

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, MAY 5, 1914.

PER YEAR \$1.50

CITY DIRECTORY

Fraternal and Benevolent Orders

A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting of Chladwick Lodge No. 68 A. F. & A. M. at Masonic Hall, every Saturday night in each month on or before the full moon. D. D. PIERCE, W. M. R. H. MAST, Secretary.

O. E. S.—Regular meeting of Beulah Chapter No. 6, second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, in Masonic Hall. MARY A. PIERCE, W. M. ANNA LAWRENCE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Coquille Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday night in Odd Fellows Hall. C. H. CLEAVELAND, 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 HERSEY, N. G. ANNE 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—Lycurgus 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 Tempie No. 35, meets first and third Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall. MRS. MARGARET DAVIS, M. E. C. MRS. FRED LINDGAR, K. of R.

RED MEN—Coquille Tribe No. 46, I. O. O. F., 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. 10,550 in M. W. A. Hall, Front street, first and third Saturdays in each month. C. D. HUDSON, Consul. L. H. IRVINE, Clerk.

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

W. O. W.—Myrtle Camp No. 197, meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. at W. O. W. Hall. LEO CURRIE, C. C. JOHN LESEVE, Sec.

EVENING TIDE CIRCLE, No. 214, meets second and fourth Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall. ORA X. 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.

F. R. A. I. D. No. 398, meets the second and fourth Thursdays each month at W. O. W. Hall. MRS. CHAR. EYLAND, 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. EDNA ALDERSON, Pres. EDNA MINARD, Sec.

K. O. KEEL CLUB—A business men's social organization. Hall in Laird's building, Second street. A. J. SHEERWOOD, Pres. FRED SLAIG, Sec.

COMMERCIAL CLUB J. E. NORSON, President; J. C. SAVAGE, Secretary.

STATEMENT of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the Coquille Herald, published weekly at Coquille, Oregon, required by the Act of August 24, 1912. Editor, P. C. LEVARD, Coquille, Oregon. Managing Editor, same. Business Manager, same. Publisher, same. Owners: I lease newspaper and plant of the Coquille Valley Sentinel, Coquille, Oregon. C. LEVARD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of April, 1914. W. C. CHASE, Notary Public for Oregon. (My commission expires Nov. 1914.)

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 4:45 a. m. Eastern mail arrives 10: a. m.

City and County Officers

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

Justice of the Peace—J. 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. Baker
Surveyor—A. N. Gould
Coroner—F. E. Wilson
Health Officer—Dr. Walter Cullin

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

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest Reported For The Herald

(By J. E. Jones)

A WAR THAT IS NOT A WAR

While the country was impatiently waiting for the Senate of the United States to pass a resolution upholding the action of the President in using armed force in Mexico, that great body was deliberately choosing a pathway to be traveled which would leave the record of Congress absolutely plain. The president had admonished Congress that it must under no circumstances commit the American government to "war" upon Mexico. The action of the United States was to be directed, according to the President, upon the Huerta (pronounced Wherta) faction, which Washington has refused to recognize as a government. The President said in his speech: "I come to ask your approval." And before that approval was obtained Vera Cruz was in the hands of the American navy.

We sat in the Senate gallery through the afternoon and the long night, and watched one of the greatest scenes enacted in that chamber since the Spanish-American war. Some people may say that the Republicans sought to make a partisan issue, and if such was the intention they certainly have left a clear record. The Administration forces stood firm for the resolution that came from the Committee, and which, it was charged, "was written on a White House typewriter." This resolution "justified" the President, because of the refusal of Huerta to salute the Stars and Stripes, and for two or three minor instances of official insult by Huerta. On this platform the Democrats stood pat. The Republicans in their resolutions—the principal one of which was introduced by Senator Lodge, recited the generally chaotic conditions of Mexico, and held that these conditions should form the basis of our action against Huerta. Many asserted that the instances cited by the President did not furnish a good reason for the use of armed force, and several Senators took the ground that the apology in the form offered by General Huerta, was all the United States should demand. There was no thought or charge, in that Chamber that the Senators were quibbling, and when the minority resolutions were all defeated, the Republicans had made their point plain that it was only the method of approval for which they fought, and the Senate at 3:25 in the morning sustained the President absolutely—only thirteen members voting against the resolution offered by the Administration.

If the latest move in Mexico is successful it will be said that a united and patriotic Congress upheld the President. "If our new Mexican policy is a failure then the Republicans in the next campaign will produce the record made by them to lay all the blame on the Democratic Administration. Call this patriotism, politics, or what you will—nevertheless that's the way it was fixed in Congress.

