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USE MADE IN OREGON GOODS, ETC.

This community and every other community in the State of Oregon should do all in its power to support Oregon manufactures. The home consumption of "Made in Oregon" goods not only means the upbuilding of the manufacturing industries which already are operating in this State, but also that if the people of the State show an inclination to buy "Made in Oregon" goods that manufacturers from other States will come to Oregon with factories. The incoming of more factory and the increasing employment of men and women by the factories already established in Oregon will help build up the farming communities and small towns. Money kept within the State by the purchase of "Made in Oregon" goods means money saved to every individual, and "money saved is money earned."

Millions of dollars are sent from Oregon every year to Eastern mail order houses for goods which could be purchased at home, not only to the purchaser of the goods but to the benefit of his neighbor and man, woman and child in the State. Is it reasonable that mail order houses in Chicago, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or any other place, can sell to you any cheaper than your home merchant? You must pay the freight, and you buy goods and yet you never have the opportunity of sending back the goods if they are not satisfactory.

There is not merchant in this town who will not sell to you as cheaply as the mail order houses. You have an opportunity to examine the goods and of exchanging the goods after you get them if they do not suit you.

The local merchants are buying more and more of "Made in Oregon" goods, and they will buy more as time goes on if the consumer will ask to be shown home manufactured products. If the home manufactured product is as good as the Eastern product then the consumer should buy the home goods. It is not asked by the manufacturers of Oregon that the Oregon people buy "Made in Oregon goods unless the price and quality of the home goods are equal to Eastern made goods. Nothing fairer could be asked.

Eugene, Or., July 29.—The Booth Kelly Lumber Company's big sawmill at Springfield was burned to the ground last evening, the fire starting at 6:30 o'clock and 30 minutes later the whole 10 acres of mill and yards were ablaze. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, with \$105,000 insurance. One hundred and fifty men, most of them married and with families, are thrown out of employment. The big steam electric power plant, recently built by the Oregon Power Company, and adjoining the mill, is temporarily out of commission by the destruction of wires, but the officials believe that service can be resumed some time this evening. The cities of Springfield, Eugene, Albany, Corvallis, Junction City, Halsey, Brownsville and Harrisburg, which are supplied with electricity from this plant, were in darkness last night and are without electric power today. Newspaper plants operated by electricity have rigged up gasoline engines and getting out smaller editions than usual, but expect to resume under usual conditions in a day or so.

Must be relieved quickly and Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will do it. E. M. Stewart, 1034 Wolfram St., Chicago, writes: "I have been greatly troubled during the hot summer months with Hay Fever and find that by using Foley's Honey and Tar Compound I get great relief. Many others who suffer similarly will be glad to benefit by Mr. Stewart's experience. C. J. Fuhrman."

EFFORTS AGAINST FOREST FIRES PROVING EFFECTIVE

Portland, July 28.—Six prompt arrests and convictions in Washington, several more in the other northwestern states, and such decisive organized work on all fires by the several public and private agencies that little loss has been sustained, mark the opening of the 1911 forest fire season. Advances received today by the Western Forestry & Conservation Association from nearly all state, government and private protective agencies report that the recent hot weather has brought dangerous conditions almost everywhere, and that small fires are already numerous, but nearly all have been extinguished or confined to slashings and old burns. There has been considerable loss of settlers' improvements and logging equipment carelessly left surrounded by inflammable material, but comparatively little injury to standing timber.

Reversing last year's experience, fires serious enough to be alarming began first in Oregon, where in Linn and Clackamas counties about \$70,000 worth of logging equipment and the property of several settlers have been destroyed by slashing fires which were, however, soon brought under control by a force employed by the Forest Service and by private companies. Many other fires throughout the state which caused exaggerated reports also proved to be chiefly on open lands. Organization of the state's patrol system under the new law is practically complete, there being state fire wardens in 22 counties. Timber owners connected with the Forest Fire Association have about 250 patrolmen. In response to petitions from property owners, some of the counties are also hiring patrolmen. The state has applied to the Secretary of Agriculture for \$10,000 under the Weeks law, which authorizes the expenditure of this sum by the Government in co-operation with any state which will add a like amount.

