

The Coquille Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Entered as second class matter May 8, 1905, at the post office at Coquille, Oregon, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

P. C. LEVAR, Lessee.

Devoted to the material and social upbuilding of the Coquille Valley particularly and of Coos County generally. Subscription, \$1.50 per year in advance.

Phone Main 354.

It seems that a well-known Southern Oregon "financier," who has been dabbling for some years in Coos Bay affairs with no benefit to Coos Bay, has a new scheme to raise the wind. It is reported that he became cognizant of an alleged flaw in the title to the land upon which the C. A. Smith Lumber & Mfg. Co plant is built, near Marshfield, and has succeeded in acquiring the rights of some alleged heirs of some one who at one time is alleged to have had an interest in the land through some relation by marriage with a party who once belonged to a family some members of which did at one time own the land. It is stated that these alleged rights were never parted with for valuable consideration, and no matter how weak such a claim may be, it is well known that in the hands of a lawyer skilled in such procedure, it is often made to yield a considerable sum of good hard coin. The square people of Coos county will hope that the Smith company will be put to no inconvenience in the matter.

In another column will be found a communication from one who appears to think that there is too much grafting in the higher educational circles of the state and who does not hesitate to speak in the bitter terms of the "professors and friends" of the state university. The communication is given place in the interest of a free discussion of the question on which the people of Oregon appear to be divided, and it must be understood that the Herald does not endorse the sentiments expressed. It is always easy to denounce as a grafter any one who is drawing down a salary from the public funds—and about ninety-nine times out of a hundred it is a rank injustice. The question of maintaining the state university and the agricultural college as separate institutions is one on which there is a big chance for a difference of opinion. Examples may be found among other states for this course, and equally conspicuous ones may be found for combining them. It is a question to be studied with something else in mind besides the taxpayer's pocketbook. The efficiency of the educational system of the state is the point first to be considered, and the saving of a fraction of a mill in taxes is a secondary matter. The consideration of efficiency alone should govern the decision of the question of whether to keep the two institutions separate or to combine them. The state is rich enough to follow whichever course is best from that standpoint. And until that question is definitely decided it is hardly fair to denounce as grafters the president and professors of the state university because they are loyal to the institution in which they are employed and because they work for large appropriations of public money for its support.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

(Bandon Surf)

There is a class of people in Bandon—and in all towns of its size without regard to their location—who make it a point to augment every rumor whatever against the moral character of females. Any scissor-bill with a grouch can by a word start something that will tear down a woman's character for all time—and there are always plenty of assistants standing ready to pass it along and add to it and augment it until the luckless butt of the remark is divested of every shred of character she may have possessed. There is still another class, a branch of the first named, composed of all sorts and conditions of so-called men, who ogle every woman who passes by and who, upon the slightest occasion, or upon no occasion at all, will fling out remarks abhorrent to any decent woman or girl and stand ready to make improper advances. Many chapters could be written in description of the methods employed, but suffice it to say that this custom is doing more to

degrade society and degenerate our civilization than any other that could be employed. There is only one remedy for this state of affairs, and that is summary punishment meted out of this class at the hands of brothers, fathers or husbands or the good old lynch law employed by our fathers and grandfathers. Ropes were made to hang, not only murderers of the body but murderers of the character as well—and trees were made to tie the ropes to.

The Open Forum

The Herald will in the interest of a free discussion of public questions, publish under this head communications of moderate length, without endorsing the sentiments expressed.

Editor Herald:

The referendum against the State University appropriation received plenty of signatures. Probably there are many who do not know why the State University is an unpopular thing, and it may be some of its "friends" are in the dark too. To me the why is easy to understand. Simply this, lack of confidence, excepting the school grafters, and that applies to those in the university as well as out of it. The great majority of the people of the state lost the little confidence they did have, when it came out that President Campbell had an interview with Mr. Parkinson about throwing down a former referendum. Its lack of confidence was increased when the professors and "friends" bellowed about the fraud and that they would have the courts annul the working of the law, and mark you this if these "professors" and "friends" did not think the Campbell method all right, they were mighty silent about it. The people are afraid of the State University. Why? Because the State University and its "friends" (?) are afraid of the people. Why are they afraid of the people? Because these "professors" and "friends" are of the standpatter stripe in their eyes. The people do not know what is for their good you know. We elect know the State University, Monmouth Normal School and the State Superintendent's office (Mr. Churchill accepted, as he has not yet shown his hand as to what he will do as State Superintendent) have slapped the people right and left with a "you be damned" air, and worked their school grafts at every opportunity.

