

NEW LEADER IN POLITICS.

Woodrow Wilson Hailed as
"Possible President."

PROGRESSIVE AND A FIGHTER.

William Bayard Hale Throws Some
Interesting Side Lights on Governor
of New Jersey, Who Forced the En-
actment of the People's Will into
Law, Despite Political Dictators.

"Woodrow Wilson, Possible President," is the title of an interesting article in the "World's Work" by William Bayard Hale concerning the personality and record of the militant governor of New Jersey, whose success in obtaining popular reforms from an unwilling legislature has focused upon him the eyes of progressives of all stripes and parties throughout the country. Here are some of the things Mr. Hale has to say about the man who may be the leader of the fight against President Taft in 1912:

"There may have been fiercer political battles than that which was now joined between the Democratic old guard of New Jersey and its new governor, but few have been in their issue of greater possible significance to the political future of the United States.

"The quiet gentleman who had just emerged from the delectable groves of Princeton academy, his garments odorless with the vapors of Parnassus, his lips wet with the waters of Helicon—this long haired bookworm of a professor who had just laid his spectacles on his dictionary came down to the Trenton statehouse and 'licked the gang to a frazzle.'

"It appeared that he did know the difference between a seminar and a caucus, a syllabus and a New Jersey corporation; that he did know Hoboken and Camden politics pretty nearly as well as he did his Burke and his Bagehot and that, able to write a book on constitutional government, he was just as able to handle a governor's job, constitutionally or otherwise.

"This is the fact that makes Governor Woodrow Wilson a looming figure in the world today. This is the reason it was worth while to go to Trenton to observe the advent of a new type of man into the arena of politics."

Here is the pen picture of Governor Wilson as painted by Mr. Hale:

"Dr. Wilson's face is familiar—a high forehead, gray eyes, a long jaw, a very long jaw. He instantly recalls Joseph Chamberlain as that British statesman was in other days. The profiles of the two might be exchanged almost without detection. Dr. Wilson is of good height, sturdily built, with square shoulders. He stands erect and on his feet. If you want mannerisms you note that his hands seek his trousers pockets; that he changes his glasses with much care when he looks down at a document or up from it; that every time he has used his pen he wipes it carefully with a cloth taken from a drawer, into which he painstakingly replaces it, closing the drawer. There is a certain trained precision of habit in matters of routine and a free spontaneity in others. There would be a gray grinnish about him except for the pocketed hands, a frequent sunburst of a smile and a voice like music. You learn in the course of a few hours that a man with a stiff jaw and a sensitive mouth is pretty sure to be master in any situation. Governor Wilson is a man of positive opinion, relieved by an eager sense of humor. He moves and speaks with unflinching poise, with good natured certainty of himself."

The story of Governor Wilson's fight with the bosses and the special interests is interestingly told by Mr. Hale. Here is one of the governor's quoted statements, which gives a clear idea of his attitude on popular government:

"Back of all reform lies the means of getting it. Back of the question what you want is the question, How are you going to get it? We are all pretty well agreed, I take it, that certain reforms are needed. But we find that the first necessary reform is one that will render us able to get reform. "We have been calling our government a republic, and we have been living under the delusion that it is a representative government. That is the theory. But the fact is that we are not living under a representative government. We are living under a government of party bosses, who in secret conference and for their private ends determine what we shall and shall not have. The first, the immediate thing that we have got to do is to restore representative government. There has got to be a popular rebellion for the reconquest and reassertion by the people of the rights of the people too long surrendered."

I would a great deal rather be put in jail for something I was innocent of or for something that I had not done than to know in my heart that I had done some dishonorable, dirty thing, where I could see the suggestion of it in the eye of every man I looked at.—Governor Wilson of New Jersey in a Recent Speech.

WATERPROOF CONCRETE.

How to Prepare Mixture So It is Impervious to Moisture.

Concrete is very largely employed in many building constructions, and in some situations it is very important that it should be at least practically waterproof. There are several methods of rendering concrete more or less impervious to water, some simple and free to anyone, and some involving the use of secret or patented compounds. Of the former the simplest method is to mix hydrated lime or finely divided clay with the concrete, thus at least partially filling the voids or interstices in the concrete and decreasing the percolation of water.

Another simple method is to mix powdered alum with the cement and dissolve ordinary soap in the water to be used in mixing the concrete. Although the latter materials have been used for more than sixty years as a wash for rendering masonry impervious to water, and although in recent years they have frequently been employed as ingredients of concrete to make the entire mass impervious, the proportions to be employed and the reason for the effect seem to have had little or no scientific consideration; at least the proportions used in practice vary very widely.

