

The Herald, the old established reliable newspaper of the Coquille Valley in which an "ad" always brings results.

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THE COQUILLE HERALD

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LIBRARY AND GYMNASIUM

SHALL COQUILLE HAVE THEM

School District Meeting Proves Interesting--Discussion of New High School Building and Library

The annual meeting of School District No. 8 was held in the high school building Monday evening, June 17, Director J. J. Stanley presiding. J. J. Stanley was reelected director and O. C. Sanford was chosen to continue in the capacity of clerk, a just and fitting endorsement rendered the district by these capable officers. Mr. Stanley objected to serving another term, but the interest of the district was considered paramount to his wishes.

On motion of H. O. Anderson, which was duly seconded and unanimously carried, the chair appointed a committee of three to interview the Library Association relative to the purchase of the property of said association upon which to construct a high school building so arranged as to provide adequate facilities for a public library and a gymnasium. Messrs. H. O. Anderson, R. S. Knowlton and M. O. Hooten were named as the committee.

The property designed to be purchased from the Library Association is the corner east of the M. E. Church South, and consists of a tract one hundred feet square.

Much interest was manifested by all present in the matter at issue. The women were equally as enthusiastic as the men and with this unanimity of action prevalent we may look for results in educational lines in keeping with the growth of our city.

Opinions were expressed to the effect that in the purchase of the lots by the school district, the money so paid should be used in purchasing books for the public library.

Brick or concrete was regarded with favor as the material to be used in the building, which should be constructed in such a manner as to make the library and gymnasium easy of access, independent of each other and without interfering with the school rooms.

The school building furnishes a permanent home for the library for all time, and the Library Association would not lose its identity but be associated with the school advantageously to the well being of both.

The modern tendency of high schools is to so conduct them that they will be of value to the general public as well as students, hence location is an important matter to consider.

The site is regarded as a most admirable one, centrally located and affording convenience for library patrons, as well as being in a position easy of access in holding public meetings to discuss topics of general interest.

The nearby churches instilling reverential thoughts, the court house grounds presenting parklike features pleasing to the eye, and the central location, are contributing factors in making this an ideal spot for the uses the proposed building is contemplated.

Enthusiasm has been aroused among those more intimately interested in educational work, and at the annual meeting of the Library Association which occurs on Saturday, July 20, a large attendance should result to consider this very important matter.

All hail to the movers of this laudable endeavor and let us hope their every wish will be consummated.

Gravel Ford to Celebrate

The patriotic people of Gravel Ford are to celebrate Independence day in the good old-fashioned way. Bennett's Grove, a most desirable spot for outdoor festivities will be the place where joy will be dispensed to all who attend. Everybody invited.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

Number of delegates, 1,078. (With the same number of alternates.)
Necessary to nominate, 540.
Seating capacity of the Coliseum, 11,172.
Acting chairman Republican national committee, Victor Rosewater of Omaha.
Chairman committee on arrangements, Harry S. New of Indianapolis.
Secretary national committee, William Hayward of New York city.
Sergeant-at-arms, Colonel William F. Stone of Baltimore.
Temporary chairman (according to the national committee slate), Senator Elihu Root of New York.

By H. V. ANDREWS.

THE Republican national convention of 1912 will be the greatest in point of numbers in the history of the party and, the political prophets are agreed, the most momentous since war times. It will be the climax of a prenomination contest unexampled in the annals of the United States, if not of the world. For anything like a parallel it is necessary to go back to the Chicago convention of 1880, when Conkling and Garfield were the dashing leaders of the opposing forces of General Grant, who had been put forth for a third term, and of John Sherman, Ohio's choice for the nomination, while Blaine loomed up as a formidable competitor. The faithful 306 delegates who stood fast for Grant have become almost as famous in American political as the Balaklava 600 are in British military history, and from this convention dated the factional strife of "stalwarts" and "half breeds" that rent the party and inspired the fanatic Guleau to take the life of Garfield, who, as a "dark horse," was the winner in the convention.

Popularity of "the Plumed Knight." Having Roosevelt in the zenith of his popularity, no Republican aspirant for the presidency since Lincoln has elicited such enthusiasm from his supporters as James G. Blaine. Unsuccessful in the conventions of 1876 and 1880, he secured the nomination in 1884, only to be defeated at the polls. He refused to be considered as a candidate in 1888, but in 1892, though stricken with a mortal disease, he allowed his name to go before the convention, where it evoked the most remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm that a Republican nominating assembly had ever known. But the crowds in the galleries could not vote, and the delegates on the floor when the storm of cheering had passed named Harrison for the presidency.

