

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

THE COQUILLE HERALD

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COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1913

PER YEAR \$1.50

CITY DIRECTORY

Fraternal and Benevolent Orders

A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting of A. Chadwick Lodge No. 68 A. F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, every Saturday night in each month on or before the full moon.
C. W. ESTON, W. M.
E. H. MART, Secretary.

O. E. S.—Regular meeting of Beulah Chapter No. 6, second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, in Masonic Hall.
EVA BARROW, W. M.
JOSEPHINE G. PEOPLES, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Coquille Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday night in Odd Fellows Hall.
C. H. CLEAVER, N. G.
J. S. LAWRENCE, Sec.

MAMIE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 20
I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Wednesday nights in Odd Fellows Hall.
EMILY HEBBERY, N. G.
ANNIE LAWRENCE, Sec.

COQUILLE ENCAMPMENT, No. 25
I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Thursday nights in Odd Fellows Hall.
J. S. BARTON, C. P.
J. S. LAWRENCE, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Lycourge Lodge No. 72, meets Tuesday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
R. R. WATSON, K. R. S.
O. A. MINTON, C. C.

PYTHIAN SISTERS—Justus Temple No. 35, meets first and third Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
MRS. GEORGE DAVIS, M. E. C.
MRS. FRED LINDGREN, K. of R.

RED MEN—Coquille Tribe No. 46, I. O. O. M., meets every Friday night in W. O. W. Hall.
J. S. BARTON, Sachem.
A. P. MILLER, C. of R.

M. W. A.—Regular meetings of Beaver Camp No. 10, 10:30 in M. W. A. Hall, Front street, first and third Saturdays in each month.
R. B. ROGERS, V. C.
NED C. KELLEY, Clerk.

R. N. A.—Regular meeting of Laurel Camp No. 2972 at M. W. A. Hall, Front street, second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month.
AMY AASEN, Oracle.
EDNA KELLEY, Rec.

W. O. W.—Myrtle Camp No. 197, meets first and third Mondays at W. O. W. Hall.
R. S. KNOWLTON, C. C.
JOHN LENNIE, Sec.

EVENINGTIDE CIRCLE No. 214, meets second and fourth Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
ORA E. MAURY, G. N.
MARY A. PIERCE, Clerk.

FARMERS UNION—Regular meetings second and fourth Saturdays in each month in W. O. W. Hall.
FRANK BURKHOLDER, Pres.
O. A. MINTON, Sec.

FRATERNAL AID No. 398, meets the second and fourth Thursdays each month at W. O. W. Hall.
MRS. CHAS. EVANS, Pres.
MRS. LORA HARRINGTON, Sec.

Educational Organizations and Clubs

COQUILLE EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE—Meets monthly at the High School Building during the school year for the purpose of discussing educational topics.
RENA ANDERSON, Pres.
EDNA MISARD, Sec.

KEEL CLUB—A business men's social organization. Hall in Laird's building, Second street.
A. J. SHERWOOD, Pres.
FRED SLAGLE, Sec.

COMMERCIAL CLUB—J. E. NORTON President; J. C. SAUSAGE, Secretary

Transportation Facilities

TRAINS—Leave, south bound 9:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. North bound 10:40 a. m. and 4:40 p. m.

BOATS—Six boats plying on the Coquille river afford ample accommodation for carrying freight and passengers to Bandon and way points. Boats leave at 7:30, 8:30, 9:20 and 9:30 a. m. and at 1:00, 3:30 and 4:45 p. m.

STAGE—J. L. Laird, proprietor. Departs 5:30 p. m. for Roseburg via Myrtle Point, carrying the United States mail and passengers.

POSTOFFICE—A. F. Linegar, postmaster. The mails close as follows: Myrtle Point 8:40 a. m. and 2:35 p. m. Marshfield 10:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. Bandon and way points, Norway and Arago 12:45 p. m. Eastern mail 5:15 p. m. Eastern mail arrives 7:45 a. m.

City and County Officers

Mayor—A. T. Morrison
Recorder—J. S. Lawrence
Treasurer—R. H. Mast
City Attorney—L. A. Lilljeqvist
Engineer—P. M. Hall-Lewis
Marshal—C. A. Evernden
Night Marshal—John Hurley
Water Superintendent—S. V. Epperson
Fire Chief—Walter Oeding
Councilmen—D. D. Pierce, C. T. Skeels
W. C. Laird, G. O. Leach, W. H. Lyons, Leo J. Cary. Regular meetings first and third Monday each month.