To use the alum and soap method of decreasing the permeability of mortar or concrete the alum in powdered form may be mixed with the dry cement or the sand, and the soap may be dissolved in the water employed in mixing the concrete, or both the alum and the soap may be dissolved in the water. The former is probably the safer method in practice, since with the latter method the water must be thoroughly stirred while the two are being mixed, or the precipitate may form in large masses, which it is practically impossible to break up; and further, the water must be kept stirred to prevent the compound from accumulating on the surface. These are conditions that it is not always easy to be certain of securing. However, the alum is more easily dissolved than the soap, and hence the alum may be dissolved in, say, one-fifth of the water, and the soap in the remaining four-fifths, and then the two portions may be mixed together, being careful to stir them as the mixing progresses. The alum and the soap combine and form a finely divided, flocculent, insoluble, water repelling compound, which fills the pores of the concrete and decreases its permeability.

The best proportions are, alum one part and hard soap two parts, both by weight. Soap varies in its chemical composition, and hence a single proportion cannot be stated which will be chemically exact for all cases. The above proportion is in round numbers, the relative combining weights of alum and average hard soap, and hence it is the best proportion to use, although widely different proportions have been used in practice with success. Any reasonably pure soap will do, but if soft soap is employed a greater amount should be used in proportion to the amount of water in it.

It is difficult to dissolve more than about 3 per cent of hard soap in cold water, and hence this practically limits the amount of alum to 1.5 per cent and of the soap to 3 per cent. These amounts will give a precipitate equal to about 3 per cent of the weight of the total water. The amount of precipitate formed in the pores of the mortar or concrete will depend upon the amount of water used in the mixing. Of course, if it be dissolved in a smaller quantity of water, which is afterward mixed with the water used in making the mortar, but this is hardly practicable or necessary.

How to Make Fly Exterminators.
The following methods of keeping ahead of flies now that summer is here are recommended:

First Method.—Brush over your windows with a little oil of sassafras, provide a way of escape for the flies, and they will leave.

Second Method.—Take 5 cents' worth of oil of lavender, mix it with the same quantity of water, put in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms where the flies are. In the dining room spray it lavishly, even on the table linen. The odor is very disagreeable to flies, but refreshing to most people.

How to Bleach White Waists.
White waists or gosses that have turned yellow from lying too long should be dipped in boiling water in which a tablespoonful of cream of tartar has been dissolved, rubbing or "sousing" about for a few minutes, then rinsed thoroughly. Another method of bleaching is to add a tablespoonful of coal oil to each pail of water in the boiler, put the articles in and let boil for twenty minutes, then remove from boiler into very hot water and rinse, hanging in the sun to dry.

How to Clean Aluminum.
When your aluminum pans or kettles have become so blackened that you feel it is almost hopeless to try to clean them put them in the baker when the range is hot and keep them there with a hot fire for a couple of hours, when they will look like new. If any dark spots remain they can be easily washed away with soap and water.

How to Fold Sheets.
Sheets, tablecloths, spreads and the like are difficult to fold when taking from the line, but if you will unpin one end, then pull over from line, catching in center, and take fastened end from line you will discover it a very simple method.

PORT ORFORD AGATE SHOW

Curry County to Have Big Carnival and Repetition of
Battle Rock Battle.

(Special to The Times.)

PORT ORFORD, Ore., Aug. 8.—Port Orford will hold an Agate carnival on August 23, 24 and 25th, the same time the Curry County Teachers' Institute is in session here, at which time Gov. West and State Superintendent Alderman will be present. At a meeting of the Commercial club, it was decided to make the Agate carnival an annual affair here, for according to Mr. and Mrs. Jack London, who recently visited Port Orford, there are two of the finest agate beaches in the world at this place.

Frank A. Stewart's collection of agates which took the premium at the Lewis and Clarke Fair will be on exhibition, as well as the fine collections of many other citizens of Port Orford. Prizes will be given for finding the best agates during the carnival, also for catching the largest trout in the beautiful Garrison lake bordering town, and the largest sea fish from the rocks, in addition to the usual prizes for athletic contests. There will be an old fashioned clam bake and a hi-yu mussle bake, such as the Indians use to have. A log fort will be built on Battle Rock, and one night of the carnival amid fireworks and rockets, the historic battle of Battle Rock will be fought over again.

Frank B. Tichenor of Portland, who is a Port Orford boy, and grandson of Capt. Tichenor, who laid out the town, suggested the Agate carnival to the Commercial club, and he was made an honorary member of the club at its last meeting, and put on the committee in charge of this year's celebration. It is planned to put Mr. Tichenor with a few of the old timers in command of the fort on Battle Rock, and the company of naval reserves organizing here to dress as Indians and charge the fort, as the Indians did in the famous battle forty-nine years ago. The boys of the Naval Reserve say that if they can induce Gov. West while here to take their command, since his record in the Jess Hall case, that Tichenor and his band of old timers will have to run up the white flag.

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TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

Claim That Provisional President Has Lost Control of Situation. (Special Long Distance Telephone to Times.)

