

COOS BAY TIMES

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The policy of the Coos Bay Times will be Republican in politics, with the independence of which President Roosevelt is the leading exponent.

Official Paper of Coos County.

THAT INTERURBAN ROADWAY.

LAST YEAR THE MATTER was agitated by the people of both North Bend and Marshfield which, if it had been carried out, would have resulted in opening up closer relations between the two towns and increasing their activity greater. We refer to the waterfront highway between North Bend and Marshfield and in doing so think we are recalling the most practical matter which the two cities can take up and consider. There is no highway between the two cities at present which is worth mentioning. The time may come when Sherman avenue will be put through and we will have a straight and wide avenue, but that is in the distance. The waterfront road is within the possibilities of the immediate present if the people will get busy and insist upon its being built.

Marshfield has constructed her elevated road as far as its boundary line. There are about two thousand feet between the boundary of the two cities which belongs to the county and is not in either city. The county court last year made provision for a county road over that strip but provided that it would have to be built at the expense of those who might be interested in having it done. The fair estimate of construction of such a road is stated by those who know to be approximately six dollars a running foot and we presume it would not be an underestimate to say that the cost of building over the portion controlled by the county would be about twelve thousand dollars. This, no doubt could be cut down very much if the dredge Oregon could be enlisted in the work of filling up the low places where it is practicable. Probably the lumber could be obtained quite cheaply also for so useful an enterprise, it being evident that this road would not only shorten the distance between the two cities but enable the freight between the two points to go on water level grades.

This road is the most important of the minor enterprises which Coos Bay can take up at this time. It ought to be pushed through. There is no excuse for delay. Even if an electric line cannot be built to accommodate the traffic between the two cities, an automobile line can be installed and the two cities made one in business and social affairs. The merchants of both cities would do well to consider this proposition. Its accomplishment would mean thousands of dollars worth of added business. It would furnish a great attraction to outsiders who would then be made to realize how close the two cities are to each other. The social relations which are indulged when the work of the day is over would bring the people nearer together and make them realize the oneness of their interests. If the Chambers of Commerce are still unexhausted let them take the matter up. If they are worn out and wearied with well doing let the business men take it up. It is fraught with more meaning to the business men than any one thing they can consider now.

WOMEN CANNOT FISH.

IT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED by those nearest the subject and whose deductions are worth attention, that women may not fish in Oregon, owing to the structure of the present statutes. But we fail to see the expediency for all this study and announcement; it seems superfluous

With the Toast and Tea

GOOD EVENING.

The world goes up and the world goes down; And the sunshine follows the rain; And yesterday's sneer and yesterday's frown Can never come again. —Good Works.

THE BAIT OF SPRING.

I want to go fishing; to splash through the brook, To feel the warm sun, to sit in the shade, To get a boy's fun in arbor and glade, To eat my noon lunch in some cosy nook.

I want to go fishing; to tramp through the fields, To fall over rocks, get scratches and knocks; To jump on the bogs, to startle the frogs, And feel other things that trout fishing yields.

I want to go fishing; to feel on my hook A glorious bite that draws the line tight, That makes the blood quicker as I see the fish flicker And go dashing down the swift brook.

I want to go fishing in garb that's grotesque, To get my clothes wet, to be in a sweat; Perhaps to be mired, to be just dog tired; To know I'm not tied to this desk.

I want to go fishing; the cobwebs brush out, To get some clean air, for I know it is there; To feel nature's charm—now where is the harm If I quit and go fishing for trout.

The worst babies are over 20 years of age. Nothing is more pitiful than to see the wife of a dead beat go into a store and want credit.

If you have a little sense, in heaven's name use it. Very few people have even a little sense.

Even in "Darkest Africa" Colonel Roosevelt finds it an easy matter to let daylight through the animals.

Every man who is unmarried is not looking for a wife. The girls should get this notion out of their heads.

If a boy at the age of 17, isn't thinking seriously of earning his living there is trouble ahead for his father.

If a man thinks he has any rights about his home, let him disapprove of the young man his daughter has dragged in.

When an angry woman begins to brush dandruff off her husband's coat collar it is a sign she is ready to make up.

"An old Spanish record," comments the Los Angeles Times, "says the early Indians of California did not work." Humph! No doubt the to us, when we realize with all men who know anything of the subject, that she cannot fish and never could, and wouldn't, anyway. Women are so constituted as to unfit them for the sport. Primarily, they are rigged out with such an abundance of wavy, noisy, shadow-making skirts, that no fish with any game about him will stay within a mile of her; she is foreign-born to the supreme faculty of silence so essential to the sport; she simply will talk, fish or no fish, and the fish does not share our delight in her chatter, and finds his deepest hole of refuge the instant he hears her; she is too dainty for the woods and the brambles, thorns, barriers, and other arduous things that abound on the fishing tour; one has to be helped, and buoyed and encouraged and netted in her broachings with all these coarse things; and she'd rather be petted than fish any old day. No, woman can not fish, no matter the structure or the construction of the law. But its nice to have her along to keep the camp in habitable shape for those who can and do fish.

records of today will show that a good many white men in California are still imitating those Indians.

