

COOS BAY TIMES

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MUST MEET THE DEMAND.

WITH THE UTMOST respect for Marshfield's governing body, the Common Council, as such, and for its individual members, The Times hazards the caution, ascertained direct from the people, that there is something expected this year in the way of abridgement of the financial programs here for 1909. There is evidently no disposition toward parsimony, nor any hide-bound policy, nor hard-and-fast doctrine of economy; but a quiet, insistent, rational claim for public consideration of the taxpayers and of the extraordinary load they are carrying.

They are not asking for anything they are standing squarely upon their rights and waiting to see what trend develops at the city hall; and this, in the hope that the new policies will be such as to ease and gratify them.

Everything that is essential to be done this year must be done, of course; this much goes without discussion; but they are looking for an abatement of everything that can be so disposed; and there will be some surprise for all concerned if this limitation is willfully exceeded. We are speaking by the card, and we do not doubt the members of the council are as well posted in this important premise as we are. It is only fair the people should know the warning has gone forth publicly, and on this ground The Times has ventured to utter it.

AMERICA'S PURSE.

WE WANT THE congress to understand right now that no man in all this section cares a rap how loose they hold the purse-strings of the United States when it comes to dealing right with the stricken thousands in the Mediterranean. Do as we were done by when our own San Francisco lay in ruins and her thousands were down and out. Forget nothing, and do all that may be demanded of a great rich country such as this with millions on millions in deep and righteous sympathy, and other millions on millions wherewith to properly express that sympathy. Never was there a cause so appealing, and never a purse so full as ours. Give with abundance, and know the people are squarely behind you.

SAY JUSTICE NEEDS REFORM

HARRIMAN IS PUBLIC TRUSTEE

Sweeping Changes In Criminal Procedure For District of Columbia.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Sweeping reforms affecting the criminal classes in the District of Columbia are recommended in the report transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt today by the commission appointed to investigate the subject. The report is an unsparing condemnation of the condition of the federal jail, the district workhouse and other penal and correctional institutions. The commission says that while the protection of society justifies the infliction of punishment, a passionless, patient and impartial attitude should be taken toward the violators of the law. But that when the prisoner is released the law should employ all possible agencies to assist him in making a new start. The commission recommends the parole system and a system of probation. Comparing the crimes of negroes and white people, the commission says, "The fair deduction seem to be that the crimes most common among negroes are crimes of impulse and passion or petty thieving, while those of whites crimes are of cunning and boldness, the more daring crimes and larger thefts."

SHAFFROTH TAKES OFFICE.

Simple Ceremonies Mark Inauguration in Colorado Today.
(By Associated Press.)
DENVER, Colo., Jan. 12.—John W. Shafroth, former congressman from Colorado, was today inaugurated governor. The ceremonies were simple and were witnessed by an immense crowd.

TWO GOOD BUYS.

Lot:
50x100 with house South Marshfield \$1,400
50x100 Sengstacken Addition, new house . . . \$1,250
Easy terms.—Title Guarantee and Abstract Co., HENRY SENGSTACKEN, Manager.

THE SMOKEHOUSE in Garfield block will carry full line of periodicals.

Interstate Commerce Commission Says He Is No Longer An Individual Citizen.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission states that the financial depression resulted in a diminution of railway revenues and caused several railways to go into the hands of receivers. The gross earnings of all railroads in 1908 was \$164,464,941 less than for 1907, but were \$98,875,470 more than the gross earnings of 1906. The year 1907 was the banner year in railway history.

The report referring to the Harriman decision expresses as the unchanging opinion of the commission that Harriman by reason of his control of the Union Pacific is "Trustee of the people" and "can no longer claim protection as an American citizen."

"The Supreme Court, however, is of the contrary opinion," the report says, "and the commission can, of course, only suggest to congress that if there be a full investigation by the federal authorities of these financial dealings (referring to the exchange of railroad stock to secure control of other railroads), some action must be taken by congress. During the year, 5,194 complaints, formal and informal, relating to the rates and practices of practically all roads in the United States were filed with the commission. The number of formal cases and investigations was 554. More than two-thirds of the informal complaints were satisfactorily adjusted through correspondence."

