

COOSBAY TIMES

M. C. MALONEY Editor and Pub. DAN E. MALONEY News Editor Official Paper of Coos County.

GREAT PORTS.

NEW YORK'S commerce now leads London, Hamburg, Liverpool, Antwerp, Marseilles, Haiphong, Buenos Aires and Calcutta in the order named.

THE QUIET OBSERVER SAYS:

In grandma's time half the raising done at North Bend during the celebration would have resulted in several new carpets.

LOCAL OVERFLOW.

Vessel In.—The Adeline Smith arrived in today from Oakland and is loading at the Smith mill.

Barton Sentence.—Judge Coke left for Coquille this morning to hold a special session of circuit court to sentence State Representative J. S. Barton, convicted of attempted criminal assault on Miss Yookam.

Saving Spruce.—The big mill of the C. A. Smith company is now cutting spruce logs for a few days and in consequence the remanufacturing plant is closed for a couple of days until the cut of fir is resumed.

PERSONAL OVERFLOW.

K. Geo. foreman of the Coos Bay Home Telephone company is expecting his wife and family here from Minneapolis this week.

WILL HOLLAND, who is now a successful rancher near Prosper, came up to renew acquaintances with old friends over the Fourth.

R. E. PINEGOR has returned to Coquille, where he is now running an engine at Smith-Powers Camp 2, after spending the Fourth here.

DR. GEO. E. DIX is planning to leave the last of the week for Rochester, Minn., to visit his mother. He may also visit in Ohio before his return.

PERRY W. DOBSON AND WIFE AND R. N. FENTON, WIFE AND BAY left today for Lakeside, where they will spend a couple of weeks tending the fish in Ten Mile lake.

AT THE HOTELS.

The Chandler. E. N. Edridge, St. Louis; C. C. Johnson and wife, Portland; A. R. Strachan, Portland; W. D. House, San Francisco; Mrs. John Baxter, Portland; C. D. Thomas, Portland; Peter Oberle, Portland; Geo. M. Lafaw, Portland; L. H. Keating and wife, Portland; H. M. Hyde, San Francisco; J. A. Baxter, City; E. J. Helliers, Portland; W. H. Elwood, Port Orford; H. B. Donohy, Port Orford; H. J. McDiamond, Bend; Mr. and Mrs. C. Jackson and sons, Seattle; O. C. Hamlin, Beaver Hill; R. A. Landrith, Coos River; J. T. Abbott, Eugene; Hugh Kenough, Coquille; J. A. Hunt, San Francisco; Edward D. Noonan, South Coos River.

Lloyd Hotel. Lester Bird, Coquille; A. P. Miller, Coquille; Corvine Key, Portland; H. L. Shem, Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. E. DuBois, Coquille; H. C. Mclly, Portland; J. Brandon, Norway; Chas. Miller, Gold Beach; Robert Williams and wife, Roseburg.

Blanco Hotel. B. Seeley, Lampa; E. C. Johnson, San Francisco; E. Beckett, Coquille; Milton Hughes, Marshfield.

Hotel Coos. G. W. Huntley, Salt Lake; J. Callens, Salt Lake; Anna Wright, City; J. Paulino, City; Harvey Dunham, Coquille; R. Johnson, Bend; J. Simpson, North Bend; Nellie McCutcheon, North Bend; C. N. Linden, Portland; Frank Perry, Eugene; Harry Tuttle, Myrtle Point.

THEN WHAT'LL YOU SAY? Saint Peter will ask you. To get at your worth; "How many flies did you swat while on earth?" —E. M. G. S.

ENTIRELY BALD

HER HAIR COMMENCED TO GROW AFTER TWO WEEKS' USE OF NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE. "Fever caused me to be entirely bald. I had given up all hope of again having hair when I was advised to use Herpicide. After two weeks my hair commenced to grow. I now have the most beautiful head of hair anyone ever saw. Praise to Newbro's Herpicide." Thus writes Mrs. Howard Bailey of Bellevue, Mich. We can point to thousands of instances where the premier use of Herpicide has been followed by a remarkable growth of hair.

"Destroy" Is Creed of I. W. W.

The Portland Telegram prints the following concerning the I. W. W. agitators in Portland: "In arousing discontent, hectoring and obstructing, the I. W. W. agitators who are orating at East Eighth and Belmont streets, under the guise of helping 16 girls who struck at the Oregon Packing Company, are carrying out the general policy of their organization. The I. W. W. movement is a revolutionary uprising against employers. They respect nothing that the normal citizen believes in, religion, government, the home, the flag, patriotism, they ridicule charities, philanthropies, social settlements, welfare work, sliding scales and arbitration.

The I. W. W. considers as enemies every taxpayer, because he supports the government; the trade unions, because they deal with the employers and respect a contract; the Socialists, because they are not sufficiently radical. Leaders of the I. W. W. attack the leaders of Socialism violently and no one has said harsher things about the I. W. W. than the Socialists. The I. W. W. shades into anarchy.

