

FIND COST OF FIRE FIGHTING

NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE COMMISSION GATHERS DATA ON EXPENSES AND MANNER OF CONDUCTING SAFEGUARD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The National Conservation commission is trying to find out what it costs the country to fight fires. The geological survey, which is conducting this particular branch of inquiry for the commission is sending out letters to city officials all over the country asking for data on the additional cost of city water supplies for fire protection beyond what is necessary for domestic use. This information will be combined with other statistics of a similar nature to throw light on the general topic of the conservation of life and property through the prevention of fires, for the use of the commission when it meets here in December to prepare its report for President Roosevelt.

The fact that the investigations of the commission have reached a point where such detailed information is being sought is an indication of the substantial progress of its preliminary work. For a time, perhaps, the men who undertook to prepare an inventory of the country's present natural wealth and the outlook for the future feared that the task was going to prove too gigantic for them to finish in time to submit to the first full meeting of the commission, December 1. But they say now there is no doubt that they will place in the hands of the commission a practically complete inventory upon which that body can base its further studies and recommendations.

This city fire-fighting system investigation is part of a general study of the conservation of life and property. The commission is compiling an immense amount of accurate information concerning the nature and extent of loss of life and property from fires, the cost of insurance, water systems and fire departments, and the possibility of preventing fire through the use of fire-resisting building materials and of fire-proofing systems, and the desirability of changes in building systems. The letters which are going out now ask for figures on the total cost of each city's present distributing system, with the amount of pipe laid and the number of hydrants, and the cost of the system and materials that would be required if the necessity for fire service were omitted and only a domestic supply were needed. Such cities as have a separate high-pressure fire system, or contemplate installing one, can give actual figures of the cost of fighting fires; for others the expense can be deduced with tolerable accuracy.

Some of the city officials regard their information as confidential, so that no figures will be available until tabulations of totals can be worked out.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL BOND SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by J. B. Dullely, county treasurer of Coos county, Oregon, at the office of John F. Hall, clerk of school district No. 9, at Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon, until 4 o'clock p. m., Saturday, October 17, 1908, for \$10,000. Coupon school building bonds in denomination of \$500 each, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, each bond to be dated on date of issue, payable in 20 years optional with district after ten years. All bonds payable at the office of the county treasurer of Coos county, Oregon, or at such bank as may be selected by the purchaser in New York city.

Bonds authorized by vote of voters of said district, August 15, 1908.

Assessed valuation of said district, \$1,951,329.

Bonded indebtedness, including this issue, \$75,000.

Population of said district estimated at 3,500.

Certified check for the amount of \$250 must accompany each bid, to be forfeited in case bid is accepted and bidder fails to accept bonds within 30 days after notice. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1908.

J. B. DULLEY,
County Treasurer
of Coos County, Oregon.

Steamer BREAKWATER sails from Coos Bay for Portland SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, at 2 P. M.

Better send this paper to a friend.



I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years and I have a peculiar feeling for him, because throughout that time he worked for the same object, with the same purposes and ideals.

I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be President.

He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens.

He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all our people—of the farmer, of the wage earner, of the business man, of the property owner.

No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color, or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard working man who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright of representatives and the most fearless of champions.

Mr. Taft stands against privileges and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well being.

ENEMY OF TARIFF.

Labor World Sees Danger in Bryan Plan of Tariff for Revenue Only.

(From the Labor World.)

Workingmen and producers generally should not delude themselves with the belief that, if Mr. Bryan shall be elected President, his plans for revision of the tariff will present no menace to the country. Mr. Bryan is the professed enemy of the tariff system. He would impose duties, if at all, for revenue purposes only. On articles competing with what he chooses to call trust-made goods he would have no duty at all. Any apparent deficit in import duties arising from revised schedules he estimates would be more than made up by increased imports. Of course, his hope is to strike at the great protection States, which happen to be Republican in politics, like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, etc. It does not seem to matter to him that every dollar's worth of foreign goods in the competitive class coming into the United States on a revenue or free trade basis necessarily by so much reduces the demand for home goods, thus displacing just that much American labor. What he wants to do is to rebuke and avenge himself upon protected manufacturers who do not agree with him in politics and who will have none of him at the polls, says an exchange.

But while Mr. Bryan is gunning for protected industries and Republican States, once his proposed tariff law should be in force it would fall alike upon all sections of the country, the only differences between one State and another being in the degree of hardship imposed.

We hear of workingmen saying that this time they intend to vote for Mr. Bryan, because for the past ten months we have had hard times. But what good will that do? How is a tariff for revenue, ignoring the protection idea altogether, going to open the shops and mills? How will the election of Senators by direct vote start the wheels of industry? Or the publication of campaign contributions? Or the further harassment of the railroads? Or the reorganization of the House, so that the Speaker may be powerless? Why open this country now to the markets of the world when we have not sufficient demand to consume what we ourselves manufacture? Under Republican rule we have just had ten years of unparalleled prosperity. Under Democratic administrations we have never had prosperity for any period, long or short.

