

Striving to Excel

"Let us go on to perfection." These are the words of one who was high in authority in Bible times, and they are equally applicable today.

There are high and low ambitions. There are sublime and mean aspirations. There are exalted and sordid conceptions of life.

Sometimes we hear people intimate that there is danger of doing too much and they will quote the alleged warning of Milton: "Fling away ambition; by that sin fell the angels."

In their superficial investigation they fail to note that it was not a worthy but an unworthy ambition which caused the angel to fall.

The life which is not actuated by a constant and unswerving determination to excel will never be a success. This is the month when the schools all over our land are starting in for the ensuing year.

The fruit grower, the dairyman, the agriculturist, the manufacturer, or the man in any other walk of life, should strive to get the very best results obtainable, and unless he does this, he is not performing his full duty to himself or his fellow man.

And thus it is in all walks of life. It is because of the surgeon who becomes so skilled as to be able to perform the most critical operation and save a human life; the lawyer who threads his way through the intricate maze of jurisprudence; the preacher and the sociologist who give studious days and prayerful nights to a consideration of the problems of humanity, and the genius who has "sought out many inventions"—these and a multitude of other classes who might be mentioned that lift the plane of human existence up above the dead level of mediocrity—nearer and nearer toward the ideals which are ever before them.

And this was the thought in the mind of the apostle—"Let us go on to perfection." Human nature has had its weaknesses, but the moral fibre can be strengthened by the firm resistance to temptation, so that in due time the soul will rise superior to the elements which would drag it down or retard its growth.

The world is still open with opportunities to the truly ambitious, who have worthy desires and high ideals,

but the man with the sordid ambition need not apply. It is worthy and legitimate to strive to excel in a proper way, and by striving to excel, we do not mean to gain your point at the expense of someone else.

We Need Industries

Bandon has a number of excellent industries of which the citizens are justly proud, and which furnish employment to a large number of men and are the means of support for a good many families, but we are still in the need of more, and there are several different kinds of industries that would be paying propositions here.

A fruit cannery is a thing that is badly needed here to take care of the ever increasing fruit yield, and such an institution would pay big from the start. Then we need a box factory. If spruce lumber can be shipped to Gray's Harbor, and \$4.50 a thousand paid for freight, when the Gray's Harbor country is the main spruce belt of the western forest country, or if spruce lumber can be shipped to North Bend, and \$3.00 a thousand paid for freight, then why would not a box factory pay in Bandon where all we have to do to get the spruce is to bring it down the river in the log, and save the \$3.00 or \$4.50 a thousand on freight?

The fruit cannery and the box factory are probably the most urgent needs of the present day, but there are other things that would be of great benefit and would be a paying proposition, such as a plant to make denatured alcohol from the waste wood of the various mills along the river, and in fact a number of other excellent and paying industries might easily be put into operation.

Then there is the much talked of pulp mill, which would mean thousands of dollars to Bandon every month, and which would certainly be a money maker for the promoters.

Why not get busy and do something along these lines and see if at least one of the various industries could not be landed within the next few months.

Not a Gloomy Outlook

Concerning the possibilities of the wheat growing industry of America, the Portland Telegram has the following to say:

By making the 46,700,000 acres of land cultivated for wheat last year yield twenty-five bushels an acre instead of fifteen, America would have had 460,000,000 more bushels of wheat to export than was sent abroad. This wheat for the past fiscal year had a farm value of \$1, and exportation of the amount must have been extremely profitable, if the market was not broken by such an enormous supply. At any rate, when consumption grows greatly, as

the present price indicates must occur, American wheat lands, with no increase of acreage, seem to have immense possibilities. An increase of yield from fifteen to twenty-five bushels an acre is not an extreme expectation. Intensified farming, rotation crops, an enormous livestock industry, and utilization of many available fertilizers are declared ample to accomplish this, and even more. Dry farming methods in all the arid and semi-arid regions will make one great step towards the goal. They tell us dollar wheat has come to stay. Our prospective increase, then, will mean to America something like \$500,000,000 a year greater annual wealth, a large portion of which must be available for export for a couple of generations, if not longer.

