

# ARRIVE TODAY ON BREAKWATER

### Steamer in Early This Morning From Portland—Sails Tomorrow.

The Breakwater arrived in today from Portland after a good trip down the coast. She had about 105 passengers, one of the largest lists she has had in several weeks. She had only a fair cargo of freight.

The Breakwater is scheduled to sail from here for Portland at 1 o'clock Wednesday.

Among those arriving on the Breakwater were the following:

Miss O. Hancock, Mrs. M. J. Tucker, Mrs. Wm. Montgomery, Mrs. J. E. Hyer, Walter Hyer, John Hyer, Joseph Hyer, E. D. Doran, C. H. Freeman, Jessie Sweet, Harriet Sweet, Jno. Masterson, R. Iunwald, E. Bolt, G. E. Cook, Jno. Cook, F. Ross, J. T. McGuire, M. Forsythe, G. W. Beale, Mrs. F. Wilson, Mrs. B. Edwards, Miss Maud Traer, Pearl Mitchell, Marjorie Williams, Mrs. Montgomery, Rhoda Anderson, Enock Anderson, C. M. Anderson, Ida Cook, Lewellen Cook, Irene Cook, W. F. Miller, Mrs. W. F. Miller, J. C. Miller, Mrs. J. C. Miller, C. F. McKnight, T. C. Russell, W. S. Chandler, Mrs. Chandler, Marie Schwartz, Freua Hazer, Mrs. M. Velde, T. Anest, C. Gladman, J. V. Hodson, E. R. Hodson, J. H. Howe, J. H. Barton, O. J. Boss, C. J. Smith, M. Manugi, A. L. Burch, H. Wick, G. Marrest, L. W. Clark, H. A. Nell, J. A. O'Kelly, A. Peters, Mrs. W. Stein, Miss A. Getchel, Miss J. Danwalter, Miss B. Padock, Miss E. Cox, Maude Stapleton, Mrs. R. Kitzson, Miss H. Florschman, Mrs. G. Hartman, Lillian Pittman, Ruth Harman, Ethel Metzker, R. P. Kehoe, Louis Knapp, Jr., E. W. Helm, C. W. Rollins, H. E. Kehres, F. W. Saunders, Mrs. E. A. Schultz, Mrs. F. W. Saunders, Mrs. A. Almgreen, H. Senstaeken, C. C. Lilly, W. D. Gorman, E. A. Stearns, F. Bazzo, M. Raphael, Mrs. Rauback, Mrs. K. Krumminga, Miss Krumminga, Mrs. A. L. Burch, Mrs. A. Schwartz, H. Schwartz, S. Ray, L. McLain, M. Velde, H. D. Southam, W. F. Pardee, J. Happy, C. R. Gray, F. Crycho, W. D. Veldenbaugh, S. Frank, Mrs. F. M. Parsons.

The Breakwater had a capacity passenger list this trip. Just before she left her dock at Portland yesterday morning, the attention of Capt. Macgenn and other passengers was called to a little maid who was crying bitterly. Capt. Macgenn made his way to her and found that she was crying because she could not buy a ticket to join her mother on Coos Bay, the boat being crowded. It touched Capt. Macgenn's tender spot and he promptly took her to the ticket office and made arrangements for a berth for her so that she got to come after all. Her name appears on the passenger list as Miss E. Cox.

### Simpson in Command

En route down the Columbia from Portland, the Breakwater was nearly alongside the United States Cruiser Maryland with the members of the Oregon Naval Militia on board for their annual cruise. The Maryland is in command of Capt. Elliott who visited the Bay a few years ago. Capt. Edgar Simpson of North Bend is in command of the Oregon Naval Militia and Capt. Macgenn says that he believes that Shepherd has been disposed of and the clash ended. There were about 175 members of the Oregon Naval Militia on board the Maryland and during the ten days' cruise to Santa Barbara and San Pedro, the officers and men will serve alongside the men in the regular navy, giving them excellent training.

