

Bandon Recorder

Published Every Thursday by the

Recorder Publishing Company.

C. E. KOPF, Managing Editor

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.....March 24, 1910

More Points on Port Law.

EDITOR RECORDER:—The question of a Port of Coquille and all that relates to the subject is a very important one, and deserves the fullest discussion, as it affects all property owners in the Coquille watershed. But no erroneous impression should be permitted to go abroad without proper correction in the press. I have in mind Mr. Perkins' article in last week's RECORDER. The whole question of a port resolves itself into a question as to whether (1) a port would be a profitable investment (2) and whether the burden of expense would be equitably distributed. Mr. Perkins especially attacks the equity of the taxation, and the defects of the law under which ports are formed. In respect to the latter I agree with Mr. Perkins that the law is too general and has some grave defects. Still, no law is absolutely perfect and the law can be amended just along the lines of the defects noted. I called attention to these defects in my argument in the debate held in the Bijou theatre a few weeks ago. However, the defects are not such as to warrant the people in rejecting the port, hoping for a more perfect law later. We need the port now, and if we form a Port of Coquille and our commissioners do not serve our interests, we, the people, have the recall, which Mr. Perkins seems to have overlooked in his article, and we can vote in officers who will serve the people acceptably.

Now as to the limit of 10 per cent of the assessed value of all property, which the commission may bond the port for, does any one believe that there is a town lot or an acre of land in the whole watershed that would not increase to double its value should 10 per cent or \$800,000 be spent on the river? But a very important point was overlooked by Mr. Perkins. The government helps those who help themselves. The Siuslaw people formed a port and immediately the government gave them several hundred thousand dollars. Tillamook formed itself into a port, the government gives them a big lift. Coos Bay was formed into a port recently. A big appropriation is at once given them. The Port of Columbia always gets millions. It is safe to say that the government will deal with the Port of Coquille on the same generous principle, when the people here show a disposition to help themselves, and so it is safe to say that we would not probably pay out over one-fourth for our improvements while the government pays the balance. Isn't that a good enough investment for any body? I believe the property owners, if they ponder this phase of the subject, will be more than glad to make the small investment for such enhanced value and profit.

But briefly, the 2nd point. If it is true that the burden of taxes is not equitably distributed, it would be a grave mistake. But just here is the very strongest point in favor of said law; the port commission is to take the assessed valuation of the property as a basis for levying port taxes. Now, if the assessment is inequitable, which is undoubtedly the case, it is up to the assessor and the Board of Equalization to see

that assessments are equitable. But that is altogether foreign to the port or the port commission law. But notice! If a port increases the value of a waterfront lot or tract tenfold, the assessor ought to increase the assessment that much. And there is a way to compel him to do it, or an appeal lies with the Board of Equalization. If, however, the port does not enhance the value of distant land or lots away from the river to any appreciable extent, the assessor, etc. will not increase the assessment. A most equitable adjustment of the expense. Surely no stronger argument can be made than this in favor of the law. There may be some flaws in the law. There may be some waste in spending the money raised there may arise some petty abuses in carrying out the law, but the benefits are so transcendent that we cannot afford to let these comparative trifles stand in the way of our own progress and benefit. I believe the people will see it in this light, and that they will vote for the port.

A. HABERLY.

Who Will Be Benefited?

The question has come up, as to who will be benefited by the establishment of a Port of Coquille River; will it be Bandon? will it be Coquille? will it be Myrtle Point, or will it be the entire Coquille valley? and the answer is, It will benefit the entire valley.

