

Bandon Recorder

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THURSDAY, April 21, 1910

Develop The Resources

The natural resources of south-west Oregon are so great that to begin to enumerate them would be a task too great to be undertaken, but a country may have ever so great resources and yet they will avail nothing unless they are utilized for a purpose. The possibilities in our thickly populated districts were there even when the Indian was roaming over the prairies, but it took the effort and skill of civilized man to develop them. The same condition is true in this section of the country. We must develop our resources, but there are certain things necessary before this development can be brought about. The most pressing needs of this section before the proper development can be realized is the means of more adequate transportation.

There are two ways possible to get transportation here: by rail and by water. For the railroad we must depend upon the men of wealth as there is not sufficient capital available in this section to build a railroad but the development of the waterways is within our power. We have the natural harbors, all they need is development. The Coquille valley is one of the richest sections of the state and we have a natural harbor here that is capable of development into a great waterway, all it needs is a reasonable amount of money judiciously expended and it will be returned tenfold in a comparatively short time. The argument has been made that the timber and lumber interests received practically all the benefits and that in a few years when the timber is gone there will be no more need of waterways or a port commission. Some have even alluded to the timber countries of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan as examples, saying that fifty years ago people would have laughed at the idea of their timber supply ever being exhausted and they also say that in another fifty years there will be no more timber here. This may be true, but the land will be more valuable after the timber is off than it is at present. In these above mentioned states, the finest of crops are being raised in many of the logged off sections, and more land is being brought under cultivation every year. The writer knows what he is talking about on this subject as, he has been in direct communication with these sections and knows that land is increasing in value every year. The same conditions will exist and do exist in Oregon, only we are more favored because of our salubrious climate while in those sections they have the long, cold winters with which to contend. Those who are alarmed for fear that this country will become barren and unfruitful and thus have nothing to ship might as well set their minds at rest, for this country will be producing abundantly after we are all in our final resting place unless Halley's comet should destroy the universe on May 18th and if that misfortune should occur it will make but little difference to any of us as we will have no further use for earthly possessions, but the fact is that this valley will get richer every year and the thing for us to do is to prepare for the great future instead

of stalling our progress by defeating the projects now on foot and thus greatly hindering our future development.

To Ferret Out The Taxes

At the regular meeting of the Bandon Commercial Club last Friday night, the secretary was instructed to write to the secretaries of the other commercial bodies of the county and to the secretaries of the various Grange lodges with the view of sending a delegation to the county court, to ask that the timber lands of the county be cruised, so that the assessor can place the proper values on these lands and thus force the big timber holder to pay his share of the taxes. This is a step in the right direction, as it is not right that these timber holders should dodge their taxes, while the people who are trying to improve the country are forced to pay a penalty for improving their property. It is the determination of the club to do all in its power to bring about the proper equalization of taxes. Of course it will necessitate considerable expense to the county to have the timber cruised but the amount will more than be returned in a single year in extra taxes and each year thereafter it will be a clear gain to the county. If the large timber holder pays his share of the taxes it will lighten the burden of the small property holder.

In a recent decision a judge of the supreme court of Missouri said that high, extended billboards "are constant menaces to the public safety and welfare of the city. They endanger the public health; they are also inartistic and unsightly; in case of fires they would cause their spread and constitute barriers against their extinction, and in case of high wind their temporary character, frail structure and broad surface render them liable to be blown down and to fall upon and endanger those who may happen to be in their vicinity." From this language one infers that judge is opposed to the billboards and regards them as a nuisance.

Port Commission

(Continued from first page.)

every municipality, from the smallest incorporated town to the United States, the entire power to manage and control it must, of necessity, finally be placed in some one man or some body of men. The whole theory of our Government is based upon this.

Mr. Perkins further says:—"Those in favor of this scheme tell us the Commissioners will not go as far as the law will permit in bonding and tax levying." "How do we know they will not go as far as the law will permit?" "Their mere protestation to that effect does not amount to much." Mr. Perkins asserts his right to question all motives except his own, and further, seems to assert that he holds within himself a monopoly of honesty.

It is known to all reasoning, honest men that the Port Commission will not go as far as the law will permit as to the amount of bonds and taxes; for the reason that there will be no necessity for so doing, nor for going beyond the amounts hereinbefore stated, and for the further reason that all reasoning,

honest men know that the governor of this state will not appoint five, or even one thief or knave to such Commission; and for the still further reason that every reasoning, honest man knows that the vast majority of electors within the proposed district are honest, capable men, and that in their good judgment and to protect their own interests, they would see to it that none but capable, honest men are ever elected to such Commission.

Mr. Perkins says:—"The coming assessment will show about \$8,000,000 valuation in Coquille watershed; ten per cent means a bonded debt of \$800,000;—This amount ought to give five per cent, which means a five mill tax on the \$8,000,000 valuation or \$40,000 for interest" etc.—and adds—"The power is also given to this Commission to draw this money out of county treasuries and deposit it in such bank or banks as they choose. It is no wonder some of our banker sawmill men are so mightily in favor of this scheme. A deposit as large as might come from this bond issue would be quite an item in the business of any bank or banks."

