

EXPECTS ROAD TO BEGIN SOON

"Vice-President Hitchcock of the MacArthur Perks company told me a few days ago in San Francisco that they expected to begin shipping construction material and equipment here right away for the railroad work," remarked W. S. Scammell, manager of the Steamer Washington, who arrived here yesterday on business. "I was conferring with him about freight to the Bay. He did not say anything about the sub-contracts but his remarks indicated that it would get under way soon. It will mean an immense volume of business in and out of here."

Mr. Scammell visited on the Bay several years ago when he put the Steamer Alliance on the Coos Bay run. He expressed surprise at the development that has taken place here since his last visit.

"We will soon give Coos Bay a five-day service between here and San Francisco," he remarked. The steamer Homer will be back from Alaska in a couple of months and we will operate her and the Washington on the Coos Bay-San Francisco run regularly."

Mr. Scammell is now having a big steel vessel built for the Grays Harbor trade. She will carry 1,500,000 feet of lumber and is also provided with passenger accommodations. She will be ready for service in ten months and is under charter for Grays Harbor for a long time.

Victims of Insurrectos. Z. N. Spires, of Los Angeles, is here looking over this section. He and his brother are railroad contractors and were doing some contract work in old Mexico, near the west coast, when the insurrection broke out anew. The insurrectos attacked their camp and took their mules and practically everything they had.

Mr. Spires heard about the likelihood of railroad work in this section and came here to look the country over.

OFFER DINNER TO GET VOTES

Supt. Alderman Advances New Plan to Get Men Out to School Election.

The offer of a good dinner to get out the voters to school elections is the suggestion of State Superintendent Alderman in a circular letter which he has sent to the school officials.

In Marshfield the last few years, the offer of a dinner has not been necessary to get out the voters and it is expected that it will hardly be necessary this year. The election will be held at the Central school building next Monday evening, the polls remaining open from 7:30 to 9:30.

The term of M. C. Horton as director expires and he has stated that he could not accept another term although the patrons of the school who have appreciated his efforts in their advancement have urged him to do so. He has united in the movement to have A. H. Powers chosen.

Mr. Powers has stated that he will serve if elected.

Whether there will be any opposing candidate is not known but none has been announced. Tom Bennett who has been leading the movement to have a director elected who would appoint F. A. Golden superintendent has not brought out any candidate against Mr. Powers although Mr. Powers stands unqualifiedly for the reelection of Supt. Tiedgen. Mr. Bennett was also endeavoring to have a vote taken on superintendent at the time of the election but it is understood that this will not be done.

Views of Alderman The following is the circular letter which State Superintendent Alderman is sending out to the school officials:

"We do not attach sufficient importance to our annual school meeting. This year our annual meeting occurs June 17. On this day one director and clerk are to be elected in every school district in Oregon, a matter of much importance to each community. I should be very glad, indeed, to find that many of the Oregon school districts were making the day of the annual school meeting an important occasion, and at the same time taking advantage of being together to talk over the problems of the schools.

The voting for director and clerk will take place at the school house. It should be remembered that women already have the privilege of suffrage in school elections. If all the women of the community will pack their lunch baskets, and assemble at the school house on the morning of June 17, I am confident that the men will be there also when the sun reaches the meridian. Of course, the members of the family under voting age will have to have dinner. So all will spread their lunches under some pleasant shade, and enjoy dinner together.

After a good dinner all will be in the right frame of mind for selecting the officers, and discussing school affairs. The patrons will have this opportunity to investigate the conditions of the school house and grounds and see what repairs are needed; whether the school house is properly heated, lighted and ventilated, and what books and pictures are most needed. Let us make June 17 a red letter day in our district!"

MORE ABOUT GOAT INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Hundreds of inquiries regarding the possibilities in the United States of a great goat industry are now reaching the Department of Commerce and Labor. These inquiries are the result of a recent statement by the Bureau of Statistics of that department, that 250 million dollars had been sent out of the country in the last decade to purchase goat skins for use in this country, and that the commercial value of the 500 million goats which these skins represented would, had they been grown in the United States, have approximated a billion dollars. These suggestions coupled with the further fact that goats of the class supplying the skins in question could be grown upon semi-arid and semi-mountainous lands in the United States now practically unutilized, have added to the interest indicated by the inquiries now being made.

