

COOS BAY TIMES

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EUROPEAN WAR ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

September 3, 1914 The Germans take La Fere, France, after a fierce fight.

Amiens, the capital of Somme, falls after a three-day battle and the Germans bombard Malno, France.

Russia sends 72,000 troops to cooperate with the British and Belgians.

Several hundred thousand men are employed to construct trenches outside of Paris.

The Russians occupy Bukovina, in Austria-Hungary.

Renewed attempts are made to induce Sweden to join the war on the side of Germany and attack Finland.

Turkey is slowly mobilizing on the Persian boundary.

Turkey refuses to allow the U. S. cruiser North Carolina to go through the Dardanelles to deliver \$150,000 in gold for relief of Americans in the Ottoman Empire on account of the waters being mined.

In a battle at Jadar between 200,000 Austrians and 180,000 Serbians the former lost 140,000 men.

The Governor of New Zealand announces that the German governor general of Samoa has surrendered and has been sent with other prisoners to the Fiji Islands.

MAY SAVE OREGON BUILDING

IF GEORGE M. HYLAND can accomplish it, the Oregon building at the San Francisco exposition will be preserved, along with the Fine Arts Palace, and the dome of the Horticultural Palace.

PAY YOUR GROCER FIRST

WHEN you pay your bill, give your grocer first money. He supplies you with the wherewithal to live—FOOD.

WAR AND NEWSPAPERS

WHILE London newspapers are reducing their bulk to save cost, the newspapers of Paris, already as small as they can well be, are being helped by the government by the removal of the tariff on white paper.

REAL EDUCATION DEFENDED

THERE is always a certain amount of twaddle in pedagogic congresses. The faddists we have with us always to the end of the world—and they seem to re-

of in attendance upon teachers' gatherings. Fortunately, wise folks come also to the same gatherings and there is exchange of useful ideas and much good talk.

Take as an example the talk of Marion B. Barbour, who addressed the teachers recently.

Miss—possibly it is Mrs. Barbour, urged handwork as part of education.

She told the teachers that it is much better that a child should do creative work with tools—no matter how crude or clumsy the little workers' product might be—than to imitate neatly some pattern set by teacher.

And then this sensible woman summed up the whole matter of education in these wise words:

"It is not so much what the child knows, as its power to think and to do which really constitutes education."

We wish that every teacher in the United States would bind that sentence upon the wrist for a token and wear it as frontlets between the eyes.

"The power to think and to do"—that is the only useful result of any teaching.

All else simply goes to make parrots and mere human phonographs.—San Francisco Examiner.

PHILOLOGO

NO, IT'S not a typographical error nor the name of one of those Polish towns where the Germans and Russians are battling.

It is simply a possible way of spelling the word "turn," and that, too, without violating the principles of the English language.

Prof Brander Matthews is responsible for this synthetic orthography.

For instance, he says, you get the "t" sound in "turn" by employing the "phth" of phthisis, for the "ur" simply go to the word "colonel," and borrow the "olo" and finish up with the "gn" as in "gnat." So there you have it, p-h-t-h-o-l-o-g-n spells "turn."

He could go even further to demonstrate the absurdities and inconsistencies of the English language.

For the short "e" vowel sound, we have any number of combinations. For instance, there is the "e" in "let," the "ea" in "head," the "ei" in "heifer," the "eo" in "leopard," the "a" in "many," the "ay" in "says," and the "at" in "said." And there are the numerous ways of pronouncing "ough," the long "u" of "through," the "uff" of "tough," the "off" of "cough," the "ow" of "bough," and the long "oo" of "though." And one should not forget the "s" and the "k" sounds of the letter "c," both of which are found in the word "circus."

The tyranny of the English dictionary is complete and the foreigner is not the only one who feels the yoke.

One never can tell just when the hand of misfortune may fall upon his head, so we should all be mindful of those who are in embarrassing circumstances.

If you can't say a kind word, don't say; just maintain your poise and smile. It will help and you will be happier.

Tact is made up in equal parts of silence, deafness and blindness; and, then, even that isn't exactly what one would call true tact.

We all pay too much for experience.

As a rule you could leave the bridegroom's name out of the "among those present list" at a wedding and nobody would notice the difference.

An organization is as strong as its members make it.