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 8.—"Conditions here are beyond control and I would ask that you return and take charge of the situation," reads a cipher cablegram alleged to have been sent by Provisional President Francisco De La Barra of Mexico to Jose Yves Limantour, who is in Paris, a copy of which H. D. Bradford, a mining man from Mexico, who is in this city, claims to have received. There are a number of mining men of Mexico in San Antonio, and Bradford says they will hold a meeting soon to take action toward protecting the lives and property of Americans in Mexico.

Do not allow your kidney and bladder trouble to develop beyond the reach of medicine. Take Foley Kidney Pills. They give quick results and stop irregularities with surprising promptness.—For sale by Red Cross Drug Store.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COOS.

HENRY SENGSTACKEN, Plaintiff,

vs.

SEAPORT LAND CO., a corporation, J. N. Shahan, F. B. Waite, Annie M. Waite his wife, E. M. Ward, L. D. Kinney and M. G. Kinney his wife, George M. Everett and Lizzie Everett his wife, J. Virgil Pugh and Adora Pugh his wife, Belt Line Railway Co., a corporation, J. H. Sommers, A. W. Meyers, W. J. Rust, Charles Stauff, John Swenson, Hulse Bradford Co., a private corporation, Armour & Co., a corporation, P. N. Reberg & William J. Smith co-partners, as North Bend Hardware Co., S. C. Giles, E. Don McCrary, Portland Iron Works, a corporation; E. L. C. Farrin, Honeyman Hardware Company, a corporation; E. C. Atkins & Co., a corporation; H. B. Heacock, H. O. Peterson, F. T. Barton, R. B. Fry, North Bend Hardware Co., a corporation, and Coos Bay Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Defendants.

To J. H. Sommers, John Swenson, Hulse Bradford Co., a corporation; H. B. Heacock and H. O. Peterson, defendants in the above and foregoing entitled cause:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from and after the date of the first publication of this summons, the same being the time prescribed in the order for publication hereof, and if you fail so to appear and answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for and demanded in plaintiff's complaint filed against you in this cause, a succinct statement of which is, that there is due and owing to the plaintiff from the defendant the Seaport Land Company, on a promissory note made, executed and delivered by said Seaport Land Co., a corporation to said plaintiff on the 11th day of January, 1906, the sum of Four Thousand Dollars together with interest thereon from said date at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, for the foreclosure of that certain mortgage given by said Seaport Land Co. on said date for the security of the payment of said sum of money, interest, and for costs, attorney fees and expenses in case of suit for the collection of the same, and the sale of the premises therein described, to-wit:

All of Belt Line Railway Addition to Empire City, Coos County, Oregon including all of the lots and blocks thereof, according to the plat thereof now on record and on file in the office of the county Clerk for Coos County, Oregon.

Also the E 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Section 3 and the W 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 2 all in Township 26 South, Range 14 West of Willamette Meridian, in Coos County, State of Oregon, that the same be sold in the manner prescribed by law in foreclosure sales; that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale with reasonable attorney's fees and then to plaintiff's demands and the balance if any to whomsoever may be lawfully entitled thereto and that defendants and each and all of them be forever barred of all right, title and interest and equity of redemption in the premises described herein and in the complaint of the plaintiff herein, or any part thereof.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. J. S. Coke, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the 2nd Judicial District, in said State, dated August 3rd, 1911. The date of the first publication of this summons is August 4th A. D. 1911.

CHAS. B. SELBY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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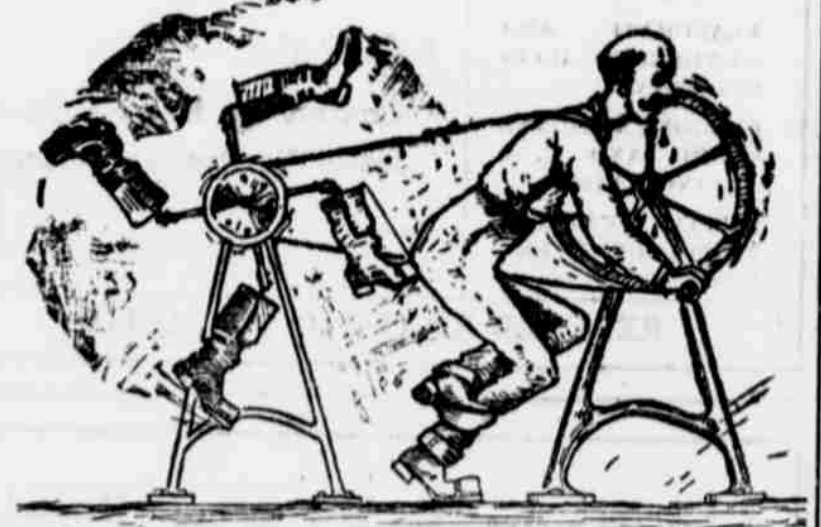
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