"There is but one bargain the I. W. W. will make with the employing class—complete surrender of all control of industry to the organized workers," announced St. John, the National secretary of the organization, in his history of the movement. "They contend that they have no obligation to keep definite contracts; they consider no agreement sacred. Labor unions live up to their contracts, therefore the I. W. W. hates unions.

Industrial Workers of the World, frequently referred to as the "I. W. W. Works," were organized in Chicago in 1905, when, at a secret conference, there were 156 delegates. Their seventh convention was held last year. No one talks organization more nor has it less than the I. W. W. Since the start in Chicago, the I. W. W. has been split into factions and camps, and Eugene Debs and other Socialist leaders originally affiliated with it have been cast out. The inception came during the Colorado troubles when the Western Federation of Miners were terrorizing at Cripple Creek and Telluride.

"At the lowest strata of labor the I. W. W. taps. It appeals to those who rebel at the discipline of unions. It becomes brother to the tramp and the outcast. An attempt was made to have the hobos in their last annual convention become resolutely affiliated with the I. W. W. Very largely the membership is composed of foreigners who are recent arrivals. These, of course, have no votes. It makes a strong appeal to youths, to the detached and irresponsible, to those free to follow a life of adventure. At the 1912 convention 99 per cent of the delegates were under 30 years of age. They revolt against restraint and this very spirit is what has caused the disruption within their own ranks.

"We're out to raise hell," is what the soapboxers not infrequently declare. "Against everything having a semblance of authority, and all that goes to make what is recognized as good citizenship, the I. W. W. recognize no right but themselves. They respect no flag of truce. They do not favor a 'fair day's pay for a fair day's work,' for in the preamble of the 1908 convention they declared for 'abolition of the wage scale.'"

"In Spokane one of the leaders has written a pamphlet in which he says the I. W. W. believes that justice, liberty and rights are only empty words and power alone is real. Power the I. W. W. refuse to devolve to anyone other than themselves.

By conducting a guerrilla warfare the I. W. W. have evolved a scheme of fighting which is secret and destructive. They 'strike on the job.' This means that the I. W. W. may remain at their work, but perform it in such manner that they ruin the

output and cause as much damage as possible. In the desire to baffle, disable and discomfit the boss, the I. W. W. stops at nothing. "Keep your hands in your pockets and smile," advise the agitators. The practice of sabotage, as used in France, is imported and applied by the I. W. W. in the United States. Literature of the I. W. W. is a veritable textbook on direct and indirect sabotage. How to ruin work at the source of production is carefully explained. A handful of emery dust is thrown into a machine; 10 cents worth of acid applied at the right part of an engine, coal oil kneaded into bread; anything in short, which will spoil the product, the plant, the tools or equipment—anything that will hurt the pocketbook of the boss.

"In the lumber camps of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, the I. W. W. strike on the job. They lay logs so that when sawed half the value will be lost; they drive nails into logs to ruin the saw; they slash the harness of teams in the woods, or steal the nuts from an axle, so a wagon will fall to pieces. All this is sabotage. And they keep on working, joining such damage as they can in the lumber camps on Coos Bay and I. W. W. men deliberately misinterpreted signals so that he would start up or stop his donkey engine at the wrong time resulting in smashing several thousand dollars' worth of work. It became so serious that workmen were afraid to labor in the camp, as the 'accidents' threatened their lives. After six weeks this particular I. W. W. was caught in the act and was kicked from the camp to Coos Bay, a matter of several miles. Misdirecting freight, changing the billings—anything to disorganize, cause loss or inconvenience, is joy to the I. W. W.

"We refuse to recognize employers," writes one of their leaders. "We quit work without consulting them. We go back to work without notice. In all ways they shall be ignored."

"Defiant, riotous, they attack restaurants, as was recently done in the North End; they attack hotels, camps of lumberjacks; they cause disturbances in the West Virginia mines; the Pittsburg industries and even in the New England textile cities.

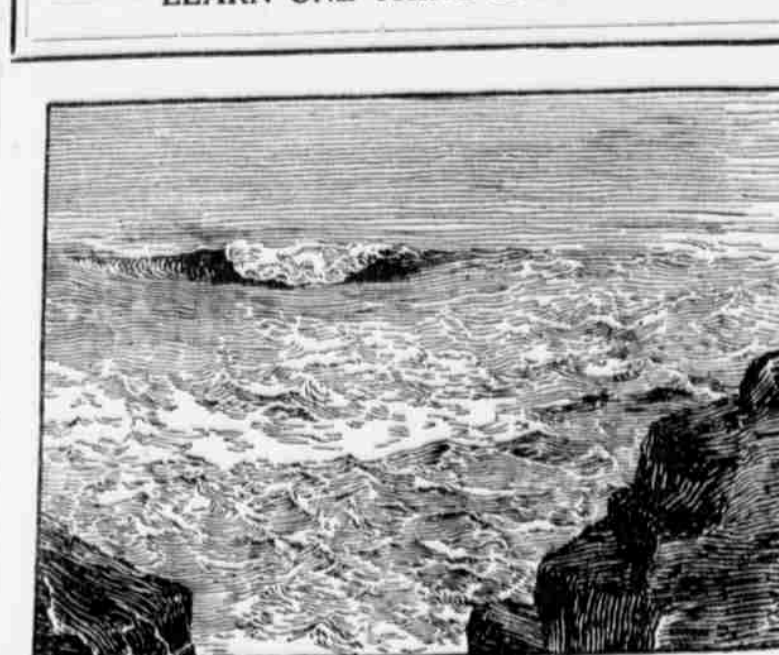
"Following the policy to be as burdensome and expensive as possible, the I. W. W. delights in going to jail—not a dozen or a score, but a hundred or two hundred. They figure that by filling a jail they are causing a heavy expense; this comes out of the pockets of everyone who is a taxpayer, and a taxpayer, large or small, is looked on as an enemy. To disregard a court injunction is a 'duty.' Government 'interference' is to be met with open violence. National Secretary St. John writes that 'right' and 'wrong' does not concern them.