THE FUNNY REPRESENTATIVES

Ninety-seven Congressmen voted to reduce their own salaries from \$7500 to \$6000 a few days ago—but there were 205 in opposition, had there been any real danger of this proposition going through, about ninety of the ninety-seven would have found a speedy method of changing their votes. The Representatives as a rule are very much impressed with their own greatness, and their confidential opinion is that they are "working" altogether too cheap. A few years ago legislators throughout the country started in to advocate cutting out railroad passes, direct primaries, restricted campaign contributions, and a lot of other things they never wanted. But the public took up the suggestion, and so thoroughly approved, that the public servants had to carry the proposition through in order to save their jobs. But the lesson does not seem to have sunk home, and the Congressmen who

are still trying to jolly the voters with the notion that they are genuine reformers, will wake up some day to the fact that the country thoroughly approves the idea of a cut in their salaries—and then they are going to be very, very sorry. Some of the Members will get so mad that they will conclude "they can't afford it," and will go back home and practice law, and if they are lucky many of them will get about half of that six thousand when they have to depend on the results of private real rustling.

THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS

When the beautiful daughter of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, quit munching chocolates in the senate gallery the night the Mexican resolution was passed, and pulled her daddy's coat tail so that he would turn around, a good many people smiled pleasantly at the incident. When Bryan left the Senate because Senator Fall was flaying him, most people were wondering how the Secretary relished hearing such things in a place where he could not talk back. These are mere incidents in the lives of American "royalty." But the official family is found to be very kind, and the wife of the President makes war upon the slums of the Capital, while her daughter sings for the blind; and the wife of the Vice-President cancels social engagements in order that she may stay at home to nurse a sick maid. It has also been noted that the Secretary of State celebrated his last birthday surrounded by the men in his department, and their wives, and then the Secretary of the Navy has let it be known that he is for "the under dog," and insists on closer relationship between the high officials and the men who wear the navy uniform. Meanwhile the Secretary of the Interior establishes a "Home Club" for his employes, and the Postmaster General lays off horses and put on motor trucks. Surely the milk of human kindness is overflowing the pail.

TRUST BUSTING IS TROUBLESOME

The House Judiciary Committee believes that it has the remedy for all the evils of the trust, and it has finally worked out a bill which has received the O. K. of the Administration. It is due to come before the House of Representatives, where it will be passed by the Democratic caucus, approved, and slid through the lower House with the slightest possible delay. It usually takes only a few days for Administration measures to be through the lower branch of Congress, but the Senate—Oh, that is different. The best informed Congressmen have been paying little attention to the prophecies of adjournment in June, and with the canal tolls matter, the trust legislation, that most interesting treaty with Colombia, and a "war" on hand, the probabilities are that the Members will be here until next September.

TEACHING THE INDIANS

Arrangements are being made for a series of teachers institutes for employes of the Indian Service, to be held during the coming summer. It has always been considered honorable employment for the American girl to teach the red men how to twist their tongues about the English language, but similar efforts among the negroes resulted in the early days of our country in visits from the White Caps and the Klu Klux Klan. These institutes will be held during the summer in Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Mexico, California, and Oregon. All problems connected with the education and industrial instruction of the Indian are to be taken up, and the teachers are to be given leave of absence, and their expenses will be borne by the Department of the Interior, which has made an appropriation to cover traveling and other expenses.

REFUSE "TAINTED MONEY"

"Take back your gold" is the practical meaning of the refusal by Congress to use \$250,000 of funds which the Rockefeller Foundation has offered. As a result the government itself will vote that amount for certain investigations in carrying

NEW LIGHT ON FREE TOLLS

Colombian Treaty Contrary to Wilson's Contention

New light has been shed on the free tolls issue by the Colombian treaty that has just been signed at Bogota, and in this new light England's demands that the free tolls clause of the Panama canal act and President Wilson's readiness to accede to England's demands appear to even worse advantage than before. The treaty grants to Colombia the right to ship coal, salt and petroleum from her Atlantic to her Pacific ports through the canal without any other charge than the cost of the freight. It also grants to Colombia the right to use the canal for the transportation of troops, materials for war and ships of war of the Republic of Colombia without paying any duty to the United States, even in case of an international war between Colombia and another country.