An afternoon nap is good for a man—if he is really asleep and doesn't hear what his woman folks are saying about him.

A Coos Bay man could save his neighbors a lot of suspense if he would explain every time he buys a hat or tie how he can afford it.

That rapt, far-away look seen on the face of a newly engaged girl is never seen there again until her daughter is old enough to play the piano.

"Isn't it about time to forget that Edgar Allan Poe drank?" asks an exchange. Yes, and it's about time for a lot of men to remember that they ought to quit drinking.

Thousands of Christians have been slaughtered in Asia Minor and thousands more are in danger. The country, it would seem, has been pretty thoroughly Christianized.

The London doctor who says that we should sleep in hammocks as beds are dangerous should be patient. The beds will be less dangerous after the spring housecleaning is over.

As Senator Tillman appears convinced that we now have a gentleman in the White House we may hope that he will keep his pitchfork in the barn where it belongs.

An exchange remarks that every dog has his day and some of them five or six. Yes and the days are generally 24 hours long; that is, where the canine has a loud and frequent bark.

Carrie Nation has announced that she will raise "poultry, pigeons, pigs and peas" on her new farm. If that will keep her too busy to raise her voice several thousand people will wish her success.

The Baltimore Sun has made the remarkable discovery that "President Taft eats peanuts like a plain man of the people." We hope the Sun has not been expecting him to make a noise like an elephant at such times.

The new \$1,000 government certificates are to be adorned with the portrait of Alexander Hamilton. We don't see how that is going to help very many of us Coos Bay folks to become better acquainted with Alexander's features.

Jack Flanagan, who is at work on a poem celebrating the institution of a B. P. O. E. lodge on Coos Bay bewails the fact that there is no rhyme for Elks. Which again shows that people who want to worry about something can find it if they search long enough.

A New York scientist thinks he could communicate with Mars if he had ten million dollars with which to construct mirrors with which to flash signals. We know plenty of men right here on Coos Bay who could make a big flash with less than ten millions.

From the easy and satisfactory manner in which Texas collected that one million dollar fine from the Waters Pierce Oil Co., it would seem to suggest that Uncle Sam might do well to get some of those Texas fellows to collect the twenty-nine million due from Rockefeller.

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY

Choice any suit in the window values to \$15 for only \$8.65. See what cash will do.—Hub Clothing and Shoe Company.

NOTICE

The Old Reliable
LIBBY COAL
\$4.50 PER TON
in ton lots, when shoveled off wagons
Phone 721
LEWIS & CHANCE

WHEN CORD IS NOT A CORD

UNITED STATES FORESTRY BUREAU ISSUES INTERESTING BULLETIN ON WOOD MEASUREMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—When is a cord not a cord?

To the farmer harvesting his small woodlot and to the man laying in logs for the large fireplace of his country or seaside home; to the paper manufacturer buying pulpwood and to the proprietor of the ordinary city woodyard, to all of these men this question has an important dollar-and-cents meaning.

Queer to say, and contrary to the belief of most people, there are many times when a cord is less than a cord, and many conditions when it is more. School arithmeticians say that a cord of wood is 128 cubic feet, or the contents of a pile eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide. Wood is marketed on this basis. A pile whose length, breadth, and height multiplied together gives this number of cubic feet fills this requirement, no matter whether the sticks are long or short, straight or crooked, round or split, unless there is an understanding to the contrary. Nevertheless, a cord, though it comes up to legal measurements, is an uncertain quantity, even when the seller is honest and the buyer satisfied.

A lumberman may have a tract of pulpwood which he sells to a paper mill at \$5 a cord, for as many cords as it will make. It is in the contract that he shall cut and stack it. He cuts it in 12-foot lengths, and when the job is complete, it measures 200 cords, and he receives \$1,000 for it. Would he have made or lost by cutting 4-foot lengths instead of 12? He would have lost in the first place from the additional labor required to cut 4-foot wood, but his principal loss would have resulted from a greatly diminished number of cubic feet, due to the fact that short sticks lie closer together than large.

Measurements and experimental tests have been made to ascertain exactly how much actual wood is in cords of different lengths, sizes, shapes, and species.