Since 1892 the Republican conventions have not been memorable for hard fought contests. McKinley at St. Louis in 1896 overcame all opposition on the first ballot. He was renominated without a contest at the Philadelphia convention in 1900, when Roosevelt was chosen to fill second place on the ticket. The latter's nomination in 1904 was a foregone conclusion, and the perfectly oiled machinery of the 1908 convention accomplished the nomination of Taft without a jar.

It is safe to predict that, whatever may happen at the Chicago Coliseum on June 18 and the days following, the proceedings will be distinctly different from those of any Republican convention of recent years.

Beginning of the Roosevelt Boom.

The Roosevelt boom may be said to have started with the announcement of "the seven governors" that they had summoned the colonel from his political retirement to assume the leadership of the "progressive" wing of the party and to propose himself for a third term as president. Having cast "his hat in the ring," the colonel delivered his "deb" to the conservatives (or the "reactionaries," as he prefers to call them) in his Columbus speech, "A Charter of Democracy," before the Ohio constitutional convention. This speech, intended to be the "keynote" of the pre-convention campaign, was chiefly remarkable for its setting forth of the doctrine of the recall of judicial decisions, which has ever since been one of the fighting issues of the factional contest. President Taft for some time refrained from answering the attacks made upon his administration by his former friend and political sponsor, but at Springfield, Mass., late in April he abandoned his policy of reticence and, declaring that his back was to the wall and that there was nothing for him to do but fight, replied to Colonel Roosevelt in kind. From that time on, animosities and recriminations have been bandied between the two old friends in a manner to make the American public sit up.

Work to Be Done at Chicago.

On June 18, 1,078 men and women (for delegates from the suffragist states will have seats in the convention) will assemble in the Chicago Coliseum.

Each state is represented by twice as many delegates as it has votes in the electoral college. Thus Oregon, which has five electoral votes, one for each of its two senators and one for each of its three representatives in congress, has ten delegates. Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the District of Columbia have two each and Hawaii six.

First of all, the national committee,



WILLIAM H. TAFT, Ohio



R. M. LA FOLLETTE, Wisconsin



A. B. CUMMINS, Iowa



THEO. ROOSEVELT, New York



SCENE AT A REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN THE COLISEUM, CHICAGO.

in which Taft influence is supposed to be preponderant, must sit to pass upon the credentials of would be delegates. The temporary roll of the convention will be made up by this body, and it will determine the procedure of the first session and the choice of temporary chairman. After the temporary chairman has made his speech resolutions will be in order, the committee, including one on resolutions, another on credentials and a third on permanent organization, will be named. The first is charged with the drafting of the platform, the second with the claims of representatives of rival factions to votes in the convention and the third with the recommendation of a permanent presiding officer.

Senator Elihu Root of New York has been mentioned for this honor. The committee on credentials will report at the opening of the second session. If the debate on the platform is long and heated there will be another recess before final action is taken upon it. The platform out of the way, nominations for the first place on the ticket will be in order. This will be the occasion for the big speeches of the convention. It is expected that W. B. Harding of Ohio, last year's unsuccessful candidate for the Buckeye governorship, will place President Taft in

nomination, and that Comptroller Frederick of New York city, who made the most fiery speech of the New York state convention, when he championed the cause of Colonel Roosevelt, will present the name of the rough riding ex-president. These speeches will give the thousands in the galleries their opportunity for participation in the big show. "Demonstrations" of shouts, flag waving and the like, in which the enthusiasm is gauged by the number of minutes the din continues, have become familiar in recent years. Afterward comes the nomination of the candidate for vice president, which is greeted with modified enthusiasm, for, although three Republican vice presidents have been elevated to the chief magistracy by the death of presidents, comparatively little popular interest is awakened in the choice of the man who has second place on the ticket. "And so home and to bed," as Mr. Peppys would say. At any rate, after his strenuous days in Chicago, that will be the best place for the average delegate.

The "Three P's" in This Campaign.

