

Bandon Recorder

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THE best way to build up your own town is to do your trading at home. Patronize your home merchants. If they succeed, the chances are you will succeed. When you send a dollar to a mail order house you have the goods and they have the money. Trade at home and we keep both the goods and the money.—Times.

Coos Bay people came over to Bandon on an excursion Sunday and brought their usual high wind along. Now we are glad to welcome Coos Bayites in Bandon any old time but we object to that wind that blows (only when they come.) Ordinarily the breezes here are soothing, but Coos Bay always puts on the finishing touch. Cut it out Coos Bay, the wind never blows here, only when you people come.

THE RECORDER has just received the May number of the State University Bulletin which announces the summer school to be held from June 28 to August 6. The announcement is important to the teachers of Oregon in that the summer session is conducted practically free of charge in their interests at a time when it is possible for them to attend. In the past the larger part of those attending have been teachers. The University believes that it can extend its advantages of library, laboratory, equipment and teaching force in no better way than through a summer school. The courses offered for teachers cover the greater number of the subjects required in the State examinations.

THE beautiful summer months have come, and the excursion season is on. There will be many excursions to the beautiful Bandon beach this summer, and hundreds, yes probably thousands of campers from the inland empire will journey here for a two or three weeks camping and outing expedition on our cool shores. This behooves every resident of the city to do all in their power to make a beautiful city, so that the very best possible impression will be made on the visitors, and thus many of them may be induced to invest here and make this their future home. Each year sees a great improvement in our city, and those who were here last year and will come again this summer will see a marked change. Among other things they will notice our magnificent new school building all ready for use, they will notice a number of substantial business buildings and dozens of fine new residence properties that were not here last year. One of the main things that we need now, is better kept streets and lawns. The beautiful flower gardens of those who have undertaken to beautify their homes is an evidence that it will be an easy matter to have a beautiful city if the proper effort is only put forth.

SPEAKER Cannon was before the Good Roads Congress as an "orator of the day." After his usual blunt fashion he was interesting; and the more so, perhaps, because he threw cold water on the proposition of national aid to the construction of good roads. The Speaker said, among other things, that the con-

struction of good roads was of that type of internal improvement which interested the several states primarily, and the nation only in a secondary sense. He was in favor of as many good roads as could be possibly constructed; but beyond that he believed that the building should devolve upon the people in their communal capacity, and without the direct financial aid which comes from Congressional appropriation. Wonder if it would make any difference to Uncle Joe if the good roads movement were in hand as a private enterprise? If, for example, it could lay claim to some such industrial merit as is alleged to attach to tariff protected industry; would there still be no National obligation in the premises? In the face of the present Treasury deficit Speaker Cannon's view of the matter is expedient if not sound. But as touching the broader principle involved in the request that has been made for some years by the good roads people, it is a lamentable lack of encouragement for a policy that would enormously enhance the national wealth by saving the smaller and average producer of untold millions annually. But the smaller and the average interest has not been favored of late years with much of Uncle Joe's attention.—Telegram.

SOUBRIQUETS and their origin are often interesting. There is often a confusion of Smiths and Browns and divers other common names, which leads to the bestowal of distinguishing appellations for the same reason that individual names were first given. No less a person than "Sunset" Cox of New York christened Secretary Wilson "Tama" Jim. This was done in order to distinguish Mr. Wilson of Tama County from another man of the same name hailing from the same state who served as United States Senator. When James Wilson, the present Secretary of Agriculture, gave up his seat in congress in order to allow a bill to pass, restoring the title of General to U. S. Grant, who was dying at Mount McGregor, he won for himself the everlasting gratitude of the nation. This was in 1885 and in the 48th congress, when the house was democratic; "Tama Jim" then held his seat provisionally, it being contested by Benjamin Frederick, a democrat. A contested election had the right of way in congress, and when the Wilson Frederick contest was seized upon to prevent the passage of the Grant bill, the opposing party resorted to filibustering in order to save the situation. It was at this crisis, when any delay in the passage of the bill would mean that the death of the hero would supervene and render its passage unnecessary, that "Tama Jim" gained the Speaker's recognition and asked: "Can it be possible that a contested election case is to be the boulder on which consideration of so palpable an act of justice may split? If this is the case, as it unquestionably appears to be, the obstacle is easily removed. Mr. Speaker, I hereby resign my seat in this House to my contestant Mr. Frederick." The anti-Grant men were stupefied, for such an act of

self-sacrifice was entirely unexpected, but the generous thought of Mr. Wilson made it possible for the nation to confer on one of its greatest Generals, even on his death bed, the last honor and distinction that he desired, and that it was in their power to bestow on him.—May National Magazine.

