

## Protecting the Forests from the Scourge of Fire

Every year seems to bring up forcibly the need for more extensive systems of protection against fire in the national forests of the far west and northwest. The disasters of this summer point to the fact that more safeguards must be thrown about the wooded areas of the country in a repetition of the recent fires to be avoided.

For it is a fact that a year's fires burn away more of the precious woodlands than would be taken to supply the timber needs of the country for quite a few years. Added to this, and even more urgent as a reason for action, is the enormous loss of life and property involved in a fire like that of this summer.

In some cases in the national forests, according to Chief Forester Henry C. Graves, a single ranger has the responsibility of looking after more than 100,000 acres during the dry season. In the forests of Germany one guard is kept for every 1700 acres, in one case even as few as 750 acres.

The national forests of the United States now include almost 260,000,000 acres of land and to look after these a force of 3000 men is employed. This is recognized to be totally inadequate for the heavy demands, and each dry spell brings its quota of disastrous fires to bear on this fact more strongly.

In the measures that have already been taken to protect the forests from fires, the telephone has played a very important part. This part is described in a recent Washington dispatch to a number of daily newspapers under the heading "Thousands of Dollars Saved the Government by Telephone" in the following words:

"In protecting forest reserves of the United States from fire the telephone has become an instrument of salvation, and there are many cases on record in the forestry bureau where this modern appliance has saved innumerable lives and many hundred thousand dollars worth of timber.

"Experience has taught the officials in charge of the forestry bureau that it is almost out of the question to cope with forest fires after they have been fully started. When they get a good start and have favorable conditions, such as a brisk breeze

and dry weather, the flames sweep through the forest and over the surrounding country without meeting any great resistance. Therefore, the officials of the bureau have determined that the only possible way to control these fires is to prevent them—that is, attack the fire at its inception.

It is at this point where the telephone gets in its work and has demonstrated itself as an important factor as a machine of salvation. As a means of preventing fires and to discover those which have not gained any amount of headway, thousands of men have been employed annually by the government as rangers and patrolmen. They are assigned to districts which they are called on to patrol, but the work of this patrol system did not really become effective until the telephone was introduced.

"As the condition presents itself to day, a forest ranger leaves his cabin in some secluded valley to patrol the territory allotted to him. His trails are well kept, his telephone is in order, with call boxes arranged every few miles along the path and fire lines, and at observation towers. He reaches a spot where a party of prospectors or others have been camping and have left their camp fire without extinguishing it. Since their departure and prior to the appearance of the ranger the fire has extended along the ground in the dry forest carpet and assumed proportions too great for him to handle alone, though his efforts may be sufficient to check the flames for a short period. The ranger can remain and fight the fire alone and wait for the arrival of other rangers who have been attracted by the smoke, or he can ride to the nearest telephone box and send out an emergency call.

"Before the days of the telephone the ranger, after discovering the blaze, was compelled to ride to the nearest settlement, which might have been one or two days' ride, to obtain assistance. During his absence the fire would get beyond human control, and he and the men at his command were practically helpless.

"The use of the telephone on the forest reserves is not a suppositional or merely contingent matter. The officials of the forestry bureau contend that its trial has been practical, and it has proven by time to be invaluable."

As rapidly as its appropriations will allow, the government is extend-

ing the use of the telephone further and further into the forests. New telephone systems are now being built and others are projected for construction in the near future. The government officials are going about this work with extreme care, utilizing existing telephone lines wherever possible. The apparatus and other material for the government's telephone lines are being furnished by the Western Electric Company, the largest manufacturer of telephones in the world.

Gifford Pichot, the ex-chief forester, sums up his opinion in these words: "If a forest is equipped with roads, trails, telephone lines and a reasonable number of men for patrol there is no more likelihood that great fires will be able to get started than there is that great conflagrations like the Chicago fire will get started in a city with a modern fire department.

The States of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine have their own systems of protection against forest fires, in all of which the telephone plays an important part. This is not the only case in which the telephone figures as a safeguarding measure. It is being used in underground mines with marked success and is being depended upon by the fruit growers of the west, who use telephone reports to aid them in their fight against untimely frosts.

### Altruism

Samuel M. Crothers in the September Atlantic.

Altruism is no exception to the general rule that a man does good work when he likes his job.