Justice of the Peace—J. Stanley
Constable—Ned C. Kelley

County Judge—John T. Hall
Commissioners—W. T. Dement, Geo. J. Armstrong
Clerk—James Watson
Sheriff—W. W. Gage
Treasurer—T. M. Dimmick
Assessor—T. J. Thrift
School Supt.—Raymond E. Baser
Surveyor—A. N. Gordon
Coroner—F. E. Wilson
Health Officer—Dr. Walter Culin

LAND TAX IN EDMONTON

Secretary of the Board of Trade of Canadian City Replies to Inquiry of a Local Single Tax Enthusiast-- Says Results Have Been Good

In the Herald of February 4th was published a letter of R. F. Williams, a farmer of Alberta, to Dr. R. B. Hoag, who had written to him asking how the farmers of that section liked the single tax. He replied that they are in favor of it, and that the secretary of the Board of Trade at Edmonton would also reply. The article given below has since been received from the secretary and is published here in full for the benefit of those who are seeking real light on the question of single tax.

In Edmonton's charter as a city, which was formulated during 1904 and became effective January 1, 1905, provision was made for the assessment of land values only, rather than improvements, for purposes of taxation. At first there were certain modifications which were somewhat of an anomaly, in conjunction with the land tax; these were apparently inserted as something in the way of a concession to the more conservative element of public opinion which might otherwise oppose the introduction of the land tax. For instance, there was what was called a business tax. This was raised by assessing at so much per square foot of floor space of all classes of business. This was against the occupier rather than against the owner of the property. It was soon recognized, however, as an anomaly and the rate at which space was assessed has been gradually lowered until it is of little importance, and it is understood that the legislature is now being asked for certain amendments of the charter which will abolish the tax altogether.

There has also an income tax, which has since been abolished, so that we are now practically down to a basis of straight assessment on land value only. Property is assessed at what is considered the full market value of the land, no account being taken of the buildings, machinery, or any other improvements that may be on the property. The tax rate for 1911 was 13.7 mills on the dollar; in 1910 it was 17 mills, and 1909 17 1/4 mills. The rate for 1912 has not yet been struck nor has the assessment been completed for the current year.

These rates cover all general municipal taxes, including school taxes; they do not, however, include a special frontage tax for purely local improvements which are properly charged up against the particular properties benefited. As an indication of the favor with which this system of taxation is viewed by the public, after it has had an opportunity to work out, I might mention that never at any time since this was first introduced seven years ago, has there been any serious suggestion from any quarter that the system should be abolished and that we should revert to the old idea of penalizing the man who improves his property and helps to build up a city.

I might say that the men who were responsible for the formulation of Edmonton's city charter, endeavored to frame up something that would meet the conditions we had to contend with, rather than carry out any abstract preconceived ideas. It was even at that early stage recognized that Edmonton must inevitably develop into a great city, and that there would be considerable speculation in land, and that fortunes would be made by holders of land, who had done nothing to create the increased values they would enjoy. This seems to call for some arrangement that would make such holders of land contribute more to the city treasury than could be the case under the old system of taxing improvements. It was also desirable that something should be done to check undue speculation in land and the holding of undeveloped property for unearned increment. In the

COMMERCIAL CLUB ALIVE

MEETING IS A BIG SUCCESS

New Officers and Executive Board Elected and Much Interest Shown in Work of the Organization.

The meeting called for last Wednesday evening resulted in the rejuvenation of the Coquille Commercial Club and the placing of that organization on the list of live ones. L. H. Hazard is the new president of the club, and Lew H. Cates, the new proprietor of the Sentinel, is the secretary. The executive board consists of these gentlemen, with J. E. Norton and R. H. Mast.

The meeting was well attended by the representative business men and progressive citizens, and the interest manifested gave promise that the club will be well supported and will do energetic and effective work for the development and advance of this city and its tributary section. The discussion indulged in showed the sentiment to be strongly in favor of raising funds for the preparation and printing of literature for distribution among the people who might be influenced to come here if they were informed of the resources and advantages of this valley. The executive committee was given authority to make a commencement of this work, at a cost of not over \$100.

Bridge Cannery Will Operate This Season

A special letter from Bridge to the Marshfield Record has the following: The Peter Axe cannery will be conducted this season on a much larger scale than last year. Mr. Axe lives in the most favored spot in Coos County, residing on Big creek, some distance from Bridge, where the country is protected from winds and frosts all the year round. On the Axe place, the finest tomatoes marketed throughout the country, the finest peaches and the best of apples are raised. The cannery last season was kept running for two or three months, on a small scale, of course, yet there was a considerable output, after all. The Axe family was all employed in the work, and tomatoes, peaches and apples were canned. The quality of the goods the cannery turned out can be judged by the fact they never got past Myrtle point, as the merchants in that city contracted the entire output. Geo. Starr, who is one of the intensive ranchers of this district, furnished a big amount of fruit to the cannery, including largely, tomatoes. Mr. Starr also raised some of the best onions last year that has reached the Coos County market, being an edible onion, of little strength.