The statement of the Bureau of Statistics as to the number and value of goat skins now being imported, was coupled with extracts from a statement by the United States Consul Canada at Vera Cruz, Mexico, originally published by the Bureau of Manufacturers of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In this report Consul Canada says: "Goats are raised in every state of the Republic of Mexico. The industry is largely confined to the central table lands * * * though the animals thrive everywhere and can be raised at a good profit over a wider range of territory than that on which cattle may be successfully raised. * * * The dry plains of Nuevo Leon, with scant growth of brush, are able to support large flocks of goats, though these same flocks will not produce corn, cane or grass, unless water is supplied for irrigation. * * * The extent of territory which could be given to the raising of goats, without in any way interfering with agriculture, is very large. Vera Cruz has tens of thousands of acres of land so steep and rugged that it cannot be farmed profitably, but these rugged mountain sides furnish ideal feeding grounds for goats. * * * The value of the goat depends upon three things, meat, tallow and the skin. * * * The matter of fresh meat in the farming districts of the hot country is greatly simplified by the breeding of goats. In small, isolated communities it is risky to slaughter an ox or cow, as the flesh is liable to spoil before it is consumed. The small carcass of a goat makes it entirely practicable to kill frequently without risk or loss. In the State of Tabasco the inhabitants are never at a loss for fresh meat on plantations where goats are raised, and where formerly meat was almost unknown. * * * The flesh alone would make it a profitable industry, for the carcass of each animal will bring from \$1 to \$1.50. Fats of all kinds are high priced in all parts of the country. * * * At two years a fat goat will yield 6 to 10 pounds of clear tallow, which will be worth from 75c to \$1.50. * * * The most valuable part of the goat is the skin, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50, and the constant trend of prices is upward." (These figures of values are presumably in Mexican currency, in which the dollar is equivalent to about one-half a dollar in United States currency).

The Consul adds that the increase in the number of goats is very rapid, since they begin breeding at from 6 to 8 months of age, and breed twice a year, bringing forth two and not infrequently three kids at each breeding season. A single shepherd it is said will look after at least 100 goats. He adds, "A careful investment of \$1000 well looked after can certainly be counted upon to double itself inside of two and one-half years, and to give at least a 50 per cent profit per annum from the end of the second year." The report of Consul Canada closes by presenting the result of three years' experiment in goat raising on a farm in the State of Guerrero, Mexico, as follows:

"In 1904 the manager of the farm received 66,000 goats, including large and small, at a valuation of \$1.50 each, equal to \$99,000. From the produce of these he sold, during nine months of 1904 and the years 1905 and 1906, 50,000 head at \$5 each, equal to \$250,000, and had, at the close of 1906, 88,000 head on the farm, being 22,000 more than he started with. The result was, counting the value of the 22,000 increase at \$1.50 each with the foregoing sales, the investment of \$99,000 produced in less than three years \$283,000, besides the original stock of 66,000 goats was intact." (Figures in Mexican currency.)

The above fact as to the possibilities in the increase of the meat supply of the United States, while retaining at home the hundreds of millions of dollars now sent abroad for the purchase of goat skins, and producing this supply of valuable material on lands now practically unutilized, are cited as the cause of the numerous inquiries upon this subject now reaching the Department of Commerce and Labor. The number of goats now produced in the United States is small compared with that of many other countries, the latest figures in the Bureau of Statistics show the number in the United States in 1910 at about three million; in Mexico, four and one-half million; Turkey in Asia, nine million; British South Africa 12 million; and British India, 34 million. The importation of goat skins into the United States was in 1911 stated in values, from India, nearly seven million dollars worth; from China, a little over three million dollars worth; from Mexico, over two million dollars worth; from Brazil one and two-thirds million dollars worth; from Argentina, one million dollars worth; and from England, one million dollars worth. For

APPROVE MILL SLOUGH PLAN

(Continued from page 1.)

son would force Hekklia out of business.

Albert Selig and J. M. Upton appeared for the liquor company and Mr. Selig claimed that the license had been merely in Hekklia's name, the Coos Bay Liquor company having paid for it. He also claimed that the business belonged to the company, they having put Hekklia in to run it on an agreement that he was to pay for it out of the earnings, but that he had never done so and finally they had to dispense with his services. Details of the contract, etc., were read and told.

Hekklia claimed otherwise, but as he talked very broken English, it was difficult to understand him. Harry Hoy claimed that Hekklia in the 29 months that he had charge of the place had turned over \$22,000 to the Coos Bay Liquor company.