In Washington green timber is hardly dry enough to carry fire rapidly without strong wind, therefore the state and Association authorities are devoting most of their effort to reducing the number of small fires and slashing fires may otherwise break out soon to an extent overtaxing their facilities for fighting them. Swift examples are being made of violators. In four cases builders of county roads leaving inflammable debris have been fined; several convictions have been had for burning slashings without permits; and one or two logging companies have been shut down for carelessness in operation. The only really serious fire in green timber so far is on Green River near Hot Springs, although slashing fires near Pe Ell and Doty have run into the woods a short distance, and slow burning fires on the Tule and Louis rivers are requiring close attention.

There has been little trouble so far in Idaho or Montana. The timber owners' associations are heavily manned and with the Forest Service have made energetic preparation by cleaning up hazardous places, building trail and telephone lines and storing supplies so that although lightning fires have been frequent they have been promptly controlled. The railroads have been especially active in cooperating against risks the Great Northern and Milwaukee lines having spent large sums in clearing fire lanes along their rights of way.

Summarized, the reports show that the recent hot weather has brought hazardous conditions more suddenly than is generally realized and that from now on no fire is too insignificant to be dangerous. Settlers, campers and loggers are urged by the Association to take every possible precaution and to lose no time in notifying the proper authorities of any fires they are unable to extinguish quickly without aid. Timber owners are advised to perfect their systems of patrol and report so as to permit getting labor and supplies to fires without delay.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO BUILD TO COOS BAY

Portland, Oregon, July 31, 1911.—(Special Associated Press Bulletin to the Coos Bay Times.)—Southern Pacific announces they will build line Eugene to Marshfield via Siuslaw. Contracts to be let at once. Road to be completed in two years. Cost \$8,000,000.

W. F. Miller, superintendent of the local Southern Pacific properties and head of them during the absence of General Manager C. J. Mills, today made the following statement, which was issued on telegraphic instruction from General Manager O'Brien:

"In the absence of Mr. C. J. Mills, I have been requested by Mr. J. P. O'Brien, vice-president and general manager of the Harriman lines, Portland, to announce to you that the Willamette River Pacific Railroad company, which is a Southern Pacific corporation, and such company will commence the building of a line from Eugene, Oregon, to Marshfield, Oregon, as soon as necessary data can be secured by the several engineering parties now in the field, locating permanent lines to enable them to let contract for construction. Building of line will be pursued as fast as work can

be done in a reasonable, economical manner.

Messrs. O'Brien, Calvia and Mills have been laboring constantly in the interest of Coos Bay, and from the indications their efforts have not been in vain."

The fact that the new road will tap about thirteen billion feet of timber in to the Siuslaw basin and that the heavy grades in and out of Drain will be circumvented are said to have led to the choice of the Eugene route instead of the Drain route. Coupled with this was the plan for the building of a coast line by the Southern Pacific in which the Eugene-Coos Bay line will fit as a link better than would the Drain-Coos Bay line.

According to reports in circulation on Coos Bay today, a conference is in progress in San Francisco

now to take definite action on the Coos Bay line project. Nothing has been given out official but according to apparently authentic report, definite official announcement is to be made soon, probably within two weeks at the outside.

Vice-president O'Brien of Portland has gone to San Francisco to confer with Vice-president Calvia and other officials of the Southern Pacific relative to it. C. J. Mills, who has supervision of the local Southern Pacific properties, is said to have been detained at San Francisco for it.

It is further stated that some of the Southern Pacific officials at least are more or less worried over the prospects of early work on some of the other Coos Bay railroad projects laboring under the belief that the Hill system is behind one of them, Coos Bay Times.

Body Found.