W. S. Skelton, a merchant at Stanley, Ind., says he would not take \$100 for the relief a single box of Foley's Kidney Pills gave him. "I had a severe attack of kidney trouble with sharp pains through my back and could hardly straighten up. A single box of Foley's Kidney Pills entirely relieved me." Fuhman's Pharmacy.

to other causes I am not prepared to state, nor is there any possible way of arriving at a solution of this question; there can scarcely be any room for doubt however that the exemption of improvements has encouraged this development to some extent.

There are no government taxes of any kind in this country, the Dominion revenue being derived from customs tariff and the revenues of the province from Dominion subsidy and from various fees and licenses.

OREGON NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Events of the Past Week

Transpiring in Oregon Boiled Down to Least Number of Lines and Yet Make the Subject Understood.

Mrs. E. G. Murray has started a new store in Camas Valley. Eugene is re-naming her streets and re-numbering the houses, on a scientific system. Eugene needs extension of her water system and is considering the issue of \$100,000 bonds for that purpose.

Three sticks of dynamite were found under the corner of the cold storage plant at Roseburg, but no evidence of intent to blow up the building. Lane county proposes to keep in repair the permanent road that has been built there, and two teams have been purchased by the county for use in the work. Thirty Portland capitalists and bankers have organized a \$100,000 corporation to be known as the Remedial Loan Association, to break up the business of the "loan shark."

Carrying 2,500,000 feet of oak logs, the largest cargo of the sort ever set afloat for delivery on the Pacific Coast, the Japanese steamship Senju Maru has sailed from Oturu, Japan, for Portland. The Oregon Senate has passed an eight hour bill for employes on public work, which was passed by the people at the last election but failed to become effective because the enacting clause had been overlooked.

Unwilling to stand the graft of Portland commission merchants, the Ladd Estate established their own market to dispose of apples from the Ladd orchards and sold the fruit direct to consumers, scoring a big success.

The Humane Society is investigating cruel treatment of chickens by Portland commission merchants. Lack of care of horses and stock along the railroad construction camps throughout the state also is being investigated.

Forty new students entered the University of Oregon at the beginning of the second semester of the college year. Eight students, five being freshmen, have left college as the result of examinations at the close of the first semester.

The Multnomah county W. C. T. U. are making a fight against any expenditure of state funds to teach O. A. C. students how to grow hops, on the ground that hops are used almost exclusively in the manufacture of a beverage containing alcohol. Including a stop of three hours at Astoria the steamer Camino, of the arrow line, completed the run from San Francisco to Portland in 58 hours, which is one of the smartest passages of the season. She was at Astoria in 45 hours after passing out of the Golden Gate.

Over a thousand sheep had died on the range in the Baker City section recently, the result of an epidemic thought to come from poison and range fodder. The loss to sheepmen has already run into thousands of dollars, and unless the epidemic is checked there will be a calamity to the local wool and sheep industry.

Donkey engines have become the popular motive power for clearing orchard land at Hood River. The engines draw across the tract a heavy plow invented in Germany. The gigantic implement, which weighs several tons, is drawn over the stumps and free-covered lands by huge steel cables, uprooting the small trees and plunging a deep furrow. After the land is thus plowed the debris is dragged off by a harrow drawn by the donkeys.

DESIRES NO SUPERVISOR

Schoolma'am Objects to Censorship of Her Hair, Voice and Manner--Thinks Same Expense Added to Teachers' Pay Would be Better

EDITOR "HERALD":—

A recent issue of your paper contained an article favoring rural school supervision. Having had an opportunity to watch its workings where there were supervisors who attended faithfully to their duties, perhaps some of the tax payers of this community would like to hear about it. Before the school work of the year began, each teacher was sent a circular telling her about the supervisors who, on their visits to the schools, would examine the work of the teacher, giving special attention to certain things which were enumerated in the circular. There were, I think, about twenty points to be noted by the supervisor in his visits. Among other things he was to record whether the teacher had a sympathetic voice, was neat in her personal appearance, and taught in conformity with the State Course of study.

