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LAST FRIDAY'S BALL GAME.

Coquille Loses to Myrtle Point by a Score of 18 to 3—An Easy Victory—Large Crowd Present

The following report of the basket ball game played by the M. P. H. S. and C. H. S. teams at Myrtle Point Friday evening was handed to us by our Myrtle Point reporter.

A hot but unevenly contested game of basket ball was the outcome of an excursion to Myrtle Point last Friday evening. The steamer Echo having been chartered by the Coquille team, carried a bunch of enthusiastic rooters up the river, arriving at Myrtle Point about 7 p. m. where a number of Myrtle Pointers met and conducted them through rain and mud to the Hotel Guerin. After a hurriedly partaken of meal they departed for the hall.

The game was called at 8:30, and the teams played fast, showing great skill and judgment in passing the ball. Gardiner made the first score from the front line for Coquille, which the Myrtle Point boys could not stand and Reed commenced shooting baskets from the field, making two in the first half, which left the score 4 to 1.

In the second half the boys began rough playing, which could not be prevented on so small a floor. The C. H. S. guards played well, but they could not prevent their opponents from shooting baskets from the field, which they did, and soon had the score rising. The M. P. H. S. guards played so fast that their opponents had no chance to shoot from the field. It is said by several that Otto Schneider played so fast that the people thought there were six men on the floor wearing red jerseys. If it had not been for the fouls made by the Point team the C. H. S. boys would not have secured a single score, Gardner throwing 3 out of 8 fouls.

The Myrtle Point team being heavier, it was thought they had the advantage of the opposing 5, but in the estimation of those who witnessed the game they outclassed their men in playing.

The weakness of the Coquille team was pronounced when it was learned that "Owen Knowlton's twin brother" was kept at home with toothache, or some other chronic disease, and could not attend the game, which closed after being hotly contested from start to finish, with a score of 18 to 3 in favor of the M. P. H. S. team.

This makes five games in succession for the Myrtle Point boys and it is hoped they may win over North Bend on the 3rd of March, making them the undefeated champions of Coos county.

Passenger service on 25 miles of completed road at the west end of Southern Pacific's Tillamook extension will be begun, it is expected, on April 1. Trains will be run from Tillamook to Vesper, giving service to Bay City, Hobsonville and other intermediate points. Meanwhile work is steadily going on across the Coast mountains and by next fall it is expected trains will run through from Portland to Tillamook Bay.

The large and beautiful government building which housed the grand display of Uncle Sam at the Lewis and Clark fair at Portland in 1905, was totally destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. It is supposed to have been the work of mischievous boys or tramps. The police department have been unable to find any clue whatever which would lead to the identity of the miscreants.

Lame Shoulder.
This is a common form of muscular rheumatism. No internal treatment is needed. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely three times a day and a quick cure is certain. This liniment has proven especially valuable for muscular and chronic rheumatism. Sold by R. S. Knowlton.

Coquille Grange Meets.

The Coquille Grange held its regular meeting Saturday. The morning session was taken up with the regular routine work and three delegates were elected to attend a convention to be held at Bandon, March 5th, at which time delegates to the State Grange will be chosen. After a bounteous dinner, which took up the noon hour, the Grange came to order, and after some unfinished business was disposed of the Grange was turned over to the Worthy Lecturer and we listened to a very able talk from Past Master of Myrtle Grange, Price Robinson, who, with his wife, was in attendance, and by the way, it is very encouraging to have members of Myrtle Grange turn out to our meetings as they do, and we hope that their numbers may increase. Some of our own members seem to think that they are busy to come or that they are not needed, which is very bad for the Grange. To make it a success we must have an attendance and the farmers should remember that the Grange is of vital interest to them, so let them help make it a success.

The Grange will meet again on Saturday, Feb. 26th, for the purpose of initiating several new members.

Legislation Declared Invalid.