TO IMPROVE SLUSSLAW.

Senate Adopts Resolution Providing For Survey.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The senate adopted Senator Fulton's concurrent resolutions directing the Secretary of War to survey the Sluisslaw river to determine what project for its improvement can be completed with the expenditure of \$100,000 in addition to a like sum to be provided by local residents and also to survey the Columbia river for improvement in front of the town of Hood River.

Buggy whips at MILNER'S.

LETTERS ARE REPRODUCED

(Continued from page 1.)

where in the West, nor undertaken to buy any. I have made some inquiries, as one naturally would in roaming through the West. I simply want the people of the country to be put on notice that this swindler at Portland has no warrant whatever for endeavoring to inveigle others into his game."

"I enclose the circular referred to as exhibit B; the report of the Postoffice Inspectors under date of July 27, 1908, as exhibit C.

Photographs of Letters.

"I enclose you also photographic facsimiles of letters and envelopes and telegrams from Senator Tillman and his agent, W. E. Lee. It appears that on October 19, 1907, Senator Tillman wrote a letter (exhibit D) to Messrs. Reeder & Watkins, of Marshfield, Ore., who were attorneys representing people who were applicants for the purpose of obtaining certain wagon road land grant; Dorr was a land agent making his filings through Reeder & Watkins. Senator Tillman's letter runs in part as follows:

"I wired you from Wausau, Wis., as follows, and writes to confirm it."

"William A. Lee, my agent, will see you about the land. I want nine quarters reserved. Will forward signed applications and money at once. Members of my family are entrmen. Letters follows:

"(Signed.) B. F. T."

"I write now to say I wired Mr. Lee, who resides at Moscow, Idaho, to go at once to Marshfield and see you about the land to locate quarters for the seven members of my family who are of age, and one for my private secretary, J. B. Knight, whom I desire to let into the deal, and, of course, he wants a quarter for himself."

"The letter continued, stating in detail what was to be done in order to enable the Senator to get the land. The Mr. Lee to whom Senator Tillman thus referred as his agent wrote to Reeder & Watkins, under date of December 7, a letter, photographic copy of which is herewith submitted.

"In this letter Mr. Lee explains that he had written Senator Tillman fully as to the status of the land matter, advising him that it was "A good gamble," but that the Senator was lecturing so that he did not get Lee's letter until a week and a half previously. The letter continues:

"Will Set Up Howl."

"In case Senator Tillman goes in on this deal with some good land in the eight quarters we want, I am satisfied that he can be of great help in getting matters started from Washington, and cause the government to get busy and do something along the line you desire. He will set up such a howl that it will be impossible to do otherwise. This will be very important for your whole scheme to have a man of his influence here to aid you at this end of the line. By all means save a lot of good land for us, as we intend to be of more value than any one of the others in this matter."

On the 31st of January, 1908, Senator Tillman introduced in the Senate the following resolution:

Whereas, at divers times, various railroads and other corporations have received large grants of public lands of the United States under and by virtue of acts of the congress, containing conditions to the effect that such lands should be sold to actual settlers only or in quantities not exceeding for any one purchaser a limit fixed by the act relating thereto, or at a price per acre not greater than the amount mentioned in the act authorizing such grant, to the end that such lands might promptly become the homes of the citizens of the United States.

Seeks Immediate Action.

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate what information, if any, has been received and what action, if any, has been taken by the Department of Justice with respect to the matters and things in the preamble to the resolution set forth and pressed vigorously for immediate action.

The resolution being laid over, Senator Tillman introduced the same day a further and joint resolution containing the same recitals, but concluding as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be and is hereby declared, authorized and empowered to take such proceedings or institute such suit or suits on behalf of the United States as may be necessary, appropriate or

expedient, to insure a compliance with the above mentioned conditions or to report to the Congress why such action as aforesaid has not been or should not be taken.