# FRUIT MEN TO BE HERE SOON

### Will Address Coos Bay Grange Picnic on Coos River Next Saturday.

Wm. L. Bonebrake, master of the Coos Bay Grange, announced today that the party of agricultural experts who will tour Coos County this week will be present at the annual picnic of the Grange which will be held at Eugene's Grove on South Coos River next Saturday. The picnic, if the weather permits, will probably be the largest ever held by the grange. If the weather is unfavorable, the meeting will be held at the Finnish Hall in Marshfield where the visitors will address the Grange.

No set program has been arranged for the picnic aside from the address by the visiting experts and a few musical numbers, including a solo by Mrs. Frank Bond. The members will bring big baskets and a general good time is anticipated.

The party of visiting experts consists of Professors S. H. Jackson and H. P. Wilson of Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Supt. F. S. Reiner of the new Southern Oregon Experiment Station and A. B. Parsons, member of the State Board of the Grange picnic.

They are expected to reach Marshfield Thursday and will speak here Thursday evening, Friday evening, they will address a meeting in North Bend and Saturday they will address the Grange picnic.

It is expected that during their visit something definite will be done about the experiment station which is being sought for Coos County.

Try The Times Want Ads.

# STRONG PLEA OF ROOSEVELT

(Continued from page 1.)

for the north, for the east as for the west. We make our appeal to all honest farsighted and patriotic Americans no matter where they may dwell.

"When in February last I made up my mind that it was my duty to enter this fight it was after long and careful deliberation. I had become convinced that Mr. Taft had definitely and completely abandoned the cause of the people and had surrendered himself wholly to the bindings of the professional political bosses and of the great privileged interests standing behind them. I had also become convinced that unless I did make the fight it could not be made at all and that Mr. Taft's nomination would come to him without serious opposition.

The event has justified both my beliefs. I very earnestly ask our fellow progressives who have supported other candidates to remember that one of the cardinal principles of the doctrine which we hold in common is our duty normally, loyally and in good faith to abide by the well-thought-out and honestly expressed action of a majority. The overwhelming majority of the Republican progressives have declared for me. It has become clear beyond a shadow of doubt that if I had not made the progressive fight it would have completely broken down and there would have been no substantial opposition to the forces of reaction and of political crookedness.

"Let those progressives who stand for principle and who are concerned with the fortunes of any particular man only as a means for securing the triumph of principle, ponder these facts and refrain in this crisis from playing into the hands of our enemies.

"Mr. Taft at first denied that he represented the bosses.

"His denial was of little consequence for his deeds belied his words. But I doubt if at present he would venture to repeat the denial. As it has become constantly more and more evident that the people are against him he has more and more unhesitatingly thrown himself into the arms of the bosses. Here in Chicago at this moment he has never had one chance of success save what was given him by the actions of Messrs. Crane, Barnes, Brooker, Penrose, Murphy, Guggenhelm, Mulvane, Smoot, New and their associates in cheating the people out of their rights. He was beaten so overwhelmingly by the people themselves in the states where primaries were held that in the last state in which he spoke, in New Jersey, he permitted himself to be betrayed into the frank admission that he expected to be nominated because he believed the National committee would stand by him. One member of his own cabinet, representing a state that has just repudiated him, has been working hand in glove with the other Taft members of the National committee, under the lead of Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, Mr. Crane of Massachusetts, Mr. Mulvane of Kansas, Mr. Murphy of New Jersey, and Mr. Scott of West Virginia, all of whom have just been repudiated by their own voters, to steal from the people the victory which the people have won.

Last February, it was evident that Mr. Taft was the accepted representative of the bosses of the men who uphold the combination of crooked politicians and crooked business which has been the chief source not only of our political, but of our social and industrial corruption. It has now, alas, become evident that Mr. Taft is willing to acquiesce in and to condone and to accept the fruits of any course of action on which these men embark, even though such action represent treason, as well as destruction, to the Republican party to which they nominally belong, and also treason to the cause of the American people as a whole.

Among the National committeemen who have taken part in this conspiracy there are a number of men who in the ordinary relations of life are doubtless decent and reputable. Probably these men excuse themselves to themselves for what they are now doing on the ground that they are not committing what the law recognizes as a crime. It may well be doubted whether on the whole our country does not suffer more from the misdeeds of men who recognize as binding on their consciences only the obligations of law, honesty, than it suffers from the misdeeds of actual criminals.