The finding of the body of Eddie Hayden, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hayden of North Bend, under the wharf near the old mill, in old North Bend this morning by Carl Hayes, was the sad sequel of a two day, search. Eddie Hayden mysteriously disappeared last Tuesday afternoon. He was engaged in hauling kindling from the mill to his home. He had made one or two trips, the last one about four o'clock when he was seen by Robert McCann foreman who with the lad's mother was the last person to see him alive. When he did not return, search was made for him, the sled with its little load of wood was found but no trace of the missing boy. At first, it was thought he might have gone to camp No. 2 where his sister, Mrs. Andrew Colton lives and where he knew some small boys of the Hunter family. Word was sent to them yesterday and Mr. Colton arrived in North Bend last night to say he had not seen them. This morning the search was renewed with redoubled vigor and a large number of searchers turned out for the little fellow was a general favorite. The discovery of the body in the bay ended the search. How he fell into the bay can only be surmised.

His sorrowing parents have the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of their many friends.—Times.

Many a Suffering Woman

Drags herself painfully through her daily tasks, suffering from backache, headache, nervousness, loss of appetite and poor sleep, not knowing her ills are due to kidney and bladder troubles. Foley Kidney Pills give quick relief from pain and misery and a prompt return to health and strength. No woman who suffers can afford to overlook Foley Kidney Pills. C. J. Fuhrman.

Two big services were held by Evangelist Williams at Bridge last Sunday, at which Coquille was well represented. There are a number of Coquille people camping, there and they were joined by N. C. Kelley and family who went up that day by auto. Following are names:—John Rhodes, Alva Custer, Irvin Custer, Gene Nosler, Viris Moody, Hazel Moody, Ned C. Kelley and family, Claud Gillham, Vena Frye, Herbert Frye, William Barrow, Jessie Moody, Lula Moody.

The corpse of the infant of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hollenbeck which died at Bandon Thursday was brought through town the day following by L. B. Hollenbeck and Ed Lamb enroute to the family burying ground on the Lewis Strong place near Myrtle Point, where burial took place.

The season's very newest styles in ladies' spring and summer suits at Robinson's.

Center of Population.

The center of the population of the United States, as enumerated in the census of 1910, is four and one-half miles south of Unionville, Monroe county, Indiana. In the last decade it moved westward thirty-one miles from a point six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind. The announcement was made by the census bureau on the bases of the official computation of the center of the population made by Charles S. Sloane, the geographer of the bureau.

The figures of the geographer show not only that the march of population is still westward, but that there has been acceleration of that movement over the record of the decade between 1860 and 1900. The center of population during the decade moved westward only fourteen miles. The cause of the acceleration of the westward trend in the last decade is the remarkable increase of population in the Pacific and southwestern states.

London, July 30.—That Jack Johnson, the black champion pugilist, is planning to "lay down" in his coming matches with either Lombardy or Wells and permit an Englishman to win the heavyweight title is openly charged here today. It is declared that Johnson is sore on American sports and, realizing that he is getting older, wants to clean up big money and is willing to drop the title to "get the dough."

The fights are to be held in the Stadium and the receipts are expected to be nearly \$1,000,000. The place seats 200,000 persons.

Constantinople, July 24.—The greatest fire since 1870 raged in this city from early yesterday until three o'clock this morning when five thousand houses in Stamboul district were destroyed. The fire is believed to be the work of political incendiaries. People were celebrating the anniversary of the new constitution when the flames broke out in several places simultaneously.

More people, men and women, are suffering from kidney and bladder trouble than ever before, and each year more of them turn for quick relief and permanent benefit to Foley's Kidney Remedy, which has proven itself to be one of the most effective remedies for kidney and bladder ailments, that medical science has devised. C. J. Fuhrman.

Quick & Curry make the galvanized screen door; standard sizes on hand; special sizes made in short order. Also handy, adjustable window screens, ironing boards, sleeve boards, bread boards, drain boards and meat safes.

State Fair Exhibit

The following excerpt from a letter received by F. B. Tichenor, from Frank Meredith Secretary of the Oregon State Board of Agriculture is self explanatory:

I am in receipt of an article, announcing the intention of Coos County to make an exhibit at the forthcoming Fair, for which please accept my thanks. We highly appreciate the good work you have done for yourself in behalf of an exhibit. I note in the article in question a request for anyone having a product of the county worthy of exhibiting to leave same with the Chamber of Commerce. In this way they may be able to get together a fairly good exhibit, but "What is everybody's business is no body's business." For that reason I think that it would be money well invested if the authorities would hire some competent person to go out among the farmers and procure the very best exhibits possible. I refer more particularly to grains and grasses. I know, from what I have heard, that Coos County can make the other counties sit up and take notice if she will only collect some of the best of her products."