According to the above quoted assertions there would be a bond issue and taxes to the amount of \$840,000, a statement which has no foundation in fact, but is erroneous to the extent of the difference between \$90,840 and \$840,000—a slight excess of \$749,160. But conceding that amount, whatever it may be, would be deposited in the banks—how are the banks to profit thereby? Take the bond issue of \$75,000, or whatever amount may be issued—what is to become of them? They are to be sold to whomsoever will make the best offer for them. Where will the money to buy them come from? Out of the banks necessarily. True, the money may not be withdrawn from the same bank or banks in which the Commission may deposit it, but it will come out of the banks, and to just that extent reduce the amount on deposit in the banks—so how are the banks as a class, to be benefited by having money deposited in them that has just been drawn out of them? But under the system of argument employed by Mr. Perkins he will contend, no doubt, that the money will be drawn out of the banks of the money centers which are remote from us and deposited in the local banks. If this should happen to be true will some one explain how the bringing of outside money into our midst and depositing it in our local banks will work loss or disadvantage to the tax payers in the proposed Port district? Any one who calls reason to his aid knows that this fact alone would be of great advantage to the community,—for, were the amount large enough, it would reduce the rate of interest and stimulate activity in all classes of business; a condition which is always beneficial to all who are within the influence of such activity.

And the same conditions will apply, so far as benefiting the banks is concerned, to any general or special tax that may be raised—for nearly, if not all of the money with which to pay them will be drawn out of the local banks, and should it be deposited there again, the banks will have no more money on deposit than they had before the tax was levied and collected.

But it is by no means certain that the money derived from the sale of bonds will come from the outside—for it is not unlikely that they will be purchased by local capitalists, in which event the money would come out of the local banks in which it would be again deposited by the Commission.

So, all this newspaper and street talk of Mr. Perkins about the banks scheming to have the Port established so that they, the banks, could have the use of the money for the short time pending its expenditure, would seem to rest upon the same basis of fact as all other of his so-called arguments.

Another street assertion of his is—that the Port Commission will expend all the money raised by bond issue, whatever the amount, in improving the mouth of the river, and make no improvement above that point. This is equivalent to saying

that he believes a majority of the business men in the proposed Port district are corrupt; that they can corrupt the governor of the state of Oregon to appoint five corrupt men to the Commission, and that these five corrupt men will be so unanimous in their corruptness as to at once agree upon some one particular spot on the river where they will corruptly use all the funds of the port for the benefit of a few, and in fraud of the rights of all others interested. Honest men are not always suspecting dishonesty in all other men.

Mr. Perkins, in his "Sentinel" article above referred to, goes at some length into a claim that the establishment of the proposed Port is a scheme on the part of the C. A. Smith Co., the Southern Pacific Co., and the Southern Oregon Co., to have the river improved for their benefit; mostly at the expense of the small tax payers of the Coquille watershed. Mr. Perkins does not use his reasoning facilities to an extent to earn the pay he is receiving in opposing the establishment of the Port—or else his pay is very small. No one who is familiar with existing conditions, for one moment believes that either the C. A. Smith Co., the Southern Pacific Co., or the Southern Oregon Co. wants the Port of Coquille River established. Under present conditions nearly all the timber from the Coquille watershed that is cut into logs is being sold and manufactured into lumber on Coos Bay. Without these logs the Coos Bay mill owners would have to procure others from other places at a largely increased cost, or shut down their mills for want of material to manufacture. The establishment of the Port of the Coquille River, and the resulting improvement of the river so that manufactured lumber can be shipped from and over it directly to the markets, would cause mills to be erected on the river, in a short time, sufficient in number and capacity to consume the output of logs produced on the Coquille watershed, which would not only be seriously detrimental to the mill men on Coos Bay, but would also seriously diminish the leading industry in that locality. So, it may be safely assumed that the C. A. Smith Co does not want to improve shipping facilities on the Coquille river at the expense of the "small taxpayer."

If the Coquille River should be improved so that all lumber manufactured on it could be shipped directly over it to the markets without being rehandled, this would mean the almost entire destruction of the freight business of our local railway, viz., the handling of logs from the Coquille river to the Bay. So, it may be safely assumed that the Southern Pacific Co. does not want to improve the shipping facilities of the river at the expense of the "small taxpayer."