"Owing to the large percentage of young men in the ranks, youths who are footloose, the I. W. W. can mobilize quickly in a distant town, cause such trouble as they can and then melt away to reappear at the next strike scene. Strikes are their specialty. They may have no personal concern in the issue at stake, but they promptly take the side of the strikers and do their best to force the plant to close. The more attention they attract the better. Peace is abhorrent to them, and they love to pose as martyrs. The 'general strike' is their great weapon, and I. W. W. leaders look forward to the time when they can use the 'general strike' to overturn the country. Labor leaders, such as Gompers and lesser union men, are sneeringly referred to as 'labor fakery.' At Lawrence they carried a banner with the legend, 'No God, No Master.' The I. W. W. goes the limit.

"Labor produces all wealth," call out the soapboxers. The I. W. W. leaders privately admit that 'labor' means more than the wage earner, 'but it doesn't do to tell the rank and file too much.'"

American Sea Painters

"LEARN ONE THING EVERY DAY"



No. 1. WINSLLOW HOMER, "CANNON ROCK." Copyright, 1913, by The Associated Newspaper School, Inc.

WINSLLOW HOMER, one of the most original of the American painters of the sea, was also a striking character, a genius in his way. Even though he had a great success during his life, his pictures today have increased enormously in value. He was born in Boston in 1836, and, disclosing a strong artistic bent, was apprenticed to a lithographer at an early age. When he was 24 he went to New York and entered the schools of the National Academy of Design. He did not work long there, however, for he had a living to make, and when the Civil War broke out he went to the front as a correspondent for Harper's Weekly. Though he sent back much matter, he also filled his sketch books with material for subsequent drawings, and one of these, "Prisoners from the Front," created a sensation when it was shown at the Academy exhibition. It represented a lot of Confederate prisoners, old men and young boys, clad in rags. It was a pathetic incident.

At first Homer's success was scant. He went abroad, spending some time on the Cornish coast, where he was attracted by the sea, painting the fisher people with the ocean as a background. On his return to New York he took a studio though he spent some time in the Adirondacks every summer fishing and hunting, for he was a great lover of sport. Always, however, he made water color sketches of these scenes in his odd moments, but he found difficulty in selling them. Finally in despair, he took a portfolio of them to the shop of Richards, a dealer on Fifth avenue, and offered them to him for a song. So greatly impressed was the merchant that he declined to take them at such absurd prices, but on the contrary, having the greatest confidence in their ultimate selling

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1,000 CARS MAKE TRIP 24 HOURS ON BREAKWATER

Interesting Figures of Auto Travel Between Marshfield and North Bend. Steamer Leaves for Portland With Comparatively Small List — Good Freight.

R. C. Holmes, night watchman on the Marshfield-North Bend water-front road reports the following interesting details of the automobile traffic during the celebration: From 7:15 p. m., July 4 to 5:30 a. m., July 5, there were 125 cars that made the trip between Marshfield and North Bend. After midnight, between 12 and 1 o'clock there were 45 cars, an average of more than one a minute. On July 5, from 5:20 a. m. to 7 o'clock p. m., 378 cars passed over the road, and from 7 o'clock p. m., July 5, to 3 o'clock a. m., July 6, a total of 395 cars made the trip. From 7:15 o'clock Friday evening until 7 o'clock Saturday evening 1013 cars traveled between Marshfield and North Bend. After midnight Saturday between 12 and 1 o'clock, 66 cars passed during the hour.

TO AID NAVIGATION. Life Saving Station May Be Established at Florence. The Foreca West says: "The cable which the Port Commissioners ordered for use by vessels in distress, has been delivered, and the rest of the equipment will arrive in a short time. "A letter from Congressman Hawley to the Port Commission states that he has strong hopes of having a life saving station established on the Siuslaw in a few months."

NORTH BEND NEWS

Miss Grace Fulton left this morning for her homestead above Coos-ton. Mrs. C. Freeland, mother of Ike and John Freeland, is seriously ill at her home in old North Bend. The Presbyterian Ladies Aid will meet Thursday afternoon, July 10, at the Mizpah class room.

Clearance Sale WILL BEGIN JULY 11 AND CONTINUE ALL OF JULY Big Cut in Prices Electric Shoe Store 180 South Broadway

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