

Electric Signs Free!

WE WILL INSTALL A HIGH GRADE ELECTRIC SIGN FOR YOU FREE OF COST.

(All you pay is a small monthly rental after it is in)

There is no form of store advertising as cheap as electric signs—and none more effective.

You can have an electric sign for a small monthly sum which covers everything—care of sign, renewing of lamps, turning on at dusk and off at midnight. Do not deprive your store of such a trade winner.

We are trying to make Marshfield streets and stores the brightest in the country and we want your help.

Phone 178 and we shall be glad to convince you of the merits of an electric sign.

The Coos Bay Gas & Electric Co.
PHONE 178

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE First Trust and Savings Bank

OF COOS BAY, MARSHFIELD, ORE. June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and discounts \$ 97,738.53	Capital stock paid in \$100,000.00
Overdrafts 711.84	Surplus and undivided profits 4,240.22
Bonds and securities 25,859.36	Deposits 165,220.02
Banking house, furniture and fixtures 56,820.50	
Cash on hand and due from banks 87,330.01	
Total \$269,460.24	Total \$269,460.24

We invite your attention to the strong condition of this bank as shown by the above statement to-wit:

Cash reserve 52 per cent of deposits.
Reserve required by law 15 per cent of deposits.
Reserve in excess of legal requirements 37 per cent of deposits.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

JOHN S. COKE, President.
HENRY SENGSTACKEN.
DORSEY KREITZER, Cashier.
WILLIAM GRIMES.

JOHN F. HALL.
STEPHEN C. ROGERS.
W. S. CHANDLER.
DR. C. W. TOWER.

M. C. HORTON, Vice President and Manager.
DOES A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.
YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

FLANAGAN & BENNETT BANK

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

Oldest Bank in Coos County, Established in 1880.
Paid up Capital and Surplus, \$80,000.00.
Assets Over Half Million Dollars.

Does a general banking business and draws drafts on the Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal.; Hanover National Bank, N. Y.; First National Bank, Portland, Ore.; First National Bank, Roseburg, Ore.; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., London, England.
Also sells exchange on all of the principal cities of Europe.
Individual and corporation accounts kept subject to check. Safe deposit lock boxes for rent.

OFFICERS:

J. W. BENNETT, President. J. F. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
J. H. FLANAGAN, V-Pres. GEO. E. WINCHESTER, Asst. Cash.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COOS BAY

STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK

Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.
The United States National Bank, Portland, Ore.
The National Park Bank, New York, N. Y.
The Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
The Bank of Scotland, London, England.
The Credit Lyonnais, Paris, France.

In addition we draw drafts on all principal banking centers in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, China, Japan, North, Central and South America.

Personal and commercial accounts kept subject to check.
Certificates of Deposit issued. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

Coos Bay—Roseburg Stage Line.

Daily stage between Roseburg and Marshfield, commencing June

16. Stage leaves daily and Sunday at 5 a. m. Fare \$6.00.
OTTO SCHEFFER, Agent, C. P. BARNARD,
120 MARKET AV., Marshfield. Agent, ROSEBURG, ORE.
PHONE 11

A NEW BUNCH OF

Classy Fixtures

Just arrived, at prices to suit.

Coos Bay Wiring Co.

EXPERT ELECTRICIANS.

Respectfully ask your patronage.
PHONE 237-J.

WE HAVE PLACED IN PUBLIC SERVICE

A Bus to Meet All Trains

Will also make calls on telephone orders.
Phone 120-J. Phone 138-J.

A baggage wagon has also been added that will call for and deliver trunks, baggage and light freight.
Also run private hack to Roseburg.

L. H. HEISNER

Livery and Feed Stable.

Turkish Baths

210-213 Coos Building
PHONE 214-J

Our Work is Our Advertisement

OUR GUARANTEE IS YOUR SATISFACTION.

MARSHFIELD HAND AND STEAM LAUNDRY.

Mauzey Bros., Prop. Phone 229-J.

HOME LAND CO

See us for investments on Coos Bay. We guarantee owner's price to be our price.
Phone 74-L. 264 Front St.

G. W. Dungan

Undertaker

Marshfield, Oregon.
Parlors, 189 South 3d St.,
Telephone, Day or Night, 195-J.

FRUIT MEN SHOULD UNITE

SUGGESTION THAT SUCCESS OF BUSINESS IN OREGON DUE TO ORGANIZATION.

