

Bandon Recorder

Published Every Thursday 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, May 12, 1910

That "Port of Coquille" Letter

In last week's RECORDER we made reference to "Port of Coquille" letter which was sent out by a "Tax payer" under date of March 31, 1910.

We made the statement at that time that we had not taken time to give the letter a thorough study, as it had only fallen into our hands a couple of days prior to issuing the last week's paper, and that we would give a more comprehensive review of it this week. Since then we have read it over several times and each reading convinced us more fully of the flimsiness of the argument of the entire letter. In fact, as was stated last week, there is no argument whatsoever, except a constant knock on the possibilities of the Coquille river as a harbor, and the insinuation that the port commissioners would be dishonest, domineering rascals, and that it would be impossible to get five men who would act in accordance with reason or justice.

The only conclusions that one can draw from this letter, are, that the promoters and writers of it have an axe to grind or else they know nothing about business, humanity or anything else.

The attempt is made to show that in the course of 20 years a property owner will pay more than half the total value of his property in taxes; this, of course, is on the theory that the highest figure allowed by the port law is used. Now, my man does not need to be more than half sane to see the absurdity of this argument, and it is so weak that it is not even worthy of notice. There is no intention on the part of the promoters of the port commission to reach the high limit, and, in fact, there will never be one-fourth of the limit of taxation levied, and the writers of this letter are as well aware of that as anyone, but if they can deceive the people by making them think that they are heaping a great burden upon themselves, they have gained a point.

They also try to make us believe that the small tax payer's property will not be benefited; that the farmers around Rural, Bancroft, Dora, Custer, Remote and Sitkum, would receive no benefits. This is another case of absurd reasoning. As this country develops, the property of these farmers will also enhance in value, but they say the farmer does not raise any better crops on high priced land than on cheap land, and that he is only burdened with greater taxes.

Let us investigate. The writer is familiar with conditions in the great farming sections of the Mississippi valley, having lived there the most of his life. In that section, farmers are making a better rate of interest, at the present time, on land for which they pay from \$100 to \$150 per acre, than they made off of the same land 25 or 30 years ago, when it could be bought for \$10 to \$15 per acre. And why is it? Because they have a means of getting their products to market. The same condition will be true in Coos county. As soon as the farmer has an easy access to market, his farm will bring him returns, ten fold, over that which he is now receiving.

Our present opportunity for getting a market is by building good

wagon roads and making a first-class harbor of the Coquille river, both of which can be done at a reasonable cost, by using the proper methods. We are now spending \$170,000 a year in Coos county for roads. With this amount, we can build excellent roads if we use it legitimately, and with a reasonable expenditure on the river and harbor, we will soon have one of the greatest producing sections in the United States.

The "tax payer" says: "Any money that might be raised by the creation of a local port corporation and the bonding and taxing of the property of individuals residing therein, would be superfluous," and that the government had recommended enough for making every possible improvement. Now, the government has appropriated \$56,000, and \$6,000 a year maintenance fund. If this will make a reasonably good harbor, then certainly another \$100,000 that might be raised by bonding, in case we establish the port, and a few thousand a year added to the maintenance fund by a port tax, would certainly not be "superfluous," but, on the other hand, would make a harbor here worthy the name.

In short, the whole letter is made up of absurdities, and will never cause the mind of any one who is capable of doing his own thinking to waver in the least. There is absolutely nothing to it but flimsy theorizing, knocking and insinuating, and the people of the Coquille watershed will not be deceived by any such nonsense. We are progressive and are going to take advantage of our opportunity to advance. We will incorporate the port, and the PEOPLE WILL REAP THE BENEFIT, and NOT PAY THE FREIGHT as the "TAXPAYER" would have us think.

The Deathless Life.

Victor Hugo: I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest once cut down, the new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising. I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds. You say that the soul is nothing but the resultant of the bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head, but eternal spring is in my heart. I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses, as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end, the plainer I hear round me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous, yes, simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and in verse; history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode and song. I have tried all. But I feel I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say like many others: "I have finished my day's work." But I cannot say: "I have finished my life." My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight; it opens on the dawn.

Preferring Bible to Bridge.

Many news items have emanated from the innermost circles of New York society, but we believe that the report that a prominent society leader of Gotham has proposed a study of the Bible as a substitute for bridge will attract the widest attention. More remarkable still, instead of treating the matter as a mere fad of feminine eccentricity, it seems destined to an extended run of popular endorsement.