Take the infamous nuisance, the "School Supervisor" law. The shoddy way in which the normal got \$50,000 out of the state treasury after they had promised that they only wanted "four cents on a thousand dollars" and always afraid of the referendum, shows that their vision is the vision of the grafter, and like those who live in dark streets object to light. I think you will find it true, that the State University, the Monmouth Normal School, the former State Superintendent were all in the assembly class of politics. I would like to have some one show me where the faculty or any member thereof have stood for political progress, that is, an advance in government for the good of the state. The forward steps have been taken, but they have been taken in spite of them. I do not know how I am going to vote on this appropriation. This I know, that the State University needs an appropriation, an appropriation of brains; brains quickened with an ideal of rightness, brains that illumined by a vision that mankind is marching forward; then when the university talks about furnishing leaders the people will not laugh.

R. A. EASTON.

A RECIPE FOR SUCCESS.

Keep your head cool, your feet warm, your mind busy. Don't worry over trifles. Plan your work ahead, then stick to it, rain or shine. Don't waste sympathy on yourself. If you ate a gem some one will find you. Don't whine. Tell people you are a failure and they will believe you. Talk and act like a winner and in time you will become one.—Red Man.

Good Advice.

A certain English actor had a fondness for wearing jewelry, particularly a handsome diamond ring, which he wore in every part he played. One evening, during a play in which he took the part of a starving man, he raised his hands to his forehead and wailed out: "I am starving, starving! I must have food! How can I get money? How can I get money?" A merciful voice came from the gallery. "Pawn yer ring, Charlie"—London Tit-Bits.

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

"I don't know what to do with Jaqueline," said Mrs. Markham to her friend Mrs. Keane. "She is at a marriageable age and should be married. We are living up to our income, and if anything should happen to her father she would have to go to work. That would end her chances for marrying in the set to which she belongs. It would take her from the young men whom she has been accustomed to meet socially, and work soon spoils a girl's looks." She has turned down three men during the past year. All the mothers of sons are afraid of her. As soon as she has fooled one another idiot steps into his place.

"My Bert is much the same in reference to girls," replied Mrs. Keane. "It doesn't matter so much about a man's delaying marriage, but I should like to see Bert married. He needs a settler, and marriage alone will make a man stop prancing and bring him down to a steady gait. Suppose we shut the two up where they can't get away from each other and not let any one else come near either of them till we get them married."

"The very thing."

"We go to our country place next month. Come and make us a visit, bringing Jack with you."

"Thanks very much. I shall be delighted."

On the 1st of June Mrs. Keane removed to her country place, taking her son with her. She was obliged to bribe him to come. As to his staying, she depended on Jaqueline Markham to keep him. She told him that she was to have Mrs. and Miss Markham for guests and wished him to help her entertain them, but at the slightest sign of his making love to the daughter she would make an excuse to terminate the visit. Mrs. Markham gave similar instructions to Jaqueline. Any effort or her part to make a conquest of Bert Keane would be a signal for their returning to their home.

Since neither of the young persons wished to pass the time shut up in the country at a season when the city was still attractive it would seem that they would at once do what they were forbidden to do. So they did, and they will mothers knew they would, but the latter could if they liked be for bearing or blind or anything to avoid separating the two youngsters.

It was scarcely necessary to oppose any lovetaking between Mr. Keane and Miss Markham to bring about a flirtation. The mothers saw at once that if they could keep off other young men and women till the affair was played out there was hope for the success of their plan. No other guest was invited, neither man nor woman. The Keane place was not near other similar places, and the summer began from the city did not take place till the 1st of July.

Had the mothers held to their threat the visit would have ended within an hour from its commencement. The youngsters began a battle royal at the first moment of their meeting. Jaqueline was the aggressor. Bert, notwithstanding his mother's view of him, with women invariably stood on the defensive, but when attacked was an excellent combatant. The two were permitted to walk and drive out together and often availed themselves of the permission. They always came back together, so that their mothers felt satisfied that they had found no other outlet for playing their pranks and while at home were inseparable.

Nevertheless ten days had scarcely elapsed before Mrs. Keane on entering a room where the two were supposed to be "spooning" was surprised to see Jaqueline at one end of it engrossed in reading a newspaper. This was not encouraging. A few days later Jack disappeared. She had left a note for her mother stating that she had gone home and her going was a matter of necessity. During the day it was reported that a young farmer in the neighborhood had attempted suicide. Still later a woman came to the Keanes with blood in her eye asking for the girl who had broken her son's heart.

Bert fled the same evening, and the next morning's mail brought a note from a country girl reproaching him for not having met her "at the trying place."

The next few days brought news of other incursions on the part both of Bert and Jaqueline. Then the two mothers made inquiries as to how those whom they had endeavored to keep out of harm's way by keeping them together and apart from others had found their opportunities, with the following result:

They had gone out together and returned together, but there was no evidence that they had remained together during their absence.

"Jack is incorrigible," said her mother gloomily. "It is impossible to do anything with her."

"I'm afraid Bert is no better," said his friend.