EDITOR TIMES: In almost every section of the country where the fruit industry has become of commercial importance, there have been at the outset, a handful of men engaged exclusively in fruit raising as a means of gaining a livelihood. The quality of their product has served as an indication of the adaptability of such regions for more extensive enterprise in that line. In all these places, the great majority of the farmers have been engaged on other lines of production, with more or less of an orchard as a side issue. In the latter instance, the side issue orchard was usually neglected to such an extent, with rare exceptions, as to create a serious menace to the well kept orchards, through the spread of orchard diseases bred in these neglected spots. Laws were enacted for the protection of those engaged in supplying the fruit foods for the people. State Boards of Horticulture, by their inspectors, have enforced these laws, and the last ten years has witnessed such a growth in the commercial importance of Oregon fruit products that to-day our fruit industries out-rank every other single industry in the State. In the eastern markets, Oregon fruits command the highest price, and are more in demand than that from any other section. And why? Because in quality of fruit, the Oregon product EXCELS all others, and in the character of the pack it OUTCLASSES all others, and is the recognized standard the world over, wherever American fruits can be had. All this has come to pass through the efforts, and as the direct result of, organization among fruit raisers.

Such organizations have long, long since passed the experimental stage, and to reap like benefits, we have but to follow in the footsteps of the older, more experienced and successful associations of fruit men.

These place the small and large grower upon precisely the same footing, encourage improved methods of orchard culture, standardize the fruit pack, eliminate the disaster consequences of competition between individual growers, the risks attendant upon individual shipping, the expense and probable trickery of the middlemen (for unfortunately this has been the rule, rather than the exception), and by reason of the uniformly high class of the fruit shipped, secure much better prices as a rule, than the individual shipper.

The feasibility of organization among fruit growers, local and elsewhere, is no longer debatable, in the light of universal success elsewhere. As to the matter of the coalition of the local fruit growers' associations within the County, into one County organization I have this to say. The idea is by no means a new one to me, 'tho' I give you full credit for the point made in your editorial of July 28th.

Let us briefly weigh the conditions governing the local fruit grower. ALL the lands suitable for orchards within the County, will not produce ALL varieties of apples of commercial quality, but there are thousands of acres about Coos Bay and other sections of the County, which have the proper soil, drainage and other exposure, for the successful orchard. How, when, and where, and what varieties to plant, can all be learned in the local Fruit Growers' Association.

Along tidewater, the yellow or partly colored varieties do best. Varieties requiring a high color to meet market demands, with few exceptions, do better in regions more remote from salt water, and at higher altitudes. Hence, in one section of the County, the fruit must vary in character from that grown in another. Therefore each section is bound to have certain local standards of quality. Now it is quite clear that without uniformity in grading and packing the fruits of all sections of the County, the old evils of grower in competition with grower, will still exist in the only slightly modified form of section competing with section. Coos County fruit raising sections are, it is true, much scattered; but no one section raises enough fruit to be an individual factor in the open markets in any of the great cities; where our product must vie for favor with older and firmly established fruit raising districts of the United States. Again, in different sections of the County under different climatic conditions, somewhat different cultural methods must be applied, crops will

FIRST LOG IS SAWED IN SMITH COMPANY'S NEW MILL

Plant at Eastside Ready to Start a Week from Monday—Water Supply is Being Increased

The first log has been run through the new Eastside mill of the C. A. Smith Lumber and Manufacturing Company. The plant will be ready for regular operation probably a week from Monday. Yesterday a log was cut in order to see that everything was in working order and the machinery is being loosened up and everything is being put in readiness for the opening of the new plant.

This is the second time in the history of Marshfield that the Smith company has opened a big sawmill. The first mill is the larger, as it cuts 300,000 feet of lumber in ten hours. The new mill which is now ready to open will cut 130,000 feet a day, but it is of different pattern and is intended to run as a supplementary mill to the larger plant. It is designed especially to cut spruce, cedar, hemlock and the finer grades of fir logs. It is built largely on the plan of the Eastern mills, will handle the logs in short lengths and is different in its style from any mill on the Pacific Coast. The site is that of the old Dean mill, which was acquired by purchase when the Smith company first located here, but the whole place has been rebuilt and is practically an entirely new mill.