HUH! "Can you run a typewriter?" asked the old fogey.

"I used to think I could," replied the grouch, "but I married one."

DARING



John Lehberg, Thanhouser (Mutual) Actor, has Miraculous Escape From Death.

Flirting with death is an almost daily occurrence with actors and actresses engaged in motion picture work. Yet they seldom blinch, regardless of the terrible risks they run. Here, for instance, is shown with startling vividness, the narrow escape of John Lehberg, Thanhouser (Mutual) player, during the recent filming of a scene atop the 200-foot chimney of the Standard Oil station, in the rear of the Thanhouser (Mutual) plant in New Rochelle, N. Y.

WITH THE TOAST AND THE TEA

GOOD EVENING The best remedy for our discontent is to count our mercies. By the time we have reckoned up a part of these we shall be on our knees praising the Lord for His great mercy and love.—The Quiver.

THE DREAMS OF YOUTH

O Time, whatever thou dost steal Of things that make man's high estate, The instinct fine, the conscience real To sympathies inviolate, By all the sanctity of truth, Take not away the dreams of youth.

The cunning of my hand destroy, Let limb and lobe grow impotent; Let dullness of my senses cloy, My spirit still will be content, If in me is the soul of truth The rapture of the dreams of youth.

Relentless Time, let winter's frost With every season tinge my hair, And with the aging years be lost, With comeliness my frame may bear, Still let my joy be in the truth, My ecstasy the dream of youth.

J. M. Cavanaugh

Hold fast to the enthusiasm of youth.

NARROWLY AVERTED

Henry Huggins Has An Unusual Experience While Fishing Near Silver Falls

(Special by Grapevine Wireless to The Booster.) ALLEGANY, Ore., Sept. 2.—Henry Huggins, the well known marine man of Marshfield, while fishing last Sunday from the bridge near Silver Falls fell asleep, leaned forward, and fell about ten feet into five foot of water.

As soon as Hank struck the water with a splash he woke right up, and to say that he was surprised would be putting it mild. Hank couldn't swim scarcely a stroke, so he splashed around on top of the water, hollerin' for help, but nobody heard him, and finally he began to get excoated and sunk, when finally his feet touched the bottom and he walked ashore in disgust. His fishing pole was broke by the fall.

Some Coos Bay men never forget to take the makings with them when they go out. But they always seem to forget to take any matches.

A princess is a person who knows more than her mother about everything in the world but kitchen work.

Sometimes the pillows on a bed look clean when they are only shamming.

It is funny, but it is a fact that most of the men who use perfect

grammar are earning \$20 per week and most of the men who say "them things" and other bush league expressions own their own homes and have a substantial bank account.

It is funny that Coos Bay men do not believe in fairies these days, although there are many of them on the streets any sunny afternoon.

This is a speedy age. Some Coos

Bay brides begin saving money to pay a lawyer for a divorce before they get all the rice out of their hair.

Nature doesn't give the men a fair show. Why is it that the young girls run to dimples and the young fellows run to pimples.

The girl who jars the plaster off the ceiling when she walks may not be graceful. But you know

that if you marry her she won't spend a lot of your good money buying bust developer.

They can reform all they want to. But there will always be those long as kisses taste as good as do.

And if kisses tasted as good as ter marriage as they did before, judges and detectives would be washing machines for a living.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Look wise—then get wise, and it won't make any difference how you look.

There are some Coos Bay folks

It Might Be Called Trouble Island

SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING HAITI, THE NEW ISLAND POSSESSION WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN OVER TO REFORM

HAITI and Santo Domingo share jointly an island comprising roughly about 28,000 square miles and having a total population of nearly 2,000,000. Haiti has nearly twice the population of Santo Domingo, but only a little more than half its area. It is entirely negro in population and has nursed an intense hostility to whites since it threw off French rule in 1804. The inhabitants of Santo Domingo are a mixture of negro, native Indian and Spanish blood, and low as is the condition of the majority of the people—95 per cent are illiterate—they are distinctly superior to the Haitians' most of whom are almost indistinguishable from the uncivilized negro of the African jungle.

and the Platt amendment in operation there have proved very profitable for the United States, the increase in trade rapidly paying all that the Spanish war cost. The same result would be certain to follow in Santo Domingo and Haiti, which surpass Cuba in richness if not in extent of natural resources.