Had the 200 cords of 12-foot wood been cut in 4-foot lengths, there would have been only 176 cords, and the owner would have received for it \$880 instead of \$1,000. It was, therefore, clearly to his advantage to cut 12-foot lengths, but it would have been to the buyer's advantage to have it cut in 4-foot lengths. He would have received the same actual quantity of wood for \$120 less.

It also makes considerable difference to the seller whether wood is chopped or sawed. If chopped, the chips are lost. Where the logs are large this loss amounts to no small total. In a cord of 4-foot wood, with sticks 6 inches in diameter, the chip loss is from six to eight per cent; and of course, the shorter the sticks are cut the greater the loss. If the wood is sawed, the sawdust loss is scarcely the half of one per cent.

The difference due to spaces between the sticks of course depends very much on the shape and size of the sticks. Straight, smooth sticks lie close together, and a cord contains more wood and less air. For given lengths, sticks of softwoods are usually straighter and smoother, and when stacked lie closer together. But whatever the kind, cords of long sticks are pretty sure to contain more empty space than cords made of short pieces. Likewise, cords of split wood contain less than cords of

round sticks. The finer the wood is split, the more it makes. Hence wood dealers are often willing to sell kindlings, all sawed and split, for the same price per cord as unsplit wood. They get back the cost of labor in the increased bulk.

A cord (128 cubic feet), of 4-foot hardwood usually contains about 83 cubic feet of solid wood; a cord of 3-foot wood averages 83 1/2 cubic feet; of 2-foot wood, 84 feet, and of 1-foot wood 85 feet. The conifers, softwoods, contain 90 to 96 cubic feet. Thus the purchaser received on an average about two-thirds of a cord of real wood and one-third of a cord of spaces.

In some countries wood is bought by weight, and the buyer comes more nearly getting what he bargains for; but even then he may miss it if he receives green wood when he wants dry. According to timber testing engineers of United States Forest Service, wood may lose half or more its green weight in seasoning. Cedar for lead pencils is bought by weight in this country. The pieces are so small and of such irregular size that they cannot conveniently be stacked and measured as cordwood.

The bulk of nearly all woods de-

creases as seasoning goes on. A hundred cords green will make from 89 to 93 cords when dry. This is a factor of no small importance to dealers who handle large quantities.

Woodlot owners and farmers who have small forest tracts from which they expect to sell cordwood, are no less interested than contractors who buy and sell large quantities. It will stand them in hand to know how much difference it makes whether wood is cut long or short, chopped or sawed, whether the sticks are round or split, whether large or small, and whether the measurements are to be made while the wood is green or after it is seasoned.

When a man has "respect" for a woman he keeps his secrets from her as much as possible, but her influence does not cause him to reform. If he happens to meet her suddenly on the street, he may swallow his chewing tobacco, if he knows she dislikes the tobacco habit, but he does not quit tobacco.

NOTICE to our PATRONS of the public:—South Marshfield COAL \$4.50 per ton.—J. C. DOANE.

Did You Ever Stop to Think that GOODRUM can Supply You With Togs from Cap to Shoes

Marshfield - Oregon

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of Hartford, Connecticut, on the 31st day of December, 1908, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

Capital.	
Amount of capital paid up	\$2,000,000.00
Income.	
Premiums received during the year	\$15,452,927.83
Interest, dividends and rents received during year	3,693,469.99
Income from other sources received during year	133,242.58
	\$19,279,640.40
Disbursements.	
Paid to policy holders during the year	\$8,724,324.34
Dividends paid during the year on capital stock	300,000.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	2,799,139.20
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	457,925.09
Amount of all other expenditures	2,972,791.92
Total expenditures	\$15,254,180.55
Assets.	
Market value of real estate owned	\$ 615,132.63
Market value of stocks and bonds owned	30,381,252.37
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	44,570,483.74
Premium notes and policy loans	7,298,623.73
Cash in banks and on hand	6,223,961.87
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	1,439,160.09
Other assets (net)	1,596,010.27
	\$92,124,624.70
Less special deposits	\$388,866.80
Total admitted assets	\$91,735,757.90
Liabilities.	
Net reserve	\$81,773,715.93
Total policy claims	484,645.19
All other liabilities	2,097,062.54
	\$84,355,423.66
Less liabilities secured by special deposits	388,866.80
Total liabilities	\$83,966,556.86
Total insurance in force December 31, 1908	\$549,048,724.00
Business In Oregon for the Year.	
Total risks written during the year	\$2,692,450.00
Gross premiums received during the year	100,873.19
Premiums returned during the year	5,030.91
Losses paid during the year	33,313.19
Losses incurred during the year	33,912.33
Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon December 31, 1908	2,710,929.00

Aetna Life Insurance Co.

By J. L. ENGLISH, Vice-President.
Statutory resident general agent and attorney in fact:
C. A. McCARGAR, Portland, Oregon