In private life, and in the pursuit of gain or reputation, people endure all sorts of hardships without incurring any particular sympathy. It is taken for granted that they like what they are doing. The football player doesn't mind his incidental bruises. The fisherman rejoices in his tribulations, and no one thinks it strange.

Why should not the altruist get the same sportsmanlike pleasure out of the incidents of his work? Because he must work hard with an uncertainty about the results, is no reason why he should not yield to all allurements and fascinations which belong to the enterprise upon which he has entered.

It happens that the capacity for enjoying himself is one upon which his opportunity to do good to others depends. Human nature is so constituted that it demands that duty be mixed with pleasure.

WANTED.—Cosmopolitan Magazine requires the services of a representative in Bandon to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proven unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address with references. H. C. Campbell, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City, New York. 35-74

FOR SALE—Five room cottage and furniture, and two lots. Best location in town. Close in. Inquire of Nels Rasmussen. 29-11

### Summons

IN THE JUSTICE COURT, SIXTH DISTRICT, COOS COUNTY, OREGON.

A. E. White, Plaintiff, vs. T. W. Meeks, Defendant. SUMMONS

To T. W. Meeks, defendant above named: In The Name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear before the undersigned Justice of the Peace, for said District, County, and State, to answer Plaintiff's Complaint filed herein within six weeks from the date of the first publication hereof, to-wit, on or before the 23rd day of September, 1910.

You will take notice that if you fail so to appear and answer, Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$54.50, plus costs and disbursements.

Plaintiff has made affidavit for publication of this summons, and through his attorney, C. R. Wade, moved for order of court directing same. Said motion granted.

Dated, Bandon, Oregon, Aug. 1st, 1910  
Geo. P. Topping,  
Justice of the Peace.

The RECORDER only \$1.50 per year

## WEDDED THE DEAD.

Queer Marriage Ceremony That Was Performed in Japan.

The tragic ending of a Japanese love story is reported by the Japan Chronicle from Tsuzuki, a little seaside village in the province of Shizuoka.

Ono Matsusaka, twenty years old, fell in love with Ono O-bun, a girl seventeen years old. The young couple sought the consent of their parents, and the father and mother of the girl refused to sanction the union. The two lovers decided to commit suicide rather than be separated. By appointment they met at a trysting place that had been the scene of their love-making and embarked in a fishing boat. At a point some distance from shore they bound themselves together with some cloth brought along to serve that purpose and threw themselves into the sea.

Committing "shinju," as lovers' suicides are called in Japan, is such an ordinary occurrence that little attention is attracted by it, but this tragedy was followed by something exceptional in Japan.

When the two bodies, still bound together, were washed ashore the officials who examined them turned them over to their respective parents. The villagers were so deeply affected that they called upon the two bereaved families to "do justice" to the boy and girl by uniting them in marriage after death. The mayor of the village was especially insistent that the rites be performed, "so that the deceased might be safely united in the next world." The parents agreed, the ceremony was carried out in due form, and presents were exchanged between the two families. The ceremony was legally registered just as if it had taken place before the deaths of the bride and bridegroom.

Lafcadio Hearn in his "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" and "Gleanings in Buddha-fields" never brought the attention of the incident to any Japanese custom or occurrence stranger than this real happening that finds its way into the columns of a Japanese newspaper as a feature of the day's news.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## MADDENING MONOTONY.

The Graveyard Sort of Life That Obtains in Sierra Leone.

It is difficult to explain how complete in normal times is the dullness of the small villages in the protectorate of Sierra Leone, on the coast of western Africa, says a writer in the Nineteenth Century and After. An hour before sunrise shadowy figures move noiselessly through the narrow alleys which separate the mud walled houses and in single file pass out of sight toward the farm lands. A little later children and a few women leave the houses to obtain water for cooking. They also go in single file and in a short while will return in the same manner carrying water in calabashes, except, perchance, one or two may be affluent enough to possess a tin in which kerosene oil has been imported. During the great heat of the day people return and sit, silent and motionless, in the thatched roof verandas. Toward evening there is more movement. Food time generally brightens people even when it only means rice and peppers. Soon after sunset all sign of life ceases. There is no light in the houses, because oil is expensive, and a dying fire is enough when there is nothing to see except those you have seen all day; there are no sounds, save a baby's cry at intervals, or perhaps the weird call of some night bird, because people cannot talk much when no one has anything fresh to say. Next day will be the same, and so will be every day in the year except at festival times, such as when the girls or boys return, dancing and gaily decked, from the Porroh Bush. There is no church, no postman, no passing horse or carriage and no newspapers.