The second possible basis for American action is that it would be a measure of self-protection for the United States. It is the weak governments of today which tomorrow fall into the hands of strong powers. Repeated attempts have been made by European powers, particularly German, to take control of Haiti or Santo Domingo in consequence of the failure of these republics to meet their obligations. Santo Domingo would have been taken over as a bankrupt by a concert of European powers in 1904 had not Mr. Roosevelt stepped in and arranged for the United States to act as receiver for the republic, by which arrangement the European creditors were paid with a new loan, repayments of which is guaranteed by American collection of the Dominican customs.

For 100 years Haiti and for half that period Santo Domingo have been a cause of continual anxiety to the United States. Since gaining their independence both have been in a state of constant upheaval and bloodshed as a result of a practically unbroken succession of revolutions. In the last 20 years United States naval vessels have been in almost constant attendance about the island and marines have several times been landed for the protection of foreign life and property. It is no exaggeration to say that Haiti and Santo Domingo have cost the United States more money in the last 20 years than would have been spent had this government assumed responsibility for and control over the island.

Only last year penniless Haiti was on the point of giving Germany coaling station privileges at Mole St. Nicholas in exchange for a loan. As long as the two republics are permitted to remain in their present degraded condition the United States must continually face the possibility of embarrassing and even dangerous complications as a result of the desire of European nations to gain a foothold on the island.

Consequently, it is felt that the protection of American interests in this hemisphere, particularly since the opening of the Panama canal, makes it absolutely imperative that the United States should act. To do so would be rendering Europe a service, as it would thus abate an international nuisance and political and financial nesthole; but it would be doing a greater service to this country's own interests.

In the meantime both republics have decreased in population; as a result of constant wars there has been practically no development of the wonderfully rich natural resources of either, and both are almost entirely closed to the entrance of foreign capital, essential to their development. A dozen times have France, Germany and Great Britain been ready to take control of either one or the other or both, but the attitude of the United States, based on the Monroe doctrine, has always prevented such action. The result is that one of the richest islands on the globe has been permitted by American policy to remain in its lowest natural state of undevelopment.

The third basis for American action is humanity and justice. All who are familiar with the island agree that there never was such a golden opportunity for the application of the principles of humanity, justice and liberty as in Haiti and Santo Domingo today.

No American who has ever had any practical experience with the Haitian and Dominican problems has any doubt as to what is necessary to make the island productive and to guarantee to the inhabitants a measure of true freedom. All agree that nothing short of absolute control by the United States under some sort of protectorate or regency will produce either result. Fear of opposition in the senate and a reluctance to depart from a conservative course have kept successive administrations from taking vigorous action. President Grant was not permitted to annex Santo Domingo and President Roosevelt was barely able to get the senate to agree to the convention of 1907 which it is admitted is the only thing that has kept Santo Domingo from sinking to the same level as Haiti.

The inhabitants are ignorant and diseased; they are held in a state of constant fear by the exercise of the most arbitrary military power. There is no conception of honest government in the island, and the populace is alternately robbed and thrown into a government of a rebel army by enforced enlistment.

In Haiti only one president has ever served out a term. Hippolite, known as the "savior" of Haiti, served one full term, but was murdered while serving his second. All the others have fled or have been murdered in their first terms. No government in Haiti has ever had the money or the time to attempt any public improvements; those in power have refused to devote all their energies and resources to maintain themselves in control by military force. The export taxes on the materials Haiti has to sell to the world, the customs dues on the necessary imports and a system of extortion practiced upon those of the inhabitants who have any possessions are the attractions which lead ambitious Haitians to organize revolutions. Every bit of harbor or railroad improvement carried out in Haiti has been forced upon it from the outside and in every case has led to a controversy, as the Haitians invariably defaulted on their obligations.

Neither is there any difference of opinion among European governments as to what is necessary in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Unable to do anything themselves, they are now waiting for the day to come when the United States will guarantee a stable government in both countries and will make it possible for the island to take its proper place in trade and development.

American action looking to full control of the two republics may be put upon any one or all of three bases. First is the purely selfish one, a desire to open the island to American investment and American trade. The freeing and cleaning up of Cu-

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