The credit for this innovation belongs to Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, wife of a distinguished lawyer. At a social function she arranged that her lady friends should assemble at her home and listen to an exposition of biblical themes by Dr. C. L. Scofield, Secretary of the Oxford Revision Society. Many of the ladies found interesting things in the Bible, of which they had never before heard, and expressed the hope that a study of the book might be extended under equally instructive auspices.

Furthermore, several of the ladies present made emphatic announcement that henceforth they proposed to pay more attention to the Bible and less to bridge.

The leaven of serious reflection seems to be working in New York society. Let it work until something of real benefit to humanity may enter their empty craniums.

Billboard Nuisance.

It is said that during a strike of the billposters of Chicago, a number of the theatre managers made exclusive use of newspaper advertising to announce their attractions, and found that they were drawing bigger houses during that period than when they were making free use of the billboards. Our cities have had hard times trying to abolish the billboard nuisance. Perhaps a general realization that billboards are unprofitable as well as unsightly, would help a lot in having their use discontinued.—Success.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to thank the good ladies of Bandon for their kindness to my sister, Mrs. Rogers. I will be compelled to leave here in a few days, probably never to see her again, so please continue your kindness to her by dropping in and speaking a cheering word occasionally.

Yours very truly,
A. R. PATTEE
Leavenworth, Kansas

Portland Markets.

The receipts at the Portland Union Stock yards for the past week, were as follows: cattle 1484, calves 92, hogs 1071, sheep 4096, horses and mules 52.

Most of the cattle have been from California and were of good quality and the prices at which they were sold indicate that the lower prices looked for at this time did not apply. The run of grass cattle has not started and while the packers undoubtedly expect to get lower priced cattle, the supply, both in quantity and quality has not warranted a reduction.

The sheep market has been well supplied throughout the week. Prices indicate a steady market. There were all sorts of sheep offered, and the lowest prices quoted brought all they were worth.

The hog market is slowly following the lead of the River markets, and while prices at Portland are \$1.50 per hundred higher than at other points, the market is 10 per cent lower than last week.

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BANDON WAREHOUSE COMPANY

ANNOUNCE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED

A. F. Estabrook Co.

In Their Hay, Grain And General Warehouse Business

The Retiring Management Wishes to Thank the Community For Their Past BUSINESS AND FAVORS

The New Management trusts that it will receive the same hearty patronage that was accorded its predecessor and respectfully solicits the new business of this entire section of the country

CASH BUSINESS

BANDON WAREHOUSE COMPANY will conduct its business on a strictly cash basis. We have made this decision, as such a policy cannot but prove beneficial to all, for reason that

CASH PRICES Mean LOW PRICES

No firm can carry a load of slow or bad accounts and keep its prices down. That is a business impossibility. Ready cash means that we can take advantage of local and California snags and buy at figures that will permit of our selling to you at "SNAPPY PRICES."

For these reasons there will be no books kept at the Bandon Warehouse Co. RESULT:—"LOWEST PREVAILING PRICES," "Smaller Margin of profits," MANY SALES Watch the RECORDER for Our Prices, They Will Interest You

"BUY OF THE BANDON WAREHOUSE CO."

Make That Your Motto—Bear it in Mind—Pass it Along—Means Money to All. Be satisfied that we are here to stay, to give you a fair, square deal and always calling, courteous attention. Your interests will always be ours. Let us get together and profit from the very start. You will find us more liberal and broad on a cash basis than our predecessors or others could be on a credit basis. You know why this is possible

SAVING MONEY IS MAKING MONEY

The banks of Bandon would like to see your accounts with them grow. This is possible by dealing with the Bandon Warehouse Co. for cash, and saving money. Out of town patrons should not forget to use the phone, as we will cheerfully give any information that lies within our power.

A Word about Your Freight And Passenger Business

THE BANDON WAREHOUSE CO. will act as the freight and passenger agents of A. F. ESTABROOK CO. You are familiar with the past efforts and services of the A. F. Estabrook Co. Our aim is to better if possible, an already good service. We are here to get your business, and mean to cater to your every demand whether great or small. The A. F. Estabrook Co. are anxious to please you and toward that end will do everything consistent to an efficient and reliable service. We shall endeavor to give due notice of all sailing dates. When you see those dates, stop and think just what it is you wish to send or receive.

Recommend to your friends that they travel on the twin screw S. S. FIFIELD, a ship noted for her safety speed and competent, willing and attentive crew. The Fifeild has unusually large staterooms, (and typical of the A. F. ESTABROOK CO.'S efforts to give you the best) is the only ship afloat on the Pacific, having hot and cold running water in each room

L. L. BRANDENBURG

BANDON WAREHOUSE CO.

