

Bandon Recorder

Published Every Thursday Evening by the

Recorder Publishing Company.

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Subscription, \$1.50 per Year in Advance. Advertising Rates Made Known on Application. Job Printing a Specialty.

Entered at the Bandon Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

THURSDAY..... April 22, 1909

THE Coquille Valley Sentinel in its current issue contains a long editorial about the cows running at large inside the city limits. This is a subject for reflection by any city council.

OREGON men are being recognized in diplomatic circles at the White House. Former Senator Charles Fulton was tendered the office of Ambassador to China and although he has declined to accept, yet the offer is a recognition of his ability by the president. Harvey Scott, editor of the Oregonian has also been offered and will probably accept the ambassadorship to Mexico. This office carries with it the fat salary of \$17,500 a year, with comparatively few social duties, so that the man holding down the job will be able to lay aside a considerable sum of his salary.

THE Coquille Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting adopted strong resolutions in favor of establishing a Port of Coquille River. The RECORDER has been advocating this ever since the Port Commission bill was passed by the legislature and we are glad to see other towns in the valley becoming interested in the project. It is high time that the Bandon Chamber of Commerce was doing something in this connection, and it is believed that active steps will be taken by that body in the near future. Let's get busy and do something before it is everlastingly too late.

JUDGE Bean's appointment to the new Federal judgeship will be satisfactory both to the bar and to the public. It was brought about, no doubt, by the general indorsement of the judge for the place by the lawyers of Portland and elsewhere, and by the necessarily favorable result of whatever inquiries the president may have made about him. Judge Bean has had a long and honorable record on the bench in Oregon. He is intelligent, studious, and conscientious. There will be no disposition in Oregon to criticize the president's choice—certainly not among those who think that long service on the bench is entitled to continued recognition and reward.—Oregonian.

J. "PIERP" Morgan has peeped again and said that Roosevelt would go down into history as a man who had done incalculable harm to American business interests. True he has done harm to the "interests" but he has done untold good for business integrity and industry. The "Old Guard" such as Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman and others who have been plundering the people and doing all manner of evil things, will ever have a sore spot for Roosevelt, for it was he who made life miserable for them and showed them up in their proper light. It has cost them millions of plunder money and of course they feel it keenly, besides having been put into disrepute by the American people at large.

Now is the time for putting Bandon in clean, healthful and attractive condition for the summer months. Hundreds, yes thousands of campers will come here this summer to

enjoy the cool sea breezes and view the beautiful Bandon beach. The city needs a thorough overhauling; that is, the lawns, streets and alleys need cleaning up, sidewalks need repairing and a number of other improvements might be mentioned, but a word to the wise is sufficient. So far as natural beauty is concerned Bandon has every place along the Oregon coast bested, two to one, and we are told by men who have visited all the famous beaches, including the famous Long Beach and Redondo Beach in California, that our Garden of Rocks is so far ahead of any of these that there is no comparison between them. It is certain that the "Beautiful Bandon Beach" cannot be surpassed by any place on the face of the earth, and our people should appreciate their advantages and come to the front with the proper improvements.

SOMETHING ought to be done to eliminate the shoal in the river just above the bend, opposite Cody's mill, as some of the schooners have had difficulty in getting over the shoal when loaded. Up on the Columbia river they have greatly assisted navigation by getting a long toothed drag, and just at the time the tide was beginning to ebb, hitch the drag to a tug boat and drag it over the shoals, the water then washes the mud out to sea, that has been loosened, and this process is repeated at the beginning of each ebb tide until the shoals are completely eliminated. We are told, by men in position to know that the shoal in the Coquille river at the place mentioned could be deepened six feet in a week's time by this method. The mills along the river would no doubt gladly donate the fuel for the tug, during her operations and we are told that the drag would not cost over forty or fifty dollars. This might prove a very valuable process, and it surely would cost nothing to investigate the situation. The old tug Triumph would be amply able to perform the work if the Klyhian owners would not want to use the new vessel. Anyway something ought to be done to get rid of the shoal and that at once.