Salem, Or., Feb. 16.—The Crater Lake road bill, passed by the last session of the legislature and providing for the construction of a state highway from the Pacific ocean to the Idaho boundary, is unconstitutional, say four members of the supreme court of the state. Justice Will R. King dissents from the opinion of the other members of the court, and holds that the law does not contravene the constitution.

The decision of the majority of the court was written by Justice Thomas McBride. The decision was handed down at Salem this morning.

Justice McBride's decision goes into the law of the case in detail. He sets out the history leading up to the action at law, commencing with the passage of the bill by the last legislature, the appointment of the Crater Lake road commission, and the commencement of the suit by L. H. McMahon, protesting that the road was local in character, designed to benefit Klamath and Jackson counties in particular and not the state in general, and that for this reason it was in contravention of section 7 of article XI and section 23 of article IV of the constitution of the state.

Ramona Passenger List.

List of passengers sailing for Portland from Coos Bay by the Ramona are as follows:
W. C. Welch, Mrs. Welch, C. Hackman, J. N. Pauley, G. K. McKenzie, L. D. Paine, J. C. Lee, C. M. Smith, J. C. Quandon, H. Kennedy, D. McKinnon, S. W. Ormsby, G. Artaza, E. Davis, J. H. Smith, J. L. Sturgill, Mrs. Gillett, F. E. Wilson, Wm. Dungan, W. H. Duncan, Mrs. E. McGuire, Bruce Brin, Miss Hazel Cameron, Otto Rinne, H. B. Hall, F. G. Horton, Mrs. W. C. Chase, J. Riley, D. D. Doty, A. Peterson, J. Slimmer, J. W. Brigham, Gus Johnson, M. T. Smith, Frank Maedke, John L. Cooney, Mrs. Border.

The New York World says:—A South Norwalk, Conn., school has let a contract for the construction of an auditorium in which for an hour each day a moving picture show will be given. Pictures of foreign countries and of animal life will be shown and will serve as lectures in geography and in natural history, and there will be humorous pictures, the faculty believing laughter wholesome. After the show is concluded each pupil will be called upon to write an account of what he has seen. There will be films on heavier themes for older pupils. It is expected the new system will not only revolutionize the system of instruction in public schools, but keep the pupils from visiting the public moving picture shows.

WHEN DANGER THREATENS

Millions at Stake—The Wealth That Might be Ours—This Strikes Every Home.

If riot or invasion should sweep our Pacific Coast states, plundering their banks and treasuries of forty million dollars of the people's savings and business capital, and by destroying the producing power of commercial enterprises reduce the community's income by twenty-seven millions more, the catastrophe would startle the world.

If this stupendous disaster should threaten to recur the following year and every year thereafter indefinitely, annually taking sixty-seven million dollars from the earnings of the people, diminishing their invested wealth and paralyzing their industries, the situation would be unbearable. It would dominate the minds of men, women and children. All else would be forgotten in their preparation for defense.

But the preparation would be made and the peril successfully averted. Sensational threats leap swiftly into the public mind and inspire defensive action. There is far graver menace to the commonwealth in attacks which compel no attention until the damage is done.

Forest fires in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California destroy annually, on an average, a resource which if used and not destroyed would bring forty million dollars to their inhabitants. It is a resource truly and realizable theirs. While much of the nominal ownership has passed from the community to private hands, the public's interest is almost as big as though it hadn't. All the owner gets out of it is the stumpage. The people get everything else.

These forests earn nothing unless they are cut and shipped to the markets of the world. Almost all the price received for them goes to pay the labor and supplies in the states in which they grew. The value of timber to the community is the income produced by its manufacture. Of this, rarely over a fifth, usually much less, is netted by the owner. On every thousand feet burned or wasted, the people bear the over eighty per cent of the loss. Even now, when the western lumber industry is insignificant, compared to what it will be soon, it brings over \$125,000,000 a year into these five states. This amount flows through every artery of labor, commerce and agriculture; in the open farming counties as well as in the timbered districts. It is shared alike by laborer, farmer, merchant, artisan and professional man. It is their greatest source of income, for lumber is the chief product which, being sold elsewhere, actually brings in outside money. It has been the main contributor to civilization and development in these states. Upon its preparation their continued prosperity largely depends.

