TIME TABLE Villamette - Pacific Motor Car

ve Marshfield Leave North Bend 7:15 a. m. 9:15 a. m. 10:15 a. m. 10:45 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 2:15 D. IM. 2:45 p. m. 3.15 p. m. 3:46 p. m. 4:16 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:15 .p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:15 p. m :00 p. m.

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10:15 p. m.

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The Times Does Job Printing

What Public Market Has Done

The Following is a Paper Read Recently Before the Progress Club of Marshfield by Mrs. J. S. Hanson and Will Be of Much Interest Here, As It Is Expected That a Public Market Will Be Launched by the Farmers' Union At a Meeting This Week.

The Public Market, as we all know, is a place where the producer and So high has the consumer meet. cost of living become that it comes near to occupying all our thoughts. Allen L. Benson, writing in Pearson's tells us "the earth is like a big bombshell; the high cost of living the fuse; the fuse has burned nearly to the shell; something is about to happen. Either the fire will be put out and all will be well, or the fire will not be put out and all will be -French revolution was caused by the high cost of living, and a woeful woman walking the streets, beating a drum and crying "bread" was the spark that set off the shell. No one wants an explosion in this country but I shall venture to say that we are

taking no great pains to prevent one.

The first food investigation committee in the country was appointed at the beginning of 1913 by New York State, to be followed by Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago, as well as New York City with its market commission. As a result of all this investigation there has been revealed an almost unbelievable state of chaos and confusion in our marketing facilities. Whatever share in the cost of living may be due to Trusts and Tariffs, it has been clear-ly shown that in New York City (and the situation is said to be much the same in other eastern cities) about one-half of the consumer's dollar is eaten up by unnecessary handling and transportation. It was a member of the housewives league who discovered that the retailer from whom she bought her vegetables and the farmer who produced them were in the habit of taking the same boat to Manhattan, where one bought the produce of the other, took it back to Staten Island and sold it to the observer and others at prices sufficient to cover its traveling expenses to-gether with his own and that of the

It seems natural to blame the farmer for the high cost of food sup-It also seems natural to those who think a little further to biame themiddleman. But, neither the farmer nor the middleman in the singular is to blame. It seems even the much abused railroads get only eight cents of the dollar above referred to. Boats get \$3.00 a ton and for perishable \$4.00, on Marshfield freight, the general average being 4c and 5c on \$1. What there is left is divided among so many middlemen that there seems to be no room for any considerable rakeoff by any of them.

As the report says-stuff is carted from the railway and steamboat terminals to the various and numerous places of the commission men, then sold to wholesale jobbers, speculators and storage men and carted to their respective places. It is often sold to other jobbers, speculators and storage men and again carted. Finally it is sold to the consumer and de-livered. All these dealers make profits, or charges against the goods which make up from forty to seventy per cent of the amount finally paid by the consumer. The cost of the last handling, it has been ascertained, is the greatest of all, amounting to nearly one-half of the retailer's operating expenses and in the case of teriorates as the price climbs.

The New York investigating committee recommended that a state department of markets be created, the board either to be appointed by the Governor or elected by the people, to assist cities in getting markets es-tablished. One member of the com-njittee suggested that there should also be at least one manufacturing establishment to pickle and preserve products that would otherwise go to waste. This would save from fifty to one hundred millions a year in New York state. All over the country great quantities of food rot on the ground because the producer can find no market for it. At the same time, we consumers are paying exorbitant prices for this same produce.

There is, or could be, plenty of food raised around Marshfield, but the farmers have no way of selling it to the people unless they peddle it from door to door and we people have no way of buying it from the farmers. What we need is a public market. Send word to the farmers to come in and sell their produce and they will find that all kinds and conditions of women will patronize them. Get a large building and put in booths and stalls where not only farmers, but dealers in meats, fish and bakery products are brought into direct contact with the consumers.