Most important of the unusual features of the early stages of the presidential campaign of 1912 has been the preferential presidential primary. Agitation for direct primaries as a means

of felling the machinations of bosses has been acute for several years, but this is the first presidential contest in which this device for ascertaining the popular will has figured. Even now, in spite of the attention, they have attracted, real preferential primaries for the selection of presidential candidates are established by law in only a small minority of the states. The first state to enact a presidential primary law was Oregon in 1910. The other states which have adopted the innovation in some form or another are California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania and Ohio have no preferential primaries in the ordinary sense of the term. They choose congress district delegates to the national convention by primary, but leave the election of delegates at large to a state convention, in accordance with old usage.

Maine and Michigan have preferential primary laws, but they were not operative in this year's campaign. "Voluntary" presidential primaries are in vogue in several states, including Kansas, Georgia, Florida and Rhode Island. In all the states the agitation for the new system was led by the supporters of Roosevelt and Wilson.

North Dakota Brand of Primary. In North Dakota no restrictions are imposed upon legal voters. Any man may express his preference without regard to his party affiliations at the last election. The North Dakota law requires the delegates to take an oath

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Alabama	24	Nevada	6
Alaska	2	N. Hampshire	8
Arizona	6	New Jersey	28
Arkansas	18	New Mexico	8
California	26	New York	90
Colorado	12	N. Carolina	24
Connecticut	14	N. Dakota	10
Delaware	6	Ohio	48
D. of Col.	2	Oklahoma	20
Florida	12	Oregon	10
Georgia	28	Pennsylvania	76
Hawaii	6	Philippines	2
Idaho	8	Porto Rico	2
Illinois	58	Rhode Island	10
Indiana	30	S. Carolina	18
Iowa	26	S. Dakota	10
Kansas	20	Tennessee	24
Kentucky	26	Texas	40
Louisiana	20	Utah	8
Maine	12	Vermont	8
Maryland	16	Virginia	24
Massachusetts	36	Washington	14
Michigan	30	W. Virginia	16
Minnesota	24	Wisconsin	28
Mississippi	20	Wyoming	6
Missouri	36		
Montana	8	Total	1,078
Nebraska	16		

THE CITY COUNCIL IN REGULAR MONTHLY MEET

The regular meeting of the city council was held Tuesday evening, June 18, 1912, at the city hall, with Mayor Morrison in the chair and all members of the council present, including officers as follows: Attorney Liljeqvist, Recorder Lawrence and Marshal Evernden.

The engineer's report on the matter of establishing grade for Hall street, between north line of Second street in Elliott's addition to Coquille City, was read and ordered placed on file. In the matter of the bulkheading of first street improvement the engineer's report was read and ordered placed on the minutes.

Regarding the building of a new house on the wharf the street committee and engineer were requested to confer with the bondsmen.

Moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Ellingsen be allowed to complete his building now under construction.

Bids for sewer were received, that of Hugh McLain being \$965.60 while W. J. Longston's was \$878. Mr. Longston was awarded the contract.

The bond of the Coos Bay Paving and Construction company in the sum of \$1,000, with W. P. Murphy and H. J. McKeown as sureties, was accepted.

E. A. Beckett applied for saloon license, presenting proper bond for same in the sum of \$1,000, with C. A. Harrington and W. H. Mansell as sureties, which was duly granted.

The city recorder was instructed to have both phones installed in the office of the city engineer.

Moved, seconded and carried that tentative bids for a city hall, jail and fire department site be called for, said bids to be handed to the city recorder on or before June 25, 1912.

Moved, seconded and carried that the city engineer be granted authority to close First and B streets, a block at a time, whenever the contractors call for the stakes for their sub grade.

Moved, seconded and carried that an order be drawn on the First street special fund for \$1,000 in favor of the Coos Bay Paving and Construction company as part payment on their contract.

The meeting adjourned.

Tis to Laugh

The coming of Pixley & Lauder's latest comedy song show success will be hailed with delight by those who enjoy a good comedy. This attraction has been an instant hit wherever performed. Built for the purpose of laughing only, it is a scream. The title of this funny play is "A Wife Wanted." The play has a plot that is interesting and extremely funny, the situations bright and witty, not a dull moment during the whole play, one long laugh after another from start to finish. To those who attend this guaranteed show will be witnessed one of the best and funniest comedies of the season, and the evening will pass as if by magic. On Tuesday, June 25, and for one night only will this class aggregation appear in our city at the Hazlet Theatre.

Thoroughbred boar for sale. Address Farmer, care Herald.

Have you paid the printer?