But it is not being perpetuated. Some years more, some years less, on an average forty million dollars of revenue is stolen from the people annually by forest fires. The great area thus denuded uselessly, with that which produced public wealth through lumber manufacture, together having been capable of affording a community resource of \$165,000,000, are abandoned to lie idle and a menace to remaining timber. It is exactly as though the owner of a 165 acre orchard should destroy 40 acres wantonly and also abandon the rest, unfenced, uncultivated and uncared for.

The Pacific coast forests owe their unparalleled productiveness to a peculiarly fortunate combination of climate and rapid growing species unknown elsewhere. Nowhere else is forest reproduction so swift and certain. Nowhere can it be secured with so little effort and expense. A little forethought in cutting methods and protection of the cut-over area from recurring fires, and an early second crop is assured. Saw timber can be grown in forty to seventy-five years; ties, mine

although the quality may be inferior to that of the old forest removed now, timber scarcity will make a second cut in 60 years equally profitable per acre. Therefore, if the area denuded annually, at present were encouraged to reforest and protected, it should at the end of that period again yield \$165,000,000 to the community. Each year's growth at present timber and piles in less.

It is reasonable to suppose that it would be worth a sixtieth of that sum, or \$2,755,000. If given any chance to do so, the area deforested in only ten years, although it would be logical to go back still farther, would actually earn the people of our five western forest states \$27,550,000 a year.

Almost nothing is being done to make it do so. As the result of the same popular neglect, this annual loss of nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars is added to that of forty millions caused by destruction of merchantable timber. Nor is this by any means all. Injury to the forests directly affects the stream flow which makes agriculture possible and more and more furnishes the power for our industries. By diminishing a taxable resource, it increases the burden upon other property. By reducing forest material, it raises the cost of forest products without raising any profit to be distributed, hence increases the expense of every one who uses wood to build his house, fence his farm, timber his mine, box his goods or burn for fuel. By reducing the lumber traffic which helps support the railroads, and increasing their expense for poles, ties, and car material, it adds to the cost of every commodity transported.

These are dangers as real and immediate as riot or invasion, equally measurably in losses to us today and more far reaching in their effect upon future prosperity. Although less sensational, they demand no less prompt action.

Another dry season will soon be here. Millions upon millions of dollars which you and your family should share will vanish, leaving nothing more enduring than a pall of smoke from Canada to the Mexican line. Almost daily the newspapers will chronicle fire losses which would endow a hospital or a university, or pay your taxes for a life time, and still say nothing of the direct consequences to the water supply, to the young growth upon which the future forest depends, and to countless dependent industries.

The only stay to this destruction will be a few hundred rangers paid by the National Government to do for us in limited localities what we will not do ourselves, a state fire warden or two without money or support, and a few bands of associated timber owners struggling single handed to save their comparatively small share of this resource of the whole west. Not even they will try to save the young growth, not quite merchantable, but equally valuable to us, for as long as it is subject to our discouraging system of taking non-productive, burned or cut-over land, it does not warrant the added expense of protection.

You, Mr. Average Citizen, are responsible for this situation and its remedy. Merely to agree that it is unfortunate, and virtuously condemn fire bugs, careless lumbermen and indifferent legislators, don't relieve you of the responsibility. Nor will it protect you from the consequences. The fire bug won't fire if he has any evidence that it will not be tolerated. The lumberman can adopt protective methods if you encourage him. The legislator is glad to help in any way his constituents endorse. They are all only waiting for a word from you whose interest is really at stake and from whom the word should come. It is time to start something.

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