In the light of this treaty which was drawn by Secretary Bryan, with President Wilson's approval, what becomes of the "all nation" clause of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty upon

which the controversy has hitherto hinged. If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is construed to mean all other nations than Colombia, does it not follow that it can be construed as well to mean all other nations than the United States? Why should Colombian vessels engaged in coastwise traffic be exempted from tolls when the coastwise vessels of the United States, the nation that built the canal are not? To be consistent England must now protest against the Colombia treaty.

If President Wilson approves in Colombia's case of a treaty that recognizes the "all other nations" construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, how can he consistently refuse to recognize the same construction in the case of his own country? The Colombia treaty incident strengthens the conclusion that in asking the repeal of the free tolls clause of the Panama Canal act the President is acceding to England's demands, not because there is any justice in them, but merely because it is England that makes them. In his own words we are surrendering an important principle "without raising a question as to whether it is right or wrong."—Eugene Register.

STATE INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Manufacturing and Improvement Enterprises

(Prepared by the State Bureau of Industries and Statistics.)

Salem, April 27—Labor Commissioner Hoff has renewed his fight to force all public institutions upon an eight hour day and the State Board of Control refuses to comply, saying the legislature did not intend to put the state employes under the eight-hour public works law.

The Farmer's Union of Coos county has decided to build a cooperative store at Marshfield.

E. D. Phillippi is shipping 200 calves to Silverton to help out the dairy industry.

Bandon churches are building a revival tabernacle.

The J. K. Armsby Co. has up the proposition of building a cannery at Roseburg.

Portland merchants are asking modifications of the minimum wage and eight hour law to give more girls a chance to work.

During the first two weeks of April, Coos Bay shipments of lumber to San Francisco aggregated 6,000,000.

The Nyssa cheese factory on the Snake river in March made 12,233 pounds of cheese.

An \$8000 meat packing plant is being erected at Burns.

The California-Oregon Power Co. is seeking franchises in Douglas county.

Portland auditorium plans have been rejected by the commissioners and local architects have been employed and a building all made in Oregon may be the result.

Washington population 1,250,000 Oregon 700,000. What's matter?

Labor Commissioner Hoff declares that under the decision of the Supreme Court certain laborers at state institutions must come under the eight hour law, if the state has to borrow money to pay them.

D. L. Harden of Eugene has invented a drinking fountain for homes and schools that will be manufactured there.

A large ice manufacturing plant has been completed and is ready for business at Bend.

Astoria continues its campaign for the use of wood block paving.

Andy Matson, a Portland longshoreman, is contesting the labor vote with O. P. Hoff for Factory Inspector.

Elmer Dover of the Oregon Power Co. says with cheap power the three Pacific Coast states will have seven million population by 1920.

Fewer game laws, fewer boards and commissions, and less interference with industries, and more capital invested in manufacturing enterprises, is the line of development now advocated by the people of Oregon.

May 15, Marion and Clackamas counties vote on good roads bond issues that will cause about a million and a half to be expended for labor on highways if the election carry.

A new Christian church has been dedicated at North Bend.

The Vancouver bridge across the Columbia is to be on the draw or bascule plan to let the largest sailing vessels through, and is to be built of Oregon fabricated steel.

Labor union and closed shop policies on the Portland water front are driving shipping more and more to Puget Sound on account of high cost of loading and unloading vessels.

The Springfield cement block factory is working a larger force.

The Eugene street car system is to be equipped with \$40,000 pay-as-you-enter cars.

The grange in many parts of the state is refusing to support the eight hour laws and other propositions emanating from Labor unions. For the past ten years the two bodies have worked together.

Merchants and farmers plead the right of their sons to learn trades from which they are shut out by the apprentice ruling of the mini-

imum wage commission.

Building docks and a seawall will enable Astoria to fill many streets.

The Golden Star and other mines in the Bohemia group are putting in machinery and doing development work.

Flavel will celebrate driving the first piling in the great Hill docks system.

Home industry won out at Eugene by an order of the city giving all orders for sewer pipe to the Eugene Concrete works.

Dates to Remember

Here are some useful dates for the voter and candidate to remember in connection with the present primary campaign.

May 1—Day on which, by advice of attorney general county clerks shall close registration books for the primary election.

May 6—Last day on which secretary of state shall mail the pamphlet of his respective political party to each registered voter in the state.

This pamphlet contains names and statements concerning candidates for party nominations at the primary.