UPON recommendation, or rather with the recommendation of President Taft, an equitable tariff measure is offered on behalf of the Philippines. Whether or not Congress will follow the recommendations of the President will be determined later. The appeal for fair tariff dealing toward the Philippines is one that the average American feels to be just; and upon that basis Congress should act favorably upon a measure that appears to be fair to all parties concerned. A very encouraging feature about the measure just submitted is the initiative of the Filipino, and the intelligent effort he has made to consider the interest of continental America as such interest is to be considered in a tariff sense. The bill is a manifestation of what we might call a family spirit. The colony proposes equity rather than demands it; and equity that removes obnoxious features which in a degree have retarded trade with the United States. It is a give-and-take arrangement prompted by an apparent desire for

perfect fairness. The Filipino has really been the victim of unfair tariff adjustment ever since we came into possession of the islands. There has been an abundance of protest to secure better tariff conditions for the Philippines; but so far, although urged by President Roosevelt on several occasions, supplemented by much argument on the part of Mr. Taft, this protest has failed. This recommendation and argument, backed by public sentiment, should have been effective. Congress, however, has shown no friendly disposition toward proper Philippine tariff-making, and it is now a matter of speculation if Congress will experience a change of heart.—Telegram.

News from Salem is that the attorney general holds that the Oregon Agricultural college is not entitled to an increase in its maintenance until January 1910. An act passed by the late legislature purported to increase the annual allowance from \$50,000 to \$80,000 per year, and it was supposed all along that it would be available for the current year. Under the new developments the law will not become effective until January, 1910, at which time the first quarter's allowance will become due. That means that none of the increase will be reachable during the present college year and cannot be used until the last term in the college year of 1910. It further means that if the Ashland referendum should be consummated the only increased allowance that will go to the college from the state for the current two years will be \$30,000. With the institution congested in its every department by 1400 students from every part of the state, and with a certainty that even larger demands through increased student attendance will be made upon it next year, it would be most unfortunate if the Ashland referendum against the college should succeed. The loss of the increased maintenance that it was supposed the college was to get, makes the case of the proposed referendum infinitely less justifiable. If the latter should succeed it will result in widespread indignation throughout the state. The growth in attendance is a sign of the usefulness and the demand for the instruction at the agricultural college, and to limit it to an increase of only \$30,000 in the very midst of that growth would be little less than a public shame.—Journal.

CHICAGO proposes to print its own school books. At least there is discussion to that effect. As the matter is suggested, a board of teachers from the city schools are to prepare the books and the city government itself will do the rest. If Chicago tries the experiment the result of it will be watched by the rest of the country with peculiar interest. There is not a doubt that the school-book problem is a vexed one in a great many cities. School book publishers have long since created conditions in their trade with school boards, which in innumerable instances have been detrimental to the schools. In the old days of sharp competition between rival publishing houses conditions were bad enough; and in later years, with competition more or less eliminated, they are worse rather than better. The production of school books, whether they are purchased by the school authorities, as in certain cases or whether they are purchased altogether by the parents of school children, is one that touches the public pocketbook.

And what is more to the purpose, it touches the pocketbook more heavily than it ought. If any system can be devised that will bring about a new deal in this school book business; that will keep the price of books within the limit of reasonable profit; that will prevent the foisting of worthless textbooks on the schools, and that will better serve the actual need of the pupils; that system will be of great benefit to the educational interests of the country. The very commendable feature of the Chicago proposition is the preparation of the books by a corps of city teachers. Teachers who are competent for this work should by all means understand what is needed in the schools better than anyone else. Their labors should produce something much more to the purpose than what is now in use. Chicago's proposed experiment is novel and interesting. It may result in material benefit to schools throughout the country.—Telegram.

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