The payroll of the company in mature at different stages of the harvesting season with the same variety of fruit, and in many other ways, the various sections of the County will present local problems which can only be successfully handled thru local organizations.

Then there arises the consideration of a convenient place of meeting for the members of fruit growers associations, for, in order to realize the value of such membership, ALL members should attend ALL meetings of the membership. I therefore conclude, and it is my opinion, that the several fruit growers throughout the County, should maintain local fruit growers' associations, but the grading, packing, and labelling of the fruits should be standardized, according to methods determined and regulated by a County organization, composed of trustees representing the local associations.

Be it remembered that the "standards of excellence" in grading and packing, are already established and universally recognized. By such central organization, Coos County fruits would very soon be made a factor on the great markets, and by adopting established standards, become entitled to a standing on a par with that of the big producing districts, share in the reputation already earned for Oregon's high class of fruit products, and our growers would profit accordingly.

The subject of cooperative organization among all classes of producers, is a live one, but too broad, and influenced by too many qualifying considerations to be covered in the space allotted to one article, I will take this opportunity therefore, to announce that I have in course of preparation, articles treating with the following subjects, which will be offered for publication weekly, or as fast as I can spare the time to get them in shape, and in the order named:

1. "Some plain talk on local fruit growing conditions."
2. "The Horticultural Laws of Oregon, their purpose, application and enforcement."
3. "Useful and instructive horticultural publications by State and Federal Governments, free for distribution."
4. "The educational functions of Growers' organizations."
5. "Orchard by-products,—the cannery question. Fruits and vegetables."
6. "Orchards which pay, and those which do not pay."
7. "Local limitations to fruit growing."

And one thing, Mr. Editor, that I think you ought to make clear to your readers is, that neither I pay you, nor you pay me, for these articles, but that both paper and contributor are working for the upbuilding of these important units in the community of our adoption, actuated by hope that these suggestions may be productive of tangible good.

P. M. HALL-LEWIS

Midbrook Farm, August 3, 1910.

Marshfield and in the woods will be increased fifty per cent when the new mill is started and the regular force put on. The company will have between the two mills a combined capacity of 450,000 feet of lumber in ten hours. This makes it by far the largest producer of lumber on the Pacific Coast, so Marshfield may boast of having the largest sawmill in this part of the country.

When the machinery was tried yesterday it seemed to work without a hitch. The new electric crane for handling the lumber as it comes from the mill was also tried out.

Need More Water.

The mill will be able to start a week from Monday provided the water supply, which is now being secured, is then adequate. An enormous amount of water is needed to run the mill and this has necessitated the digging of more wells. At the old mill there was dug a year ago a well which produced 100,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. Another well at the new mill, which has just been finished, produced 60,000 gallons a day. This one is dug in the sand rock and it was necessary to blast in order to make the well.

Two more new wells have been dug near the first one. Each of these it is thought will produce about 60,000 gallons of water a day. They are all four 25 feet in diameter and will give a total output of 280,000 gallons of water a day.

The old mill requires 200,000 gallons a day. Of this amount, about 75 per cent goes through the big water jacket waste burner. At the new plant about 60,000 gallons will be needed. If the new wells produce as they now appear the company will be sufficiently supplied to start the new mill in a week.

Superintendent A. Meehan has been investigating the water problem for some time. He learned from men who have done work of that kind in this county that most of the water was found within about forty feet of the surface. By his own work he has found that this is the case. The greatest volume of water comes when the well is sunk about forty feet from the surface, but below that there is no increase. Mr. Meehan was in hopes of finding an artesian proposition. With this idea in view he drilled holes in the bottom of one of the wells, but it did not strike any further source of water. He says that his conclusion is the water is entirely surface water and that this particular locality will not afford an artesian well. However, the four wells that the company have sunk will, it appears, furnish adequate water supply for the present plants operated.

A FEW BARGAINS

For a few days only we are offering books by the best standard authors for 25c.

A chance you should not miss.

Crosby & Homer

144 CENTRAL ST.

House-keepers

LIGHT BREAD AND ROLLS, LIGHT CAKE AND PASTRY. CARE IN THE SELECTION OF MATERIALS, SKILL IN THE MIXING AND KNEADING ART IN THE BAKING.

THESE ARE THE REASONS FOR THE POPULARITY OF OUR BAKED GOODS.

The COOS BAY BAKERY

PHONE 111-L.