Strange to say, the young man, who was at this time but twenty years old, afterward studied for the ministry and married a matter of fact woman and without a spark of romance in her nature. One might as well have attempted to flirt with a telegraph pole. As for Jack, she married a man of business twenty years older than herself and occupied herself for the rest of her life bringing up a large family of children.

RELIGION.

Religion is no assent of the lips. It is no mere conviction of the understanding. It is first a sense of duty, leading to the embodiment of the highest powers in daily acts. In the end it is a ready service rendered to every good cause.—John Learned.

CONCRETE ROADS MOST PRACTICAL

Can Be Built Economically and Kept in Good Condition.

STUDY THE "AGGREGATE."

Local Deposits of Sand, Gravel and Rock Form Important Part of Highway—Be Careful in Purchasing Cement—Machine Mixing Best.

In a way it is fortunate that the United States has been rather slow in the matter of roadmaking. The roads can now be built of lasting materials, such as will withstand the wear of motor traffic, which is fast ruining Europe's century old roadways. Lasting road materials are everywhere present in the form of sand and gravel from pits and stream beds and crushed rock from stone quarries. Combined with cement into concrete, they form an inexpensive and permanent road surface, which successfully resists the usually destructive action of automobiles.

The first consideration in the building of concrete roads is a careful study of local deposits of sand, gravel and rock—known as the "aggregate"—to see whether they are suitable for concrete. Sand must be clean and hard and must grade uniformly in size of grain from one-fourth inch down. The same applies to gravel and crushed rock, except that the largest particles commonly allowable are one and one-fourth inches in diameter. If local materials are usable a considerable saving will be effected, as only cement will need be freighted.

It is much faster and cheaper to mix the concrete with a machine than by hand. Depending on the grading of



A CONCRETE ROAD.

the aggregate, the concrete is usually proportioned one bag of cement to two cubic feet of sand and four cubic feet of screened gravel or crushed rock, or one of cement to two of sand and three of gravel or rock. During the grading and draining of the road the "aggregate" is hauled and piled at convenient points. The concrete is mixed in a machine, is deposited to the thickness of six inches upon the firm old roadbed and is brought to grade and shape by means of a trowel. In order to shed the water to the side drains the surface of the concrete is given a rise or crown in the center of one one-hundredth to one seventy-fifth the width of the roadway. The surface is finished with a wooden float and wire broom, by which means there is afforded perfect footing for horses. At intervals of twenty-five feet the road is divided into sections by narrow contraction joints extending crosswise the road and entirely through the concrete.

The joints are formed by means of a thin metal or wooden cross form or divider, to which is tied a single or double thickness of tar paper, which is fastened against the last section of roadway. After the surface of this section is finished, and while the concrete for the adjoining section is being placed the cord holding the paper to the cross form is cut, and the cross form is removed. The tar paper adheres to the concrete and stays in the joint, which is reduced to the thickness of the paper.

When the surface of the concrete has hardened enough to prevent pitting it is sprinkled with clean water and is kept moist for several days. Likewise, as soon as possible, the pavement is covered temporarily with two inches of sand or dirt from the side road to give further aid in curing the concrete. Traffic is confined to the earthen side roads until the concrete is about two weeks old. In the meantime shoulders of broken stone or gravel are built along both edges of the pavement. These are made three feet wide and sufficiently thick to be firm and to make it an easy matter at all times for wagon wheels to pass from the side road on to the pavement.

Result of Bad Roads.

There is another matter that makes bad roads a factor of loss. That is in the sale of the farm. A farm ten miles out on a road impassable for five months in the year has five-twelfths of its usefulness impaired and is certainly worth 33 1/3 per cent intrinsically less than it should be were the roads not so bad. Bad roads are a deterrent to settlement, thus driving an additional value away from farm land due to increasing population. They act as a repellent force to drive the boys and girls and desirable citizens from farm life.

POLK'S OREGON AND WASHINGTON Business Directory

A Directory of each City, Town and Village, giving descriptive details of each place, location, population, telephone, shipping and banking points; also Classified Directory, compiled by business residents.

R. E. POLK & CO., SEATTLE

SUNDAY SERVICES IN COQUILLE CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School at 10 a. m.
Frank H. Adams, Pastor

M. E. Church
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursdays at 8 p. m.
ROY L. CLARK, Pastor.

Christian Science Society
Corner Third and Hall streets.
Services at 11 a. m. next Sunday. Subject, lesson sermon "Is the Universe, Including Man Evolved by Atomic Force?"
Wednesday evening meeting 8:00.

M. E. Church South
Services next Sunday as usual
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Epworth League at 6:45 p. m.
You are invited to be present
C. H. CLEAVES, Pastor.