Men like Messrs. Crane of Massachusetts, Brooker of Connecticut, and Nagel of Missouri, who trail behind their bolder associates such as Messrs. Penrose, Murphy and Mulvane are doubtless genuinely shocked at the misconduct of a defaulting bank cashier who on election day falsifies the returns.

"Yet the wrong to the American people, the damage to the country by such action as these National committeemen have taken in deliberately seeking to nullify and overthrow the will of the people legitimately expressed as to their choice for President is infinitely greater than the wrong done by the tempted cashier or the bribed election official. It has to me been both a sad and strange thing to see men in honorable and reputable positions in such action and to see it sustained by similar men outside. I suppose the explanation must be found in the fact that in the slow but general moral advance certain men lag a little behind the rate of progress of the community as a whole; and where they are only real or fancied interests are concerned, such men fail to recognize generally accepted standards of right and wrong until long after they have been recognized by the majority of their fellows. There was a period

when piracy and wrecking were esteemed honorable occupations and long after the community as a whole had grown to reprehend them they still were backward persons who failed to regard them as improper. In the same way, as late as 30 years ago, there were many men in public life who while they would refuse to receive a bribe, did not think it objectionable to give a bribe; although now the sentiment in the community has grown so strong that it is no longer possible to excuse the bribe-giver any more than the bribe-taker. In the same way there are still in certain parts of this country representatives of a class far from uncommon a quarter of a century ago, a class which regards an election as a game without rules in which it is merely a sign of cleverness to swindle and cheat. Evidently the majority of the men whose actions we complain of on the National committee still occupy this attitude toward nominations, although some of them may even have passed beyond it as regards elections. But on the committee and associated with the men who assume to be respectable there are certain representatives of Mr. Taft, whose presence gives us cause to wonder whether there are not far worse influences behind the action of the committee than any at which I have guessed. Mr. Stevenson of Colorado has appeared on the committee now holding the proxy of one of Mr. Taft's delegates, now that of another. Judge Ben B. Lindsey, in his book 'The Beast and the Jungle,' has given a very graphic account of Mr. Stevenson's political activities in Denver. I very greatly wish that every decent man in the country, every plain right-thinking citizen who is in doubt as to what the representatives of Mr. Taft have done on the National committee would read this book of Judge Lindsey's and let him study the part in which Judge Lindsey refers to Mr. Stevenson and then let him think for himself just what it means when Mr. Taft and his associates accept the help of Mr. Stevenson and import him from his own State of Colorado to act for other states on the National committee, as one of the ablest men engaged in the movement to rob the people of their right to rule themselves.

Our opponents here in Chicago today have waged such a bitter and unscrupulous fight for the very reason that this is no ordinary factional contest. The big bosses who control the National committee represent not merely the captains of mercenary politics, but the great crooked financiers who stand behind those led captains. Those political bosses are obnoxious in themselves but they are even more obnoxious because they represent privilege in its most sordid and dangerous form. The majority of the National committee in deciding the cases before them have practiced political theft in every form from high-way robbery to petty larceny. And political theft is as dishonest as, and more damaging than, ordinary theft. There is no law to reach the offences they have committed, but morally these offences are far more serious than the standpoint of the National interest than any of the commercial or political offences which expose the perpetrators to be brought before the courts of justice. The committeemen responsible for such action need to be taught that the National committee was created to be the servant and not the master of the plain man and women who make up the bulk of the Republican party. The party belongs to the millions of the rank and file. It does not belong to the handful of politicians who have assumed fraudulently to upset the will of the rank and file. The actions of these men is in no sense 'regular,' as they claim it to be. They in no way represent the people, they in no way represent the rank and file of the Republican party; and their dishonesty cannot give and never shall give a title to regularity. One thousand and seventy-eight men are to meet here in convention to decide the future of the Republican party. At least seven out of eight of those among them who really represent the people are against the nomination of Mr. Taft. It is the duty of all of them, their first duty, to throw out of the convention every man fraudulently seated there by the National committee. The fraudulent Taft delegates seated for instance, from California, from Washington, from Indiana, from Kentucky, from Michigan, from Arizona, from Alabama, from Texas, represent not only the deliberate attempt by certain discredited bosses to upset the free and honest expression of the people's will. These fraudulent Taft delegates were beaten by the voters of Washington, of California, of Texas, of Arizona, of Indiana, of Kentucky—and then they were seated by the discredited political bosses who had just themselves been beaten by the people of their own states, in Massachusetts, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania, in West Virginia, in Kansas, in Missouri, Messrs. Crane, Penrose and company, were so discredited in the eyes of the Republicans of their own states that they were beaten as delegates to the convention; and yet they arrogate to themselves the right to seat in the convention the delegations whom the States of Washington, California, Arizona, Texas and the rest have just beaten at the polls. If the convention proves false to the cause of the people, if it records the will of the bosses, whether yet unbeaten as in New York and Colorado, or beaten as in Massachusetts and New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Kansas, it will wreck the Republican party. It will put back the cause of democracy, it will be false to every principle of honor and justice. It cannot, with honesty or propriety, stand in any shape or way for the action of the National committee, either by accepting the committee's nominee for temporary chairman, or by accepting its decision as to the seating and uprating of contested delegations. There never has been a clearer line-up than this between the plain people of the country on the one side and on the other the powers that prey, the representatives of special privilege in the world of business and their tools and instruments in the world of politics.