Is not this game worth the candle? Could not Federal Government and state afford to expend liberally each year in the educational program? More wheat land is available, and will be reclaimed in the West. By keeping reclamation costs low, and utilizing the known lands and water, and conserving annual moisture precipitation, more than 50,000,000 acres of land now uncultivated can be made to produce the best wheat at from fifteen to thirty bushels an acre, and this wheat sold at a big profit. So we have an important source of supply in the West, which is of tremendous possibilities. Eastern Oregon alone has 10,000,000 or more acres which can and will be sowed to wheat. New principles of farming, of scientific development in recent years, open the West anew as this impouring flood of immigration proves.

From two easy sources may be drawn mighty wheat supplies, for export or home consumption. All depends upon the application of our people and the progressiveness shown in new work.

Apples Bring in Gold.

One of the big assets of the Pacific northwest this year is its unprecedentedly big crop of apples, that will bring to this region a great harvest, some \$10,000,000 in gold. There will be a yield of approximately 7,000,000 boxes of apples in the four states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, worth on an average about \$1.50 a box. Of this apple crop Washington will produce about one half, 3,500,000 boxes; Oregon will turn out over 2,000,000 boxes, and Idaho and Montana more than 1,000,000 boxes.

The apple crop will be even more in demand and valuable than heretofore, on account of the shortage in the eastern and middle west states. While the crop there is not so complete a failure on account of late spring frosts as was predicted at the time, yet it will be far below the average, which will tend of course to raise the price, and increase the income of apple growers in the Pacific northwest.

But apples are only one fruit crop of this region that has been or is being harvested. Pears, prunes and other fruits would probably nearly double the amount received for apples, bringing the total up to perhaps \$20,000,000.

It is a harvest of gold from the orchards of this region, and the true expression that the industry is only in its infancy is true in this case; at least it is young and small yet compared with what it will be. In many localities in this favored region people can produce fine fruits abundantly, and with much profit, and will do so more and more. The

world is their market and its demand for these products never ceases.—Oregon Journal

Prevention Better Than Cure

The smoke of the torment of the forests continues to ascend, until it aims across as if the fires would continue until the last tree in the Pacific Northwest world perishes.

Advices from the First District of the Federal Forest Service in Montana allege that the fires in that state have burned 125,070 acres, cost \$72,000 to fight, and destroyed \$705,000 of timber.

Over 1,600 men are struggling to save the Montana forests, 100 more have been summoned, and the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association has requested President Taft to order the Federal army in the mountain states to defend the National Reserves in them against fire.

Prevention, however, would be better than cure, especially as the "cure" in this case, despite heroic and intelligent work by the fighters of fire, effects so little.—Spokesman Review.

The Idaho State Bank of Hailey, Idaho, closed its doors with liabilities of \$500,000, and assets of unknown value. Hailey, Idaho, is located in one of the most prosperous portions of the great Northwest. With the farms and ranches turning off large quantities of products that find a ready market at high figures, the possibility of a bank failure might have been regarded as very remote. Unfortunately for Hailey and the depositors in its bank, the greatest prosperity ever known and an abundance of money will not prevent bank failures if the officials of the institution shovel the funds of the bank out to borrowers who offer nothing but wildcat security on which nothing can be realized when the money is actually needed. Well-managed banks will continue to survive in hard times, and poorly-managed banks will continue to fail in good times. Success or failure in this line, as in most others, depends largely on the management.—Oregonian.

Champ Clark to Drive Mule Span

Moberly, Mo., Sept. 9.—"If I am elected Speaker of the next House of representatives I will drive a span of Missouri mules down Pennsylvania avenue."

The foregoing is the promise of Congressman Champ Clark, made to a crowd of visitors of the homecoming celebration here, in the course of an address. The promise pleased the crowd and for several minutes the speaker was unable to proceed with his speech on account of the cheering and yelling. It was Mr. Clark's assigned duty to welcome home Missourians who had strayed from the borders of the "show me" state. He welcomed them all right, but was inclined to ask why they ever went away in the first place. Mr. Clark also reproached his hearers for permitting Missouri to take the back seat, as he said, it had done.

"Missouri has taken a back seat too long," he said. "We have done the work and the other fellows have got the glory. Missouri has never had a president, a vice-president, a justice of the supreme court or a speaker of the house. It is time we had all of these offices, and I'm going to see to it that we get one of them right away."

Lost.

On sand hills near "Lookout," pair field glasses in black leather case. Leave at this office. Reward.