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL.
Services first and third Sundays of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m.
You are heartily welcome.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening of each week at 7:30
You are cordially invited to all these services.
T. B. McDonald, Minister

Too Much for Him

Walter, the year-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Dunham, took the prize at the Royal baby show. Harvey at once became so swelled up that this town became too small to hold him, and he skipped out and went to Gardiner, where he will run a boat on the Umpqua for Cap. Cornwall. Grandfather Hark is also considerably distended, but he can still keep his hat on.

Bringing the Farmer to Town.

Among the ways of providing better transportation facilities for the dirt-rover and farmer, none seems more feasible than a radial system of good roads running out into the country for ten or fifteen miles. Farmers then could drive in with their products at any season of the year and save the profits of possibly two middlemen and of at least one, the railroad. In practice it generally works out that this saving is shared by both the consumer and producer. It would seem that any city could well afford to contribute generously as a business proposition to such a project, which would both bring trade to her merchants and cheaper food for her people.—Winnipeg Telegram

Value of Good Roads.

One of our most able writers on rural economics has said that he would deduct \$5 per acre from the price of a farm for every mile away from town or shipping point. He has not put it any too strongly, for the market and facilities for marketing are large elements in the value of a farm. It is variously estimated that a farm in a locality where the roads are generally improved is worth from \$10 to \$25 per acre more than the same farm would be worth if the roads were unimproved.



Leave your call with

Big Ben, he'll call you on the dot at any time you say.

And if you roll over and try "just-one-more- nap," he'll repeat his call 30 seconds later and keep on calling until you're wide awake.

Big Ben stands 7 inches tall—He's heavy, massive, handsome. He's got a great, big dial you can easily read in the dim morning light, a sunny deep toned voice you'll hear distinctly on your sleep-tired mornings.

I've placed him in the window Look at him whenever you go by

W. H. SCHROEDER
The Jeweler
COQUILLE, OREGON

"A. D. S."

Effervescent Bromo

An efficient remedy for sick and nervous Headache—An excellent Laxative and a valuable remedy in all troubles arising from a Disordered Stomach

FULL LINE AT
KNOWLTON'S DRUG STORE

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Coos County

J. J. Stanley, Plaintiff
vs.
Frank Burkholder, J. E. Burton and A. K. Cults, Receiver, Defendants.

To Frank Burkholder, J. E. Burton and A. K. Cults, Receiver, the above named defendants.

In the Name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby notified that J. J. Stanley, the holder of Certificate of Delinquency numbered 24, issued on the 24th day of October, 1911, by the Tax Collector of the County of Coos, State of Oregon, for the amount of Five and 42-100 Dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1909, together with penalty, interest and costs lies upon the real property assessed to you, of which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said County and State, and particularly bounded and described as follows: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten in block twenty-eight; and lots one, two, five and thirty-six in block twenty-three all in Portland addition to the town of Bandon according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the County Clerk of said Coos County.

You are further notified that said J. J. Stanley has paid taxes on said property for prior or subsequent years with the rate of interest on said amounts as follows:

YEAR'S TAX	DATE PAID	CERT. NO.	AMT.	RATE OF INTEREST
1906	April	Certific.		
1907	30	date of		
1908	1913	redemption		
and				
1911	Oct.	N 374	\$19.30	15 pct.
1910			8417	
	24			
1911			12.89	15 pct.
1912	April	8821		
		8822		
	1913		4.27	15 pct.

Said Frank Burkholder as the owner of the legal title of the above described property as the same appears of record, and each of the other persons above named are hereby further notified that J. J. Stanley will apply to the Circuit Court of the County and State aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property above described, and mentioned in said certificate. And you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due as above shown together with costs and accrued interest and in case of your failure to do so, a decree will be rendered foreclosing the lien of said taxes and costs against the land and premises above named.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable John F. Hall, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Coos, and said order was made and dated this 27th day of May, 1913, and the date of

JOHN F. HALL,
JAMES T. HALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

A Ringing Name.
"Well," said the man with the round face, "my daughter has married a boy who, I think, will be able to send his name ringing down the corridors of time all right."

"I'm glad to hear that," his companion replied. "Let's see. Whom did she marry?"

"A young fellow named Bell."—London Telegraph.

You are Sure of a Perfect Match

"Yes, Madam, this fabric shows identically the same details and color as would be shown in broad daylight. You see I'm displaying the goods under the clear white rays of this wonderful new General Electric Mazda Lamp. It's really the equivalent of daylight, and that's why all up-to-date stores are using it. Of course there are also other vital reasons, one of which is this: The G-E Mazda Lamp gives twice the light of the ordinary carbon incandescent lamp—and costs less to burn."

The invention of the Mazda Lamp has caused thousands of people to have their houses and stores wired for electric light. If you are not now using it, come in for a moment to-day and let us prove to your entire satisfaction that this wonderful new lamp has made electric light as cheap as it is convenient.

Coquille River Electric Co