### Warming Gold Dishes.

Castle Kilkenny is one of the oldest inhabited dwellings in the world, some of the rooms being 800 years old. Among its ancient treasures is a service of gold plate. Besides the ordinary plate service, Castle Kilkenny has the whole series of gold cups used at coronation banquets down to the time of George IV. The gold of the service plates is almost without alloy, consequently very soft and easily marred; hence the plates are warmed and presumably also washed after use by being dipped into hot water, held by a pair of tongs whose tips have been muffled in chamois leather.—London Mail.

### A Freak of Nature.

Colonel Dennison had become the happy father of twins, and his unbounded pride in this twofold blessedness found expression on every occasion.

He stood with a friend on the bank steps one day as a young woman passed wheeling a baby carriage containing a pretty girl baby.

"Doesn't a woman look queer," said the colonel loftily, "with only one child?"—Success Magazine.

### Got the Whole Story.

"What made you so late?" "I met Jinx." "Well, that's no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper."

"I know, but I asked him how he was feeling and the fool insisted on telling me."—Houston Post.

### Long Courtship.

Maud—Are you engaged to Jack for good?  
Ethel—It looks so. I don't think he'll ever be in a position to marry me.—Boston Transcript.

## Bandon Recorder

THURSDAY

SEPT. 15, 1910

### Lodge and Professional Directory

Lodges are Requested to Notify this Office on Election of Officers and on Change of Meeting Night. Cards under this Head are 50c per in., month

#### Lewah Tribe No. 48, Imp. O. R. M.

MEETS every Thursday evening at 8 run at the Bandon Wagon. Sojourning chief in good standing are cordially invited to attend. G. E. Wilson, C. S. Hubbard, C. of R. Sachem.

#### Masonic.

BANDON LODGE, No. 130 A. F. & A. M. Stated communications first Saturday after the full moon of each month. All Master Masons cordially invited. J. A. Morrison, W. M. G. T. Treadgold, Secretary

#### I. O. O. F.

BANDON LODGE, No. 133, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening. Visiting brothers in good standing cordially invited. A. G. Hoyt, N. G. A. Knopp, Secretary

#### Rebekah Lodge No. 126.

MEETS in I. O. O. F. hall every second and fourth Tuesdays. Practice nights 1st Tuesday of the month; Social evening the 3d Tuesday of the month. A cordial invitation extended to all members in good standing. Clara Goetz, N. G. Belle A. Kolp, Secretary.

#### Knights of Pythias

DELPHI LODGE, No. 64, Knights of Pythias. Meets every Monday evening at Knights hall. Visiting knights invited to attend. C. R. Wade, C. C. B. N. Harrington, K. of R. S.

#### Woodmen of the World

Seaside Camp No. 212 meets every first and third Thursdays of each month. Visiting neighbors cordially invited. R. W. Bullard, C. C. J. N. Hosking, Clerk.

#### G. W. REA

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#### Dr. H. L. Houston

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#### G. T. TREADGOLD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC Bandon, Oregon. Office With Bandon Investment Co.

#### Dr. H. M. Brown,

Resident Dentist. Office in Panter Building. Office Hours: 9 to 12 M., 1 to 5 P. M. Phone, BANDON, OREGON

#### C. R. BARROW

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law COQUILLE, - ORE Office over Skeels' Store Office Phone, Main 335; residence, Main 340

#### DR. E. W. ROSITER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON BANDON OREGON Office and residence in Panter residence property next door to Bijou Theatre

#### DR. J. D. KELLEY

Physician and Surgeon Office in Donald Charleston home, opposite Presbyterian church, Bandon, Oregon

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Now is the time to make preparation for electric lights for the long winter evenings. Call and see us and let us show you may have better lights than the kerosene lamp can give, with little or no more cost. Avoid the risk of fire—do away with the nuisance of cleaning lamp chimneys. Install electric lights, and you will not be without them for twice the cost. Let us figure with you. We will treat you right.

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