FRANK MEREDITH, Secretary.

Loss of Time Means Loss of Pay

Kidney trouble and the ills it breeds means lost time and lost pay to many a working man. At Balent, 1214 Little Penna St., Streator, Ill., was so bad from kidney and bladder trouble that he could not work, but he says: "I took Foley's Kidney Pills for only a short time and got entirely well and was soon able to go back to work, and am feeling well and healthier than before." Foley's Kidney Pills are tonic in action, quick in results—a good friend to the working man or woman who suffers from kidney ills. C. J. Fuhrman.

After an illness of tuberculosis extending over a period of a year, Miss Myrtle Boggess died this afternoon, July 28, at her home on South Deer Creek, nine miles east of Roseburg. She was 21 years old. Miss Boggess was the youngest daughter of Mrs. Martha A. Boggess-Reagan, a well-known pioneer lady of South Deer Creek. She had spent the greater part of her life in Roseburg, part of the time doing clerical work, and was one of the most popular girls who ever resided in this city. Hundreds of friends and acquaintances will be pained to learn of her untimely demise.—Roseburg Review.

For Exchange—Good 6-room house and 2 lots in Medical Lake, Washington, for something here See Deyoe & Smith, Bandon.

I am in the market for chitham bark, hick and w. George T. Moulton.

LOSSES IN AMERICAN MANUFACTURED BUTTER

If the methods of dairying that govern in the Edmonton district of Alberta had obtained here, the farmers of the United States last year would have received over \$30,000,000 more than they did for butterfat alone. To put this in point, there are official figures, recently issued, that show 40 cents as the price of sweet cream at the creameries in the Edmonton district, as against 29 1/2 cents in the United States, in the eight months beginning with last October and ending with May. That difference on 300,000,000 pounds of butter figures up really to about \$31,000,000 lost to the American producers on that one item alone. In ratio with their numbers, the farmers around Edmonton were beneficiaries, and individually banked the larger profit.

The disparity is serious, and its correction uncertain, for a single and simple reason: While in the United States the producers are left practically to their own devices, and the government has not been able to do more than advise them, the producers around Edmonton are carefully instructed by experts employed by the provincial government and their product is subjected to careful tests at the creameries. These creameries are conducted under direct governmental supervision, for the sole benefit of the producers themselves, at a mere nominal charge per pound. The result is that the American farmer takes the best price that offers, high or low, while the Edmonton farmer gets the very highest price every time.

At the base of the difference lies a radical contrast of principle in governmental policy. Leaving out of the case all question of what the United States government does or omits doing, the other government, up north, directs its main efforts toward helping every individual farmer to get the very best results his land is capable of while keeping the soil itself from running down. It is a farm country, in the broadest sense, and is governed in the farming interests, by men who themselves are farmers, and who do not hesitate to employ the highest price policy to that end.

Such a departure was easily possible in a new country, unencumbered with tradition or imbedded habits, where it was quite as easy to do the commonsense thing as to repeat the slipshod methods of older days. While no other occupation and the laws are fair to all, the laws and their application go directly to the prosperity of those who till the land, rightly recognizing that their prosperity is based in the prosperity of all the rest.

The disparity in the profits of dairying is not the only one by which the American farmer loses and the Edmonton farmer gains, but it is in point of many other differences. For instance: Comparison of prices for sweet cream and "burning cream" have been made by agents of the United States Department of Agriculture, which show a startling disregard of the condition of cream brought to the creameries from the farms. No distinction is made between cream that is sweet and fresh, and cream that has been tainted by the odor of barns, kitchens or cream cans. Practically there has been no difference in prices paid for sweet or sour creams, the average from September 1, 1910, to June 1, 1911, being only between 26.80 cents for sour cream and 29 1/2 cents for sweet.