Can't Disaffect the Farmers.

The failure of Bryan's desperate attempts to curry favor with the farmers is illustrated by the manner in which he was received at Crookston, Minn. According to Congressman Halvor Steverson the event went off as follows: "Bryan's speech at Crookston was a great disappointment. He actually lost ground there for Democracy. Thousands of people were there to hear him, and waited till ten o'clock in the evening before he appeared. The address was a narrow appeal to farmers, a harangue, trying to prejudice them against Republicanism. It didn't take at all. Only once was there the slightest symptom of applause. He spoke to a silent, disappointed audience."

Campaign of Education.

In the great battle of 1860 the Republican party again stood for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation. The fight was against odds produced by a great industrial depression, and against the most sophisticated arguments. The Republican party maintained a campaign of education among the wage-earners and the farmers, which ultimately led to the complete defeat of this second financial heresy which has threatened the integrity of our business structure.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Kansas City Mo.

BOUTELL ON BRYAN.

In His "Shall the People Rule?" Simply "A Local Issue?"

Congressman Henry Sherman Boutell of Chicago, commenting on Mr. Bryan's speech in Iowa, says:

Mr. Bryan's question, "Shall the people rule?" implies that somewhere in this country the people do not rule. The only States where the people do not rule are the States that are expected to give overwhelming majorities for the Democratic ticket. Perhaps Mr. Bryan thinks that his question is purely "a local issue." If he is sincere, I challenge him to make a speech in Vicksburg, Miss., on "Government by the People." Let him repeat one of his famous anti-imperialist speeches, simply changing three words, substituting "Mississippi" for "Philippines" and "black brothers" for "brown brothers." Let him suggest that we have as chairman of his meeting John Sharp Williams, leader of the Democrats in Congress, and as vice-chairman the other members of the Congressional delegation from Mississippi.

And after he has made his speech in Vicksburg, if he shall have escaped the rule of the people in that community, I dare Mr. Bryan to repeat his oration on popular government in Charleston, S. C., with Senator Tillman as chairman of his meeting. Mr. Bryan's sentiments have a purely geographical sincerity. His epigrams and startling conundrums are especially designed to meet local demands. Of this nature are all his views on tariff and taxation.

Mr. Bryan's proposition that every time a trust is formed a tariff schedule should be repealed, and every time a trust is dissolved a new duty should be added, is too funny even for comic opera.

If on March 4 next Mr. Bryan should become President, with a Democratic Congress in both houses, and should actually place upon the statute books the financial and economic vagaries delivered by him in his speech of last Friday, it would plunge the nation into bankruptcy and bring on industrial chaos. If he should begin by repealing the duty on sugar to punish the sugar trust, he would upset the national finances by losing \$80,000,000 a year in revenues, and would stir up a revolution in Louisiana, Utah, Colorado and Michigan. Then, if he should repeal the duty on cotton goods, because some bustling manufacturers of New England or the Carolinas were dumping goods in China in rivalry with England and Germany, he would divert other millions from the treasury and invite still further industrial ruin.

But, of course, Mr. Bryan would do none of these things, any more than he will invade the solid South and summon the cohorts of Democracy to the defence of the Constitution with the battle cry "Shall the People Rule?" Mr. Bryan simply does not mean what he says. What he utters with Chaddanlian union in the North he repudiates with Pecksniffian duplicity in the South.

Business Men Honest.

The business men of our community as a whole are honest and their methods are sound. The President has never said otherwise. Indeed, it is chiefly in the interest of the great body of honest business men that he has made his fight for lawful business methods.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, to Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Boston, Mass.

Gratitude to McKinley.

The highest claim of William McKinley for the gratitude of his countrymen is that, in spite of the abuse and contumely that was heaped upon his head for this policy, he placed our country in the forefront of nations as a civilizer and uplifter of unfortunate peoples.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cleveland, Ohio.

FINANCIAL

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Leaves Coquille . . . 4:00 p. m.

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DR. R. E. GOLDEN
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202-03 Coos building.
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Phones:
Office 1051 — Residence 2351.

DR. A. C. BURROUGHS
Homeopathic Physician
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
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DR. GEORGE W. LESLIE
Osteopathic Physician
Graduate of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.
Office Hours—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Other Hours by Appointment. Office in Nasburg Block Phone 1611. Marshfield, Ore.

DR. GEO. E. DIX
Physician and Surgeon.
New Flanagan & Bennett Bank Bldg. Phone 1681.

DR. J. W. INGRAM
Physician and Surgeon.
Office 208-209 Coos Building
Phones—Office 1621; Residence 781.

DR. A. L. HOUSEWORTH
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Residence, two blocks north of Crystal Theater. Office Phone 1431. Residence Phone 656.

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