Especially is this true of the up-river towns. It is said by expert engineers that the river can be dredged so as to allow ocean going vessels to go clear up to Coquille. This would certainly benefit Coquille much more than it would the lower river. Riverton, Parkersburg, Lampas, Prosper, Bullards and all other points along the river will also receive their share of the benefit. It will also be possible by means of a port commission to put the river in condition so that large river craft can go clear up to Myrtle Point and will thus give them a much better freight rate, and much better shipping facilities than they now have. So it can be seen that the up river towns will receive more direct benefit from a port commission than will Bandon. But the people who will receive the most benefit of all are the ranchers of the valley. You say how can this be? The answer is simple; it will afford them a market for their produce. Up to this time, the raising of produce in the Coquille valley has not been a paying proposition because there is nothing more than a local market, and because of this the ranchers have become so discouraged that they have not tried to raise produce, and the result has been that there is not enough raised now to supply the home market, and produce is being constantly shipped in here that could easily be raised in this valley. With the proper transportation facilities so that the people could get their produce to market, there would be a great revival of the industry of produce raising throughout the entire valley, and instead of produce being shipped in here it would be shipped out in great quantities and the rancher would derive great benefit therefrom. In fact, a port commission would be of such enormous ben-

efit to every part of the Coquille valley and to every occupation of whatsoever sort, that it would be impossible to start to enumerate the real benefits.

Lest some would think that we were overzealous in advocating the benefits, that we try to avoid the possible disadvantages, as they say these disadvantages are in the law itself, we are this week publishing the vital parts of the port law, so far as the power of taxation, the powers of the port commissioners, and other points of interest are concerned, and if the law is thoroughly understood, it can readily be seen that there is not so much power vested in the commissioners after all; but Mr. A. Haberly has an article in this issue touching on that phase, so we will simply invite our readers to study his article thoroughly, and will say nothing further on that line. But in considering this question, let us consider the future as well as the present, and the great benefit to be derived will certainly more than offset any disadvantages or any defects in the law. Let us be progressive and keep up to the times.

San Diego has made a new record for public enterprise in subscribing money for expositions by coming to the front with an initial fund of \$1,000,000 for the Panama California Exposition. This is to be followed with another \$1,000,000 to be raised by bonding the city. As the population of San Diego is only about 50,000, the showing is most remarkable. New Orleans and San Francisco are both in the field as possible candidates for National exposition honors, but with the start which San Diego has made, it may be possible that there will be but one big show in honor of the great event; and, if enterprise and public spirit are entitled to good rewards, the plucky little Southern California city should certainly receive recognition. With \$2,000,000 for a beginning and four or five years in which to make preparations, San Diego, with the co-operation of her neighbors, should furnish a most creditable exposition.—Oregonian

Fruit in the Northwest.

Growers in all parts of the Pacific Northwest report that the present outlook is good for a large apple crop, and orchardists believe they will harvest a better yield than in any previous year in the history of the district. Heaters were used in numerous orchards in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana on two or three occasions the past winter, when the temperature touched near the zero mark and it is the opinion of expert horticulturists that few if any trees were injured by frost. The warm sunshine during the last ten days has wrought remarkable changes in the apple and peach belts in the eastern sections, and buds on apple trees are swelling. Although blossoming will be later than usual this year, the growers are looking forward to immense crops. The temperature the past winter did not fall low enough to kill the buds, and every precaution is being taken to guard against late frost during the spring months.

English Language Heads Others.

There is an interesting, and from the national point of view, a satisfactory statement in the statistics lately published in an Italian paper concerning the growth of modern languages. According to the figures given the English language, which a

13th Saturday Night After Supper Sale

7:30 to 8:30

Dry Goods Dep't

Calico While it Lasts 4cts per yd
Not Over 10 yds to Customer

Silk, while it lasts, Regular 50 and 60ct value at 21 cts per yd
Not Over 4 yds to a Customer

3 Pieces, Wool Dress Goods, Regular 50ct sellers at 39 cts yd
2 Pieces, Fancy Waisting Regular 35 ct Seller at 12 1-2cts yd

Underwear & Hose Department

Childrens' Underwear Regular 35 ct Seller at 22 1-2 cts each
" Hose, " 20 ct Seller at 12 1-2 cts per pair

Lace And Embroidery Department

One Lot of Lace, Regular 8 and 10 ct value at 4 cts per yd
One Lot of Lace, Regular 15 and 20 ct value at 9 cts per yd
One Lot of Embroidery Reg. 15 and 25 ct value at 9 cts yd

Waist Department

One Lot of Waists \$1.25 and \$1.50 Value at 95cts each
" " " \$1.50 and \$2.00 Value at \$1.00 each