There can be no compromise in such a contest. It is natural that the representatives of special privileges who know that special privilege cannot continue if the people really rule, should resort unblushingly to every kind of trickery and robbery."

### Roosevelt Platform.

A fight second in importance only to the presidential nomination is in schedule before the Republican National convention adopts its platform. Three forces will combine to make it interesting—the Taft men, the Roosevelt followers and the men who are supporting Senator La Follette. Each has ideas that will be opposed by the others and to a large extent those ideas are irreconcilable. The Roosevelt platform already has been talked over by the Colonel's chiefstains, and while no draft has been made, it is pretty clearly outlined. From a source close to Colonel Roosevelt it was learned today that the following planks will be strongly advocated:

### Primaries

The Roosevelt people wish to declare for direct preferential primaries and for all other similar expedients calculated to "restore popular government." They will advocate the principle of the direct primaries, leaving the details to be worked out as best indicated by the experience of the future.

### Corporations

Federal control of corporations—"new nationalism"—will be advocated. The keynote of Roosevelt's Osawatimie speech, "The Corporations Must Keep Out of Politics" will be strongly sounded. Publicity of corporation affairs will be urged as a cure for stock watering and jobbing.

### Tariff

Declaration for a revision of the tariff, schedule by schedule; advocating the protecting of only those industries that are fair to labor. It will urge that "protection do not stop at the business office." This section is aimed to the steel trust and other industries which are alleged to have adopted a peonage system which affects large numbers of foreign immigrants too ignorant of American affairs to save themselves from being imposed upon.

### Conservation

Strong plank on conservation, covering definitely the ideas of Gifford Pinchot.

### Financial

Would pledge the Republican party to legislation not favorable to the great credit and money interests, and inferentially opposed to the Aldrich "credit monopoly."

The Taft platform will differ from the Roosevelt propaganda in that it will take a less radical position. Whether or not it will oppose direct presidential primaries has not been decided, but there is a strong feeling of opposition among the conservatives in the Taft following.

### NOTICE TO SHRINERS

All Shriners on Coos Bay are requested to meet at W. J. Rust's office on Front street Wednesday evening, June 19, at 8 o'clock.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been ordered by the County Judge of the County Court of Coos County, Oregon, duly appointed as executor of the last will and testament of the estate of Robert Rooke, deceased, and letters testamentary have been issued to him.

Now all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at the office of James T. Hall, Marshfield, Oregon, Room 11, Eldorado Block, with the proper vouchers, within six months from date hereof.

Dated at Marshfield, Oregon, this 18th day of June, 1912.  
ROBERT G. ROOKE,  
Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Rooke, deceased.  
First publication, June 18; last publication, July 16, 1912.

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SAILS FROM AINSWORTH DOCK, PORTLAND, AT 9 A. M., JUNE 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd and 27th. FROM MARSHFIELD AT THE SERVICE OF THE TIDE JUNE 4th, 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th and 29th.  
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