On February 15 Senator Tillman wrote to Messrs. Reeder & Watkins. (A photograph of his letter is attached as exhibit D5.) In 't I call your attention to the fact that he speaks again of Mr. Lee as his agent and of the correspondence carried on through Mr. Lee. He states that what he has done in stirring up the question of the Oregon land grants to railroads has been done entirely apart from any personal interest he has in the matter, and adds:

If I can succeed in causing the government to institute suit for the recovery of the land and make it easier for others as well as myself, I shall do it without regard to the dealings with your firm. I still want to get some of the timber land, if it is possible, and as it is probable that Mr. Lee or some other representative of mine will be in your country in the next two months, we will leave the matter of payment for the initiatory steps and subsequent proceedings in abeyance for the present. Any contract we might make will be entirely apart from and independent of my work here in the Senate. I will be glad for you to hold in reserve eight of the best quarter sections of which you have definite information and I will in the meantime press the investigation and other work here, which will facilitate the final purchase and in effect obviate the necessity of your making any case in the court at all.

Letter Contradicts Statement.

"This letter in which Senator Tillman requested that eight of the best quarter sections be held in reserve for him, was written just four days before he announced to the Senate that he had not undertaken to buy any land in the West. It is unnecessary to comment upon his proposal, made in this letter, to use his influence as a Senator to force the Government to institute a suit which would make it easy for him personally to obtain some of the land. This letter, purely pertaining to Mr. Tillman's personal and private business, was sent in a franked envelope, of which I attach a photographic copy.

"The assault by Senator Tillman upon Mr. Dorr was, according to the report of the inspectors, a wanton assault made to cover up Senator Tillman's own transactions."

At the request of Senator Tillman the Postoffice Department withheld mail addressed to Bryan R. Dorr and to the timber syndicate, pending an investigation of their business by Postoffice Inspectors O. C. Riches and E. C. Clement. In their report to the inspectors in charge at Spokane, Riches and Clement found that there was no evidence that Reeder & Watkins were not acting in good faith in receiving applications for the land. As to the action of Dorr, against whom the case was more specifically directed, it was found that he was unwarrantably extravagant, both in his statement of conditions and his terms. This was attributed to his inexperience in business, his energy and enthusiasm and desire to make good in the West. The inspector, however, was convinced that Dorr had no criminal motive in his actions and sincerely believed he would be able to make good his promises. The action of the Postoffice Department in withholding from delivery mail addressed to Dorr was recommended to be rescinded.

Folklore Stories.

The Journal of American Folklore has some interesting folk tales of the Nez Percés Indians:

"Once the sun fell down from the sky just about sunrise. Mole caught it and held it up until people got there and helped him to shove it back. The sun had meant to roll along on the ground instead of in the sky. It was from holding up the sun that Mole's hands are bent so far back.

"Coyote and Cloud ran a race. Cloud bet storm and Coyote clear weather. They started far away to the south, and for awhile Coyote was in the lead. Then Cloud made fruits of all kinds to grow in front of Coyote, and he, looking back and seeing Cloud far behind, stopped to eat. In this way Cloud caught up and won. This is why we have storms in winter time."

Long Suffering Bill.

A correspondent sends the following to a remote rural organ of the people: "Our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. William M. Puckleton, has had several new 'No Trespassing' signs erected on his place. We have had the pleasure of perusing the one facing the Hedgeville pike. It reads:

"Notic.—Trespassers will be persecuted to the full extent of 2 mean mungrel dogs which ain't never been overly goshibil with strangers an I debbel barl shotgun wich ain't loaded with no softy pillers dam if I ain't gettin tired of this beiraiss on my property. Yurs respectful,
"BILL PUCKLETON."

—Current Literature.

Mole traps at MILNER'S.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PLEA FOR No. 1

(Continued from page 1.)

as it was two years ago, and the time of the legislature devoted to consideration of measures of public interest."

The governor urges strict enforcement of the depository act of 1907 to safeguard the state against conditions similar to the financial stringency of that year. He asks for consideration of measures leading to uniform system and taxation throughout several counties of the state.

Dwelling at some length on state institutions, he recommends additional facilities and increased accommodations at the asylum for the insane; advises use of convict labor on state highways with reasonable pay for men to be devoted to support families and calls attention to many minor details of developing other state institutions.

He heartily recommends state and federal co-operation in moves toward conservation of natural resources for the purpose of bringing about enactment of uniform code and collecting definite information as to resources of state, urging creation of a commission by an act of the legislature to do this work.