Oklahoma City, which has tried the public market, shows within a year a decrease ranging from twenty hye to fifty per cent from the ori-ginal retail cost. Nor is this the on-ly benefit the city has obtained from the establishment of the market, for the facilities for the sale of farm and garden produce has stimulated agri-cultural settlement in the vicinity. Families will take up small tracts for truck gardening. T'e truck growers of Oklahoma City have organized a co-operative shipping association and this, with a Produce Shippers' Association organized by Oklahoma City

STADDEN

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DRY WOOD

CAMPBELL'S WOODYARD North Front Street, Phone 180-J.

commission merchants, will enable the surplus produce not absorbed by the local market to be sent to other consuming points at the minimum of

expense. As I have said, most writers (not one) on the subject blame the mid-I quote an instance of two cities in the state of lows, and differences in prices, Dubuque, with a population of 38,500 had a public Dubuque, with a market. Des Moines, with a population of 86,400, had none. They are about 200 miles apart. Des Moines consumers paid \$3.00 a bushel for potatoes at the same time they were Cuselling in Dubuque for \$1.50. cumbers were 10c each in Des Moines and were selling in Dabuque for 20c a dozen, etc. The middlemen gave the farmer so little for his produce that in some cases it did not pay to harvest it. That helped to make prices higher for the consumer by lessening the supply. The man who planted the seed, who nurtured it, who toiled and sweat to bring it to fruition, got what proportion of the seiling price? How much do you seiling price? How much do you think? Former Secretary Wilson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has supplied the answer. His country-wide investigation shows that on the average the farmer in this country gets only one-third of the selling price; the other two-thirds go to the middlemen. Des Moines wanted a market, but the middlemen blocked it for three years. Finally James R. Hanna was elected mayor and he promised to secure a market. It was pretty hard work as a great many middlemen clubbed together fought the plan Mayor Hanna won the business men over by showing them that high prices meant that they must pay high wages; that nigh prices kept away prospective citizens and hindered the growth of the city and that the best thing for all con cerned was low prices such as would be afforded by an open market. In the end the city council passed the long desired ordinance providing for a municipal market.

They had no place to put

but that didn't worry the mayor. He opened it in the city hall park. A few days before the market opened farmers received 40c a dozen for cabbages and consumers bought them for 10c a pound. Farmers received 9c per dozen for corn and housewives paid 20c per dozen for them When the new market opened there was a different tale. New potatoes sold in the market for \$1.50 per bushel; the stores asked \$2.50. Cooking apples sold in the market for 40c to 60c per bushel; the stores asked Eggs were selling in the mar-

ket for 16c a dozen; the stores asked 20c. The average drop in prices was forty to fifty per cent. Both the far-mers and the housewives went home with money in their pockets. farmers had gotten more for their products than ever before and the housewives had received more for their money; both had profited. To safeguard its market from the middlemen. Des Moines put a clause in its market ordinance prohibiting the purchase and resale by hucksters. That effectually bars out the middlemen, for only producers are allowed

Another instance was that of Mayor Shank of Indianapolis. Investigation disclosed that the middlemen had the city so tight in their grip that the producers were afraid to sell products direct to the consumers in indianapolis; that much fruit and vegetables raised within two miles of the city were shipped to St. Louis because the prices paid by the Indianapolis commission men were so low. and that prices to consumers on Commission Row were higher than in any other city to which home growers shipped their products. Potatoes had been selling in some of the commis-sion houses at \$1.20 per bushel, retail price \$1.60. The mayor sent an agent to Michigan and Minnesota to buy potatoes. He got all he wanted for 50c per bushel. Freight charges made the potatoes cost 69c per bushel delivered in Indianapolis. el delivered in Indianapolis. The mayor bought a carload and sold them for 75c per hushel. They sold like hot cakes. What is more to the point was that the commission men reduced their prices from \$1.20 to \$1 per hushel, then to 90c and then an effort to put the mayor out of business, made savage cuts in prices, but the people had had their eyes opened and bought the mayor's po-tatoes. It made them think, why not enjoy such prices all the time and they got their market.

In the summer of 1911, while liv-ing in Spokane, I thought it a great treat to get a basket and go to mar-ket. Everything there was lovely and fresh and clean, but I soon found out that prices were practically the same as uptown and that things could be bought cheaper at your back door from street peddlers. An instance that came to my notice in connection with the market there was a quarrel between the retail merchants and the market dealers over the price of po-tatoes, each one trying to outdo the other, with the result that potatoes dropped from in the neighborhood of \$1 per bushel to thirty or forty cents, but this breach was soon healed and prices assumed their natural level again.