There is being conducted in the state of Wisconsin during the present months a cow contest, which aims to discover the champion butter producer of the state. The two animals having the highest records for the first month have shown a butter return ranging between sixty and eighty pounds. The dairyman who is interested in balanced rations will note with interest the bill of fare which the two cows have been receiving. The one showing the largest returns is given thirty-five pounds of corn silage, ten pounds of alfalfa, four pounds of wheat bran and four pounds of ground barley daily. The second cow is fed thirty-five pounds of corn silage, thirty pounds of mangels, eight pounds of timothy and clover hay, eight pounds of cornmeal and four pounds of gluten meal daily. It is not surprising that cows that get outside of such an amount of raw materials do business at milking time. In quite a real sense they are milk manufacturers and are viewed as such by the men who own them.

If any readers of these notes sustained losses last season as a result of smut in their small grain the same difficulty may be headed off this season by treating the seed with a formalin solution. This fungicide is made by diluting a pint of 40 per cent formalin in about thirty gallons of water. The seed, which should be treated a few hours before using, should be spread about six inches deep on the barn or granary floor and the solution sprinkled over it evenly, care being taken not to put on so much that it will soak through to the floor beneath. When the sprinkling has been done the grain should be shoveled over and mixed thoroughly, so that all of the seed will be moistened with the solution. An inspection will show whether enough solution has been added the first time. If not, the seed may be given a second sprinkling. Machines costing \$6 or \$7 are on the market which have a tank containing the solution, through which the seed is passed and given thorough treatment. Such machine could treat seed for half a dozen or more farms and might well be owned jointly.

There is probably no force, not excepting steam, that possesses the force exhibited in the expanding of freezing water. The results of this tremendous power are everywhere visible in nature and form a most interesting line of thought for those of an inquiring mind.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among breeders of experience that continual breeding from immature sows tends to produce a type of hog lacking in vitality and sturdiness of frame and more subject than the offspring of mature sows to diseases. In the same way the first calf of young heifers is seldom taken as a producer of breeding types.

The laws in most states make the maintenance of the partition fence between two places a matter of joint responsibility as between the respective owners. The type of fence desired by one proprietor, provided it is within the scope of the definition of a legal fence, the other proprietor can be made to furnish through appeal to the trustees having these matters in charge.

White clover not only makes a most excellent pasture grass and source of food supply for bees at blossom time, but the superintendent of one western road—the O. R. and N.—is making tests of it with considerable success as a means of preventing the washing of its cuts along the Columbia river. The clover roots make a fibrous and compact mass, while there is sufficient moisture from soil and air to insure its vigorous growth.

On the basis of its value in increasing crop production fresh manure is rated as having a value of \$2.25 per ton, and experiments which have been made show that it will lose one-third of its value if it is allowed to leach for three months. This is not a large loss on a single ton, but it means that 100 tons of such fertilizer would be worth \$225 and that the loss referred to would be \$75, enough to buy a manure spreader or give the boy eight weeks at an agricultural college.

In all agricultural communities our standards of good citizenship should more and more come to give high place to the man, whether owner or tenant, who at the end of a season leaves the soil which he has tended in as fertile and productive a condition as when he found it. And it should class as very real traitors to the country's best interest and welfare the very large class who despoil and rob the soil ruthlessly.

The English potato crop for the year 1909 averaged 238 bushels per acre as against an average in the United States of about 105 bushels. It is well to remember, too, in this connection that the English average was secured on lands which have been tilled for 700 or 800 years, while here the land has not been cultivated on an average sixty or seventy years. There ought to be a suggestion in these figures for the American agriculturist.

The agricultural department is continuing its vigorous warfare against the weevil pest, which has exacted such heavy toll from southern cotton growers, and as a result of its efforts parasitic enemies have been introduced which are greatly lessening the damage sustained. In some fields in Louisiana as high as 77 per cent of the boll weevils have been destroyed by these insect enemies, and at various points in Texas from 21 to 48 per cent of the weevils have been destroyed by the same agency.

Investigations which have been made by the Nebraska experiment station into the causes of sorghum poisoning show that this result is due to the presence of prussic acid in the green leaves of young and old sorghum plants and Kafir corn. The poisons seem always to be present in minute quantities, but is developed in dangerous quantities when the plant is arrested in certain stages of its growth by dry weather. It is more than likely that to this same poison is due the frequent death of stock which has eaten of the green shoots and suckers in a field of corn following a period of retarded development.

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Barley—\$1.15 Sack. Clean and Heavy. In ½ ton lots at \$1.10 sack
Midlings—\$1.85 Full size sacks. Shorts \$1.50
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