Recites history of fishery litigation between Washington and Oregon over the waters of the Columbia river and mentions recommendations to the fish warden that all fishery laws of the state be now repealed and entire new legislation be enacted on this special subject.

Asking for complete state and federal control of the streams, and particularly calls attention of legislators to urgent necessity of more comprehensive legislation as to this as one of the most important matters to be considered. He asks for careful consideration of entire subject which will deal with all existing water rights and make a basis for issuing new rights.

"The unappropriated water powers of the state ought to be reserved for the use of the public," he continues. "Many of the most valuable water powers have been appropriated by corporations and individuals, not for present aid and sometimes not even for future use, but for purposes of speculation. There is some evidence that deliberate purpose has been formed by persons of other states who understand and know the future uses to which these powers may be put, to acquire, under laws now in force, the unappropriated powers of mountain and other streams."

For a second time he calls legislators' attention to the need of employers' liability law, but outlines one much more comprehensive and rigid than in his message of 1907.

A unique feature is the recommendation for legislation to prevent carrying concealed weapons and asking that a law be enacted to prohibit the sale of firearms to anyone not carrying a hunter's license and not provided with a permit to purchase weapons, permit to be issued by sheriff or circuit court.

He asks consideration of a bill for nonpartisan judiciary, suggesting arrangement of candidates on ballots without disclosing their party affiliations.

He mentions bank guaranty plan, suggesting a law similar to that of Oklahoma; would be salutary, but uses caution in passage of bill which might work hardship on bankers.

The governor asks the legislature to carefully consider a plan to increase the number of Supreme Judges by two, or re-enact law pro-

viding for temporary commission to avoid constitutional provisions. He states the proposition at last election was voted down because it contained so many "riders" and attempted to wrest from the people the power of decreasing and increasing number of Justices.

Support of National and State experiment station on some point along Umatilla project is pointed out as urgent need.

Speaking of the Willamette locks, he says in part:

"The canal and locks ought to be owned and operated free of charge by the United States, but if congress declines to act they should be owned by the state and this unjust burden removed from the enterprise and industry of the people."

He asks that legislation be such that all private insane hospitals be compelled to submit to state inspection; gives reminder of anniversary of Oregon's admission to Union, February 14; the fitness of enacting a law making Lincoln's birthday, February 12, a legal holiday; urges establishment of a sanitarium for tuberculosis sufferers and touches on need of legislation to make effective constitutional amendment proportionate representation.

Sitting Bull.

To look at Sitting Bull one would say that he was always quiet and self contained. In fact, he did usually keep himself under control, but he was cruel and almost heartless. He had practiced cruelty to animals and men from his childhood and as long as he lived; he was full of passion and often very angry. He was always imperious and insolent toward our generals, the Indian agent and other friends of the great father at Washington, whom he claimed to hate. He had great talent and ability to plan campaigns and battles and wonderful influence in bringing Indians together. Notwithstanding all this, he was afraid of death, and, though he planned the greatest victory which the Indians ever gained over white men, Sitting Bull himself was a coward and disgraced himself even before his own people by running away in the very face of success.—General Howard in St. Nicholas.

In the Customary Place.

A well known English bishop some time since lost his third wife. A clergyman who had known the first wife returned from Africa and wanted to see the grave. He called at the cathedral and saw the vergor.

"Can you tell me where the bishop's wife is buried?"

"Well, sir," replied the vergor, "I don't know for certain, but he mostly buries 'em at Brompton."—Detroit Tribune.

True Both Ways.

"The die is cast!" hissed the villain. Then, shaking their gold locks, the chorus bounded on.

"It seems," the critic murmured, "that the cast is dyed too."—New York Press.

FOR A LAME BACK.

When you have pains or lameness in the back bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain, and you may be surprised to see how quickly the lameness disappears. For sale by JOHN PREUSS.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR LA GRIPPE

Racking la grippe coughs that may develop into pneumonia over night are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. The sore and inflamed lungs are healed and strengthened, and a dangerous condition is quickly averted. Take only Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package. For sale by RED CROSS PHARMACY, John Preuss, Prop.

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