After listening to both sides of the argument for a long time, City Attorney Goss suggested that the council simply enact a resolution authorizing the owner of the Brewery saloon to conduct the business until July 1. He said this would not specify who the owner was and would leave it up to the two to fight it out in court.

Councilman Ferguson said that City Recorder Butler had erred in the minutes of the last meeting. He said he had made a motion that the petition of the Coos Bay Liquor company be granted instead of that the license should be transferred from Andrew Hekklia to the Coos Bay Liquor company. There was some discussion of this and finally City Recorder Butler was instructed to correct his minutes regarding the matter.

Mr. Hoy insisted that the council reconsider the granting of the license to the Coos Bay Liquor company and restore it to Mr. Hekklia.

The council after correcting the minutes of the council about the original action, enacted City Attorney Goss' suggestion and let the matter drop.

Routine Business The city recorder was instructed to call for bids for a new street cleaning contract for the six months following July 1, when the contract of J. C. Deane expires.

The assessment for the improvement of Third street from Market to Highland was approved. The work will cost about \$4219.80 and assessment will be \$6.035 per front foot.

Plans for a sewage system for South Fourth street between Ingersoll and Golden were ordered prepared.

City Engineer Gidley was instructed to see if it would be necessary to replace the old sewage near the Central avenue school building.

The city council adjourned to meet June 28 when a number of street improvement matters will come up and when the liquor licenses will have to be renewed.

City Recorder Butler was instructed to notify the public utility corporations to move their pipes, lines and poles on the streets that are to be improved. Some of the companies are objecting to doing this until after the streets are rolled, claiming that the pipes are often broken by the streets settling.

A petition from I. S. Kaufman and M. C. Horton that a strip six feet wide along Fourth street, south of Elrod, be vacated was referred to the city attorney and city engineer. The strip is along Sunny Addition and it is claimed that the street, owing to the different plats not conforming, is eighty-six feet wide there when it is only eighty feet the balance of the way through Railroad Addition. Affected property owners signed the petition approving the proposed change.

City Engineer Gidley was instructed to prepare plans and specifications for rebuilding the Seventh street bridge across the gulch north of the North School building.

WHAT NEWTON COX DID. CHICO, June 11.—Newton Cox, a farmer who lives near Chico, locked up his daughter, Lillian, 17 years old, for 48 hours in his house when she insisted on wearing one of the new-style shirtwaists with the aprons worn on the outside of the skirt.

Long have we waited for you, Newton Cox! For ever since old Fashion set that style Of wearing shirtwaists sticking out a mile We've been the victims of galvanic shocks. Although we know a girl forever mocks, Because we know a maid is full of gulle, And wondrous cunning's hidden in her smile— Our equipolse has suffered cruel knocks.

For ever has our first born impulse been To modestly and coyly warn the maid, In some soft way that she might not take ill! As, "Had you better tuck your waistline in?" Or, "Could I, miss, pray, be of any aid?" You've solved the problem for us with your ill!

the current fiscal year, ending with the present month, the total value of this article imported will approximate 24 million dollars, the number of animals represented by these importations being about 45 million.

The number of goats in the United States, according to the census of 1910, increased about 50 per cent in the last decade, a very large proportion of the three million enumerated by the census of 1910 being in the Southwestern States.

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EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS AND SUBMARINE BELL SAILS FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR COOS BAY Thursday, June 13, At 3:00 P. M. INTER-OCEAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. Phone 44. C. F. McGEORGE, Agent

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EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS SAILS FOR COOS BAY FROM PORTLAND FRIDAY, JUNE 14 AT 6 P. M., CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH BANK ROAD AT PORTLAND NORTH PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Phone 44. C. F. McGEORGE, Agent.

Steamer Washington

Will Sail for San Francisco from Coos Bay Wednesday, June 12, at 1.00 F. S. DOW, Agent. Ocean Dock.

COOS BAY-ROSEBURG STAGE LINE.

Stage leaves Marshfield every morning at 6 and reaches Roseburg in time to connect with evening train for Portland. Stage also leaves Roseburg every morning at 6 o'clock and reaches Marshfield same evening. FARE \$6.00, Round trip \$11.00. Good meals en route. C. P. Barnard, agent, Roseburg. Otto Schetter, agent, 120 Market Avenue, Marshfield. Tickets can be obtained at Hillyer's Cigar Store.

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