To come right home to Marshfield. Last spring two farmers, whose names could not learn, tried to rent a

ONE RUB IN TIME SAVES NINE Don't wait until your hair is gone but keep all you have if possible. We recommend Meritol Hair Tonic as a reliable preparation for keep-ing the scalp clean and healthy con-dition and promoting hair growth. It is a preparation of genuine merit, one we are pleased to guarantee to you. Owl Prescription Pharmacy. you. Owl Prescription Pharmacy. Frank D. Cohan. Opposite Chandler Hotel. Phone 14. Central Avenue Drug Store, local agency. Prices 50c and \$1.00.

building in town in order to get s market place started, but being unable to make any satisfactory arrangement along this line the deals

was temporarily dropped. In Bay City, across the Bay, every Tuesday last summer and fall was a sort of market day. A Mr. Hendrickson from Isthmus Inlet came there with his boat loaded with vegetables of all kinds and apples, docked at the wharf and the women of the town came down and picked out what His prices, ranging they wanted. with local market prices, were about as follows:

Eastside Marshfield Cabbages 1c lb. 3c. 1b Tomatoes

Pickle 75c crate \$1.25 crate Select \$1 crate Apples, 60c to \$1 crate \$1,25-\$1,50 Potatoes. . . . 1c lb. 2c-3c 1b. Squash, etc....5c ea. 15c ea. Salmon 5c lb. 1 ac lb. Mrs. J. M. Culley of Catching Inlet is at the head of the Farmers' Union and I wrote to her asking for her views on a public market in Marshfield. She being ill, I received a brief note from Mr. Culley, who "As yet the Farmers'

has taken no steps to establish a pub-lic market, but will take the matter up later on. As to our view of a public market, I think Marshfield is badly in need of some place to bring the consumer closer to the producer. That is the object of the Farmers' Union.

So the signs are encouraging for a market place for Marshfield in the near future.

TEST SUIT STARTED

Legal War Between Federal and

National League Opened GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 21.—The first legal shot of the baseball war of 1914 was fired here today by the Federal League in States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, asking for an injunction to restrain William J. Killifer, Jr., formerly catcher of the Philadelphia Nationals, from playing baseball with any club other than the Chicago Federals,

Killifer signed a three-year con-tract for \$17,500 with the Chicago rederals, but afterward was per-suaded that the reserve clause in his old contract with the Philadelphia club held him legally to Phil-adelphia and joined his former adelphia and joined his former team. The suit involves the legal-ity of the reserve clause, long regarded as one of the bulwarks of organized baseball. The suit was organized baseball. The suit was brought in the Western Michigan district because Killifer is a resident of Paw Paw, Michigan,

Political Announcements

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I desire to announce to the Republican voters of Coos county that I am a candidate for the nomination at the primaries to be held May 15, for the office of county commissioner. I advocate lower taxation,

roads and a businesslike administration of county affairs. I favor no particular locality, and

if elected will work for the best in-terests of the whole county. THOMAS B. JAMES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket at the coming primary election.

O. J. SEELEY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, on the Democratic ticket at the primary election. If elected I promise to conduct the office in an economical manner, with the assurance that all interests and individuals will be accorded fair treatment, TAYLOR SIGLIN.

FOR COUNTY CLERK
As a Republican, I hereby place
myself as a candidate for the nomination at the primaries to be held
May 15 for the office of County

If I am nominated and elected, I will, during my term of office, perform all its requirements and duties promptly, expeditiously, without prejudice and as economically as is consistent with good service. lieving that I can save money for the tax payer and make some for myself, I want your vote. F. E. ALLEN.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I have filed by intention as can-didate for renomination for office of County Commissioner on Republican ticket.

GEO. J. ARMSTRONG, Present Incumbent.

The Power of The Press As An Educator

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with people in all walks of life.
Of course, he referred to the
hours spent in reading the daily newspaper. The newspaper brings you in touch with people the world over and with the affairs of every

Read your newspaper carefully tonight and every night. Discuss its varied subjects at the table, in the evening, or whenever the occasion presents itself. The daily newspaper, with its many excellent feat-ures, affords a splendid post-grad-uate course for grown-ups and gives

the children more general information in one evening than they are apt to learn at school in many days.

It will also pay you to read the advertisements closely and constantly day, for they contain valuable information of new goods and opportunities to economize.