It so happens that the majority of our teachers are girls, and though it may be all right to pay a middle-aged bachelor a good salary and send him out to inspect these girl teachers and report whether they comb their hair neatly and wear clean collars, it seems rather queer. Although in some way the necessary funds are forthcoming to pay for supervision, it is always claimed that the reason a teacher must work for so little is because there is not money enough to pay more. In many districts the teacher does the janitor work in order that she may have a few dollars to add to the little she earns teaching. For such a teacher who has worked for an hour or more before school, carrying in pitchy or muddy wood, sweeping dusty floors, bending over the sooty stove, and packing water from creek or well, it may be rather embarrassing to have the supervisor walk in soon after school opens, calmly look her over, and then write in his notebook. It is no wonder if she feels curious to know just how many bad marks are being set down against her, each one representing wind-blown hair, or a stain upon face or garment.

One teacher asked a little girl at whose home the supervisor had passed the night, if he were coming to school that morning. The reply was: "He was not ready to come. He was up stairs shaving." He made his appearance at school along towards ten o'clock. How many girl teachers would need a supervisor to report on their neatness, if, instead of being required to reach school at nine o'clock, they were assured by the county, pay at the rate of \$100 to \$120 per month for all the extra time spent in making themselves tidy?

The supervisor mentioned above had inspected the school the day before but stopped again that morning because it was a nice, quiet place in which to do some writing. Unlike supervisors, teachers must do all their writing, make out all their reports, outside of school hours, no matter how long it may make her day.

Teaching is nerve racking work at the best. To the teacher has now been added the nervous strain of feeling every moment, except just after one of his visits, that at any time the supervisor may drop in. Under such conditions she can not put her whole self into the work. She knows that he may chance to come when she is busy at the board, and Jimmie, taking advantage of the fact that her back

is towards him, is reaching across the aisle to pinch his neighbor, and Susie is leaning over her desk to see how far-reaching is the stream which is flowing from the upset ink bottle of the little girl in front.

Without doubt the supervisors are really trying to improve the schools. They hold local institutes which are a help to those who attend. But the County Superintendent is often present, so there is no reason why these institutes could not be conducted by him with a few of his able teachers to assist. Parents' meetings have been inaugurated and to the assembled people the supervisors have tried to explain what a grand thing supervision is and how slight is the cost to the farmer when compared with the total value of his farm. School exhibits have been arranged, for which a certain kind of paper must be used, several sheets by each pupil. All the paper and other materials needed for an exhibit are supposed to be purchased by the teacher and paid for out of her earnings.

There is not a word to be said against the supervisors themselves. They are men and women working according to directions and as faithful in their work as the teacher is in hers. With one supervisor I had personal acquaintance. He was an earnest, conscientious man, a teacher of many years' experience, who, I really believe, thought that in becoming supervisor he was finding a wider field of helpfulness. He worked hard and faithfully, but was apparently disappointed at the results. He did not care to retain the position a second year but decided to return to the ranks. His own words regarding supervision were: "The theory seems all right."

During the year, his time spent in one school averaged about two hours a month. It was probably about the same in the other schools on his list. The time consumed in passing from one rural school to another does not leave many hours for actual visiting. If a supervisor spends in a school two hours a month for six months, it amounts to twelve hours, or two school days in a year. Some little good may be done in that time, most surely, but is there not some other way in which, by the same expenditure, the school may be more greatly benefited?

Your correspondent, to whose article I have referred, thinks it might be hard to get a man at \$1200 a year to do the work it would be advisable for a supervisor to do. Granting that to be true, how much has a district a right to expect of a teacher whose wages range from \$300 to \$500 a year? Why does it not occur to those who want better schools that it might be a good plan to use better wages as a spur to the teacher instead of hiring an overseer to goad her along?

And, finally, does the rural teacher deserve the wholesale condemnation she is getting? Let the results of her work speak a good word for her. It has been repeatedly stated by those who claim to know whereof they speak, that when the graduate of the rural school and the graduate of the graded school work, side by side, in advanced studies, the rural representative almost invariably takes the lead.

UNA.

The garden seeds that Knowlton sells are northern grown—are fresh stock and the best seed it's possible to produce. Three papers rec. Knowlton's Drug Store.

Building Inspector Tribby, of Marshfield, has refused to allow the repair of the Donaldson building, recently gutted by fire.

Here is a message of hope and good cheer from Mrs. C. J. Martin, Boone Mill, Va., who is the mother of eighteen children. Mrs. Martin was cured of stomach trouble and constipation by Chamberlain's Tablets after five years of suffering, and now recommends these tablets to the public. For sale by all druggists.

Societies will get the very best PRINTING at the office of Coquille Herald