Careless use of hand separators on the farms is to be held chiefly accountable for this state of things. One of the government agents in his report says that "competition among the creameries for the purchase of cream has resulted in cream being accepted which is sometimes in very bad condition, and as a result much creamery butter of inferior quality is placed on the market." Another report says that "in many creameries there has been no incentive for the farmer to deliver (Continued on page four)

OAKLAND AND COQUILLE CROSS BATS

Two of the best games of baseball which have been played in this city so far this season were pulled off Sunday between the local nine and a bunch from Oakland, Oregon. One took place in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, each resulting in a victory for Coquille. Following is the schedule:

Morning Game.										
Coquille										
	AB	R	H	PO	A	E				
Johnson, ss	5	0	2	2	0	3				
Lorenz, 1 b	3	0	0	6	0	0				
Liljeqvist, 2 b	4	0	0	3	3	1				
Collier, J, 3 b	3	1	2	2	3	0				
Howell, r f	3	1	0	0	0	0				
Ordling, p	4	2	3	0	5	0				
Collier, C, c	3	0	1	13	1	0				
Wickman, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0				
Collier, A, cf	4	1	2	1	0	0				
Totals	33	5	10	27	12	4				

Oakland										
	AB	R	H	PO	A	E				
Wakefield, lf	5	1	3	1	0	0				
Hiney, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0				
Spike, 1 b	4	1	1	3	0	0				
Gray, c	5	0	1	15	1	0				
Page, 2 b	5	0	0	1	1	1				
Meili, r f	4	1	1	0	0	0				
Ranklin, p	4	1	0	1	0	0				
Medley, 3 b	4	0	0	1	0	0				
Mahoney, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0				
Totals	38	4	6	24	2	1				

Hits and runs by innings										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals
Coquille	0	0	1	1	0	2	5			
Base Hits	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	10
Oakland	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	4		
Base Hits	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	6	

Summary—Two base hits—Meili and Ordling. Base on balls, off Ordling 1; off Ranklin 0. Left on bases—Coquille 4, Oakland 6. Earned runs—Coquille 3. Struck out by Ordling 11, Ranklin 15. Hit by pitcher—Lorenz, Howell, Hiney 2, Spike. Sacrifice hits—J. Collier, C. Collier. Stolen bases—Ordling 3, J. Collier, C. Collier, Spike 2, Gray, Page, Meili. Wild pitch—Ranklin. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Frank Ness.										
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Afternoon Game.										
Coquille										
	AB	R	H	PO	A	E				
Johnson, ss	5	1	2	3	3	0				
Lorenz, 1 b	4	1	2	11	0	0				
Liljeqvist, 2 b	5	3	2	1	4	0				
Collier, J, p	5	3	0	2	0	0				
Howell, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0				
Ordling, 3 b	5	1	2	0	1	1				
Collier, C, c	4	1	0	12	4	1				
Wickman, lf	4	1	1	0	0	0				
Collier, A, cf	4	1	0	0	0	1				
Totals	39	12	13	27	13	3				

Oakland										
	AB	R	H	PO	A	E				
Wakefield, p	5	1	0	1	3	1				
Hiney, lf	3	1	0	0	2	0				
Meili, 1 b	4	1	0	8	0	1				
Gray, c	3	0	0	9	1	0				
Page, 2 b	2	0	1	1	3	2				
Ranklin, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0				
Medley, 3 b	4	0	0	1	1	0				
Miller, cf	1	0	0	4	1	0				
Mahoney, ss	1	0	0	4	1	0				
Totals	29	3	1	24	9	6				

Hits and runs by innings										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals
Coquille	1	0	3	6	1	0	1	0	1	12
Base Hits	2	0	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	13
Oakland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Base Hits	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Summary—Two base hits—Johnson 2. Base on balls off Collier 3; off Wakefield, 2. Left on bases—Coquille 6, Oakland 6. Struck out by—Collier 12, by Wakefield 7. Hit by pitcher—Hiney 2, Meili, Gray, Page, Miller, Mahoney, Lorenz, Wickman, A. Collier. Sacrifice hit C. Collier. Time of game—1:52. Umpire—Chas. Baxter.

Full-blood Jersey Bull (for sale) F. S. Bebbelen, Norway, Ct.