The latest assessed valuation of Mr. Perkins' real and personal property is \$2,785. On the basis of a two mill general tax, and a special tax sufficient to pay off the principal and interest of those bonds at the end of twenty years, if made payable one-twentieth each year.—Mr. Perkins' port taxes would be \$8.50 for the first year, which amount would be decreased in each succeeding year to the extent of the amount of the interest therefor paid on the bonds before that time paid off. Mr. Perkins' real property is so situated that it would unquestionably be greatly enhanced in value by the creation of the Port. These facts have led many to wonder why he should spend his entire time and much money in travelling expenses to defeat the creation of the Port, when, under the present assessed valuation of his property his taxes for Port purposes would be only \$8.50 a year; and those who so wonder have concluded that his attitude of opposition is based upon one of two conditions, viz.: Either that he is under pay by outsiders whose interests will be hurt by the establishment of the Port, or that he has become the self-appointed guardian of the tax payers of the Coquille watershed.—Coquille Sentinel.

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The Two Pies.

Ruth, who has been married just two weeks, lives in a little flat and there keeps house for her lord and master. She has read a little and is wise beyond her nineteen years. On Sunday after their dinner had been served by the wife she went to the kitchen and returned with a pumpkin pie.

"What's that?" asked the L. and M. "I made a pumpkin pie yesterday," his wife answered timidly. He attacked the confection with a knife and fork, but could not make much headway and was about to declare himself when Ruth announced: "I have another in the pantry, dear. Your mother sent one over yesterday." She then produced the second pie, which was as tender and appetizing as the first had been tough and unsavory. "That's something like it," he said patronizingly. "Of course you couldn't expect to become expert at once, my dear."

The girl laughed. "You're eating the one I made now," she said. And in her diary for the day is written: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—Portland (Me.) Express.

The Hip Joints.

The cup and ball socket and the air tight valve were first used in the human body. If our hip joints and arms were not provided with air tight sockets we should get too tired to continue our work for any length of time in just holding these limbs together by muscles. It is the pressure of the air which holds them in place, and thus all physical effort is avoided. In the various air tight joints and sockets found in the human body one may find nearly all the mechanical principles involved in the air brake or the use of compressed air for a thousand different things. Some may aver that nature did not discover ball bearings, a mechanical device which has revolutionized the vehicular world. But the principle is almost developed in the ball of the leg bone and the socket of the hip, which are made so smooth and are so well oiled that they slide backward and forward with practically no friction.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety.—Burke.

Our First Money.

The first United States money was made in 1786, but instead of bearing the faces of leading statesmen it bore only the face of Liberty. Some few coins were stamped with the face of Washington and are highly valued by collectors. The first coins struck by the United States mint were some half dimes in 1792. The first United States dimes were struck in France from old silver family plate furnished by Washington and were known as "Martha Washington dimes" from the fact that the Liberty head was adapted to that of the president's wife.—New York American.

Over the Mark.

"Does he aim at realism in the stories he writes?" "He may aim at it, but he doesn't hit within a million miles of it." "How's that?" "The hero of his last story is a 'speakthrift. Scotchman.'"—Houston Post.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

But After Awhile the Young Man Made His Case Clear.

As the young man entered the old man looked up and scowled. "Well?" said the old man shortly. "Your daughter?" began the young man, but the old man cut him off abruptly.

"I've noticed that you've been hanging around here a good deal," he said. "I suppose that you've come to tell me that you love her and want to marry her?"

"No," replied the young man calmly. "I've come to tell you that she loves me and wants to marry me."

"What?" roared the old man. "She says so herself," persisted the young man.

"I never heard of such an exhibition of egotistical impertinence," said the old man.

"Then you misunderstand me," explained the young man. "My assertion is dictated by policy and not by impertinence. You see, it's just this way. What I want is nothing to you; now, is it?"

"Why—er—not—exactly." "I might want \$1,000, but that wouldn't matter to you, would it?"

"Certainly not." "You're under no obligations to supply me with what I want, are you?"

"Hardly." "Then what a foolish proposition it would be for me to come to you and say, 'Mr. Parkinson, I have been very favorably impressed with your house and furniture,' or 'I think I'd like your daughter' or anything else in that line. But when your daughter wants anything it's different. Now, isn't it different?"

"It certainly is different," admitted the old man cautiously.

"Precisely," said the young man. "She and I figured that all out very carefully last night. You see, I have no particular prospects, and we could both see that there wasn't one chance in a hundred that you would give her to me. Then she suggested that you had never yet refused anything that she wanted, no matter what the cost might be, and that perhaps it would be a good plan to change the usual order somewhat. We sort of felt that it wouldn't be right to ask you to do anything for me, but it's different in her case, as I remarked before. So I'm here merely as her agent to say that she wants me and that she wants me very much and to ask you to please see that she gets me. She never has wanted anything so much as she wants me, and I am so favorably disposed toward her that if you care to make the investment I shall be quite willing to leave the terms entirely to you and her."

Naturally she got him. No wide awake business man is going to overlook a chance to get such a fine sample of nerve in the family.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Scotch Oat Cakes.

One pound fine Scotch oatmeal, one tablespoonful melted butter, enough cold water to make a smooth dough. Put the butter with the oatmeal, add salt and water. Knead till very smooth, roll very thin, divide into cakes and place on a hot griddle. When done rub with dry oatmeal and toast before the fire till they curl up.

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