JAY BOWERMAN, Republican candidate for Governor before the Oregon primaries, September 24th, endorsed by the State Assembly.

Platform:

Favors Assembly method of recommending candidates and the Direct Primary for making party nominations; combining the purchase of all supplies for state institutions in the largest quantities under specifications, insuring the most general competition; the engagement of employees for special fitness; improvement of the standard of schools; a modern system of highway improvements; control of state lands solely in the interest of the state; abolition of Valueless offices; consolidation of boards and commissions in the interest of efficiency and economy. Generally, a business administration along progressive lines, guided by true economy in public expenditures.

For Attorney General.

I beg to announce my candidacy for the office of Attorney General, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election. If nominated and elected I will give the state an efficient and economical administration, and will serve the whole people of the state, but not any special or private interests.

Judge Smith, of the 8th Judicial District, authorizes me to quote him as follows: "Senator Hart is one of the ablest lawyers in Eastern Oregon." My only opponent is Mr. Crawford, who has already held the office two terms. I would appreciate a large vote from this county.

For Commissioner

I hereby announce myself as a direct primary candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the will of the Republican voters of Coos county at the primary election, September 24, 1910.

I have been a resident of Coos county since 1893, and am willing to be judged by my past record as a citizen.

Yours for the improvement of Coos county. E. E. OAKES. 36-21

A flat salary for the State Printer was decreed by the voters of the state in 1906, by a vote of 4 to 1, and defeated by Willis S. Duniway on the floor of the State Legislative session of 1907 and again in 1909. Why continue a graft when a saving can be made? William J. Clarke is the popular republican, flat salary candidate pledged to this great reform.

His Discipline.

"Pop, you must take this child in hand. I have had about all that I can stand. She has no notion of minding me; it is time you took her across your knee."

"Send her to me," said Pop, with a frown. "It won't take me long to tone her down."

But how could he punish her, tell me, do, when she looked at him with her eyes of blue? Looked at him in the same glad way that her mother did in that faroff day when she was his sweetheart and he her beau. How could he strike her I'd like to know?

But still he took her upon his knee and at once was lost in a reverie that carried him back to a shady street and a little maid whom he used to meet, a blue eyed maid whose counterpart now sat on his knee with a beating heart, waiting for him to forget those days and punish her for her wilful ways. Mom peeped in through the half closed door. They were playing jacks on the parlor floor, playing jacks and quarrelling, too, just as two children are apt to do. She frowned, it was more than half earnest. "I will have to punish them both, I guess."—Chicago Record-Herald.

State Assembly Ticket

- Congressman 1st District, W. C. Hawley, Salem.
Congressman 2nd District, W. R. Ellis, Pendleton.
Governor, Jay Bowerman, Condon.
Sec'y State, F. W. Benson, Roseburg.
Treasurer, R. W. Hoyt, Portland.
Supt. Pub. Instruction, L. R. Alderman, Eugene.
Atty Gen., J. N. Hart, Baker City.
Supreme Judges, Thomas A. McBride, Wallace McCaman, F. A. Moore and George H. Burnett.
State Printer, William J. Clarke, Gervais.
Railroad Commissioner, Frank Miller.
State Engineer, John Lewis.
Labor Commissioner, O. P. Hoff.
Water Commissioner, F. K. Gettins, Marshfield.
Representative Coos and Curry county (6th District) Herbert Hume.
COUNTY ASSEMBLY TICKET
County Judge, E. A. Anderson, Sheri, John Yoakum.
County Clerk, James Watson, Coroner, W. J. Butler.
County Treasurer, T. M. Dimmick.
Representative Coos County (5th District) G. T. Treadgold.
County Commissioner, George A. Armstrong.
Co. Surveyor, E. H. Kern. 3341x

To the Republican Voters of Coos County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate to succeed myself, for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the Primary election to be held September 24th, 1910.

I have been a resident of Coos County since a boy, and have followed surveying and engineering for the past seven years, and am therefore familiar with every section of the county.

Yours for better roads and a square deal to all sections. A. N. GOULD, 35-13 Present County Surveyor

Notice

To the Republican Voters of Coos and Curry Counties: I have decided to become a candidate for nomination, at the Primary Nominating Election, for Joint Representative for Coos and Curry Counties, and shall submit my name to the Republican voters for nomination under the Primary Nominating Election Laws. 28-1 HERBERT HUME.

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and

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