine six-foot plate-glass floor case with glass shelves. It's a beauty and was made on Coos Bay.

## HOW "UNCLE JOE" GOT HIS NAME

Speaker Says He Rebelled at First, But He Is Now Docile.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, gives, in the Chicago Inter Ocean, the following authentic account of how he came by his pet name.

"I have worn that nickname for 20 years. I rebelled against it at first for about three months, because I feared it gave the impression that I was a gay old dog. But rebellion was in vain, and I have grown so docile that I answer to the name. I haven't any objection to it in the slightest."

No one enjoys better a good story than "Uncle Joe" and he doesn't mind putting it on himself if he can produce a hearty laugh among his cronies. Here is one he tells of his early life to found a household and build up a worldly estate.

"When I was married, my good mother, who was a devout Quakeress, said to me: 'Joseph, now that thee is married, thee must get thee a cow, a pig and a hive of bees.'

"I took mother's advice," relates Mr. Cannon.

"I tried to milk the cow, but she kicked me over and I had to give that up as a bad job. I tried to feed the calf, but it butted me all around the yard and tore my clothes. Then the bees got ready to swarm and I thought I would go out among them like father used to do and swarm them.

"The bees got around me, crawled up under my shirt and stung me in a dozen different places, and I had to let them go.

"The only thing I could get along with at all was the pig. I could feed it, scratch its sides and it would grunt. I got it good and fat and gave it away to a farmer.

"Why, I could no more kill and eat that hog than I could one of the members of my own family. I thought too much of it."

One time during the latter part of Mr. Cannon's service as chairman of the committee on appropriations he was particularly anxious about the \$8,000,000 item carried in the naval bill for the erection of new buildings at Annapolis for the naval academy.

"What are the architect's fees?" he inquired sharply.

Somebody told him the fees were 5 per cent.

"That means \$400,000?" inquired Mr. Cannon.

"Yes," said the member who had charge of the bill in the committee of the whole.

"Then, Mr. Chairman," said "Uncle Joe," "I suggest that we change the title of the bill to 'An act for the benefit of the navy and the architects of the country.'"

Some member made a disingenuous argument in the house one day. Everybody knew the statement was based on a wrong premise, but nobody had the information at hand to disprove it. Mr. Cannon solved the difficulty by rising in his seat and telling the story.

"When I was a boy there was a great three day's religious discussion in my town on the doctrine of 'election.' One old hard-shell Presbyterian elder got up and talked for a long time on the theory that the Lord had ordered everything from the beginning. He said there were infants in hades not a span long.

"A good old Methodist sister was sitting close by. She couldn't disprove what the Presbyterian elder was saying any more than he could prove it, but she jumped up and shouted, 'I thank God that that is a lie.'"

The house roared and the disingenuous argument was knocked sky high.

## HOW ACTRESSES SPEND SALARIES

Fads on Which Some Stage Favorites Expend Their Incomes.

In these days when actresses get salaries almost as big as the managers claim they pay them, it is interesting to hear how some of them use their incomes, says the Philadelphia Press.

The richest American actress is she who plays under the stage name of Lotta—Miss Charlotte Crabtree. When she retired from the stage she took up her residence at the home of her brother on a farm near Boston, and there she spends her declining days spending her money on one fad—race horses. She has a magnificent stable, but the pride of them all is Sonoma Girl, which has the trotting record of 2:05 1/4. For this animal Lotta paid \$26,000, but she says she wouldn't part with it for twice that figure.

Mrs. Minnie Madden Fiske makes her library a hobby—and in collecting a vast number of valuable books she has spent thousands of dollars she has made upon the stage.

Ethel Barrymore's chief extravagances are old lace, pictures and sculptures. As for Maud Adams, she is investing her money in farming, and as this pays her it cannot be said that she lets any sum of money go for a fad.

Maxine Elliott likes fine dresses and she spends considerable of her yearly earnings in importing from abroad costumes which strike her fancy. She shares with her husband, Nat Goodwin, another hobby, the raising of pedigreed dogs. At their Long Island home the canines are housed and fed in a manner which makes them aristocrats in every sense of the word.

## BANDON IN DARKNESS

Electric Lighting Plant Closes for a Week To Make Important Improvements.

BANDON, Dec. 3.—The electric lighting plant has closed down for a week or until they can install a conveyor system to supply fuel from the Bandon Shingle Mill's slabpile.

# TIMES ARE GOING ON COOS

Marshfield Merchants Unanimous in Their Expression of Increasing Business.

## FLURRY ONLY TEMPORARY

Plenty of Evidence That Holidays Will Be Busy and Happy Ones.

The Only Effect Noticeable Traceable to the Uncertainty Created by News From Overseas—Is All Over Now.

There is no denying the fact that there was some small falling off in business on Coos Bay for a while, though the slump was not so deep as it was noticeable, and the merchants for a time wondered just what the depression would do. Still, it was noticeable, and the merchants for a time wondered just what the depression would do. Still, it was noticeable, and the merchants for a time wondered just what the depression would do. Still, it was noticeable, and the merchants for a time wondered just what the depression would do.

A. M. PRENTISS said that a year ago he believed there was going to be a season of depression, but he things had picked up wonderfully and he is doing a fine business.

JOHN MERCHANT, of Marshfield, says: "Our firm has been doing a good business through the flurry and the past few days we have seen an increase."

ALBERT MATSON, of Marshfield, was greatly pleased with the revival and stated that he drew optimistic conclusions from his Saturday trade. Saturday trade, according to Mr. Matson, averages ordinary times within 20 per cent one day with another. During the pinch it had fluctuated greatly, but last Saturday it had come back to usual volume and run some high.

E. K. JONES, of the Pioneer Hardware, said the store had done a better business yesterday than it has since the company had been organized. He added that there was nothing about the scare which he had observed; that the payment of dividends had not been interrupted and that he had no excuses offered about hard times, and no money with which to liquidate.

MR. PARSONS, of the Lockhart Parsons Drug company, said he had no reason to complain, and that business had been up to the ordinary right along.

MR. TOWER, the jeweler, said he had never complained, and that business was good at all times. He thought, however, that when the governor's holidays are ended there will be a greater freedom in buying. Mr. McArthur was too busy to say much, but he was satisfied and happy.

S. LANDO, was seen and he was greatly pleased with the business the past four days.

MR. HANSEN, of Norton & Hansen, news stand, said he had been busy to see any change at all, and there had been none in his business though just now it is increasing.

MR. BOLT gave evidence to the effect that the past three or four days had witnessed more business in the store.

GEORGE GOODRUM, who has been doing a gent's furnishing business for a short time, said he had been doing well ever since he had opened, the 15th of November, and that he had as good a day yesterday as on Saturday. He is well satisfied with the outlook.

MR. PREUSS, druggist and stationery, had observed some temporary depression, but said present business was as good as usual.

## NOTES FROM BANDON

News Items From Busy Coast Told by the Times Special Correspondent.

BANDON, Dec. 3.—The steamer Elizabeth, Bandon and Sotomayo and the schooner C. F. Hill are in and waiting, enroute to San Francisco. They left on tide yesterday.

The athletic meet at the gymnasium was well attended; basketball team captained by Ina Blacklesly defeated Miss Stephens' team 7 to 2, and Clerk's team captained by E. Boatman defeated the All Stars, captained by Rose by a 10 to 8 score.

Mr. E. P. Sheldon, of Portland, in town in the interests of the Lumber Manufacturing Agency.

C. Timmons, the cannery man, yesterday for Alaska accompanied his wife and daughter, Miss Ethel.