E. H. HARRIMAN has predicted the return of prosperity and from every indication on the outside we are inclined to think he is right. In fact Mr. Harriman, Mr. Rockefeller and a few others like them can bring about prosperity if they want to. That is if they are willing to accept a reasonable profit on investment, and not try to squeeze the life out of the public. The sooner these money kings realize that the public is tired of being squeezed, the better it will be for all concerned, for the public has been roused to action, and they will undergo still further financial stringency rather than to be imposed upon by unscrupulous capitalists and the time has passed when the public will stand any more for being run by a few capitalists. Mr. Harriman also states that the panic of 1907 was caused by the "extraordinary" fine Judge Landis placed on Standard Oil. If this be true, then it is only another evidence of the fact that capital is trying to squeeze the public, for the evidence in the case was amply sufficient to warrant the decision, and the fine of \$29,000,000 was imposed as a partial punishment to that corporation for the "extraordinary" advantages taken of their "rights." The panic of 1907 was not caused by Judge Landis' decision, but rather by the operations of men in high financial circles for whose conduct the fine was meant to be a punishment. The fine of \$29,000,000 for Standard Oil was no more in proportion than \$100,000 would have been for a merchant in ordinary circumstances, and yet there would have been a feeling that such a fine was just for a merchant who had violated the law in the same proportion. The great trouble with Mr. Harriman and others of his kind, is that they have not yet grasped the stand of the public, and they see only one side of the question. They still seem to think that the country is and should be run for the benefit of business, rather than for the benefit of humanity. They seem to think that men of large capital should have advantages and privileges denied to the ordinary citizens. In other words they have not yet accepted in its fullest sense and with all its obligations, the doctrine of equality before the law.

It now appears that the middle west is not immune from earthquakes. Three years ago when San Francisco was so badly hit, the general expression of people in the middle west, was to the effect that they would take their chances in a country subject to cyclones rather than one subject to earthquakes, but it now appears that they are subject to both, while such a thing as a cyclone on the Pacific coast is as yet an unknown quantity. It would seem from this, that the coast is a much more safe place to live when the atmospheric and geologic conditions are taken into consideration, as we are subject to only the one white everything imaginable seems to visit the poor victims of the east and middle west. The next great earthquake is as liable to occur in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia or Kansas City as in San Francisco. Experience

teaches, indeed, that earthquakes are not in themselves great dangers. San Francisco's earthquake did very little damage directly. If a city is well protected against the destruction of water mains by the earthquake shock and thus is in a position to fight the fires that are caused here and there by the earthquakes, the population need have little fear of the shocks that may occur. A good steel frame building set on a good foundation, will withstand the severest shocks known. Wooden frame houses, well put up, will stand through an earthquake. There is some danger from the falling of brick walls, but not much. In San Francisco most of the damage consisted of fractures of chimneys, cornices and plaster on walls. Only a few buildings, and those of the flimsiest construction, were shaken down, and in every case where a building was shaken down investigation showed that it had been erected on filled ground. In Messina, it is true, much damage was done and not by the fire. But the houses of Messina were built for the most part, of brick and were very old, and much damage was caused by the tidal wave which swept the city after the earthquake shock. In San Francisco at least, we are practically free from the likelihood of a tidal wave, because the configuration of the land around the bay is such that a tidal wave could hardly get through the Golden Gate, and would be quickly dissipated over the vast area of the bay if it did succeed in forcing an entrance. Moreover, if a tidal wave were to sweep the ocean beach it would quickly be stopped by the rapid rise of the land, which a few blocks inland, is of an elevation never attained by the highest tidal wave on record. The same condition is true all along the Pacific coast.

A City Cannot Grow Unless the Increase in Population is Properly Housed

A city cannot really have a healthy growth unless that growth makes for permanence. The great indication of permanent habitation in any community is the dwelling house. Tent and shacks are good enough for boom towns because the towns seldom last long. To make Bandon grow we must have more people and when we get them we will need places for them to live. The East is looking to the West as the land of Opportunity and we are going to have these people with us. So now is the time to prepare for their reception and comfort. It is up to the owners of unimproved real estate to build -- not "some day" but right now; and builders will find what they want just as they want it at the yard of the

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