Grocery Department

3 Cans choice table fruit	50cts
10 lbs choice raisins	50cts
10 lbs choice prunes	50cts
8 bars laundry soap	25cts
3 pkgs soap powder	25cts
4 pkgs corn starch	25cts
Fancy mackerel per pound	15cts

CHILDRENS SHOES

\$1-25 to \$2.00 values
at 75cts per pair

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century ago was spoken by 20,000,000 individuals, is now the means by which no less than 100,000,000 give expression to their views of things. French, on the other hand, has spread less than any of the chief European languages, for, whereas it was used by 34,000,000 men the beginning of the nineteenth century, it is now spoken by 46,000,000. Seventy million individuals speak German today, against 36,000,000 a hundred years ago; 69,000,000 Russian, against 30,000,000; 32,000,000 Italian, against 18,000,000, and 44,000,000 Spanish, against 30,000,000.—London Westminster Gazette

Much has been accomplished for the alleviation of the hard lot of domestic animals through the activity of humane people throughout the country, and another bill is pending in congress, a genuine bill and without insidious intention. The bill was introduced by Senator Lodge, and it has for its object to compel the railroads carrying live stock, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., to travel at a minimum rate of sixteen miles an hour, thus preventing long delays en route from the western states to eastern cities. These delays impose great suffering on the animals, for to say nothing of the fatigue of travel, standing for days in swiftly moving

and swaying cars, they are for long periods without either food or water.—Umpqua Valley News.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COOS

A. M. Hitchcock and Emma Hitchcock, Plaintiffs
vs.
May Pearce, and any and all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest or estate, in the property made the subject of this action. Defendants

To May Pearce, and to any and all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest or estate, in the property made the subject of this action, the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON

You, and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, within ten (10) days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within this county, or within twenty (20) days if served within any other county of the State of Oregon, but if served by publication, then on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, which time prescribed is six (6) weeks, the last day of which will be Thursday, May 5th, 1910.

And if you fail to appear and answer said complaint by the said time, the plaintiffs will apply to the above entitled Court for an order decreeing the partition of certain real property herein described, said order being more specifically defined as partitioning, setting aside and apart from the interest of plaintiffs in and to said lands, the undivided one-fourth interest of defendants in and to said lands, which said land is contained and situated within metes and bounds described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point 930 feet West of the North-east corner of Section 36, Township 28 South of Range 15 West of the Willamette Meridian in Coos County, State of Oregon, and from said point of beginning continuing West 330 feet, thence running South 264 feet, thence running East 330 feet, thence running North 264 feet to the place of beginning, containing therein two acres.

This summons is published in the Bandon Recorder a weekly newspaper published in Coos County, Oregon, for six consecutive weeks be-

gining March 24th, 1910, and ending May 5th, 1910, by order of publication made by the Hon. John F. Hall, County Judge of Coos County, Oregon, at Chambers in Marshfield, Oregon on the 17th day of March, 1910.
C. R. Wade
11-6t
Attorney for Plaintiffs

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon,
March 17, 1910

Notice is hereby given that Joseph A. Kabcurek, of Bandon, Oregon, who, on May 15 1903, made Homestead Application (03497), No. 12758, for W 1-2 of NW 1-4, and SE 1-4 of NW 1-4, Section 28, Township 28 south, range 14 west, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before A. D. Morse, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bandon, Oregon, on the 2d day of May, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Glen Cox, I. S. Shields, I. M. Willard, Clay Garoutte, all of Bandon, Oregon.
11-6t
BENJAMIN F. JONES, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon,
March 17, 1910

Notice is hereby given that Belle Astell Kulp, of Bandon, Oregon, who on January 12, 1909, made Homestead Application (03098), No. 03098, for SE 1-4 of NE 1-4 and NE 1-4 of SE 1-4 of SW 1-4 Section 34, Township 29 S, Range 14 W, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. A. Dodge, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Myrtle Point, Oregon, on the 4th day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Lawrence Stitt, of Bandon, Oregon
Elgin L. Strader of " "
J. E. Young, of " "
Carl Swelign, of Prosper " "
11-6t
BENJAMIN F. JONES, Receiver.

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