May 14—Last day on which any candidate who has filed his nominating petition, and who has removed from his electoral district before the day of the primary, may have his name withdrawn by filing a written statement with the secretary of state or county clerk with whom he filed his petition; also last day on which any nomination vacated by death or removal of the candidate may be filed by the committee given jurisdiction to do so by its political party or by law.

May 15—Primary election day. Polls open at 8 a. m., close at 8 p. m., at their discretion election judges may adjourn for an hour at 1 p. m.

Between the primary and the general election, which falls on November 3, is a period of 172 days, or a little more than five and a half months. Some of the important dates to be remembered in connection with the general election are:

May 20—Day on which, by advice of the attorney general, county clerks shall open registration for further registration for the general election. Persons who have registered prior to the primary do not have to register for the general election.

July 2—Last day on which initiative petitions may be filed with secretary of state.

July 11—Last day for filing arguments with secretary of state in favor of any measure.

July 21—Last day for filing arguments with secretary of state against any measure.

September 9—Registration books close.

September 23—Registration books re-open.

October 15—Registration books close for general election.

October 24—Latest date on which secretary of state shall complete mailing pamphlet containing all measures to be voted on at general election, with arguments for and against each, to every voter.

November 3—General Election. Polls open at 8 a. m. and remain open until 8 p. m.

Bertha M. Clay

Poor Bertha's gone to glory, she died a month ago; no more she'll write the story of heartache, love and woe, the story sweet and tender of maids and wedding rings; for now in realms of splendor she's trying out her wings. I thought she was a maiden with old-style corkscrew curls, with beads and earrings laden, like other ancient girls; but now the truth is printed since Bertha's home was called; her nose was crimson tinted, and she was slightly bald! Upon her face and body high life had left its scars, for Bertha liked her toddy and Bertha smoked cigars! On earth no human gazer beheld her in a gown, she used a safety razor to keep her whiskers down. With other mild carousers she liked a quiet game, and Bertha's chums wore trousers and Bertha did the same. This novelist of promise pursued deceitful plan; her given name was Thomas—and Bertha was a man! With this fact as a starter we will not show surprise on learning that Nick Carter is grandma in disguise!—Walt Mason.

New Picture of Mrs. Pankhurst, Taken Before Her Latest Arrest

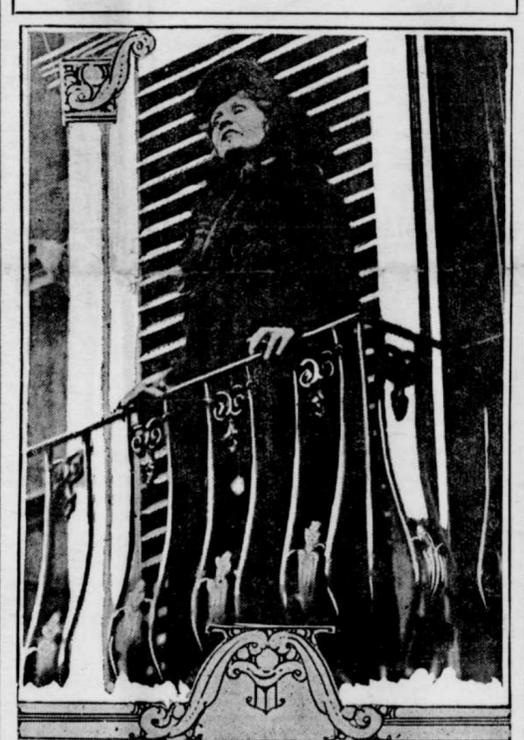


Photo by American Press Association.

THIS is the latest picture taken of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the famous militant suffragette leader of England. It was snapped as she was speaking from a balcony on the outside of a building shortly before she was arrested in Glasgow. Following her arrest the militants committed some of their most serious outrages, including the slashing of the famous Velasquez painting of "Venus." Mrs. Pankhurst's friends feared she might die in jail this time because of her weakened condition from previous hunger strikes.

on educational work in the southern states, which have formerly been financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. This relates to the eradication of the boll weevil, the marketing of agricultural products, farm credits, forms of cooperation among farmers of the United States, and girls and boys clubs, formed to improve the methods of growing poultry and various grains and also stimulating the interest in home economics.

LETTING IN THE PUBLIC

Senator Kenyon is still on the trail of "executive sessions" of the Senate, and he wants all forms of secrecy abolished. The agitation for open meetings of the committees of Congress appears to be taking a vacation, as nothing has been heard of that reform of late.

Big Fir Pole

Plans are being made to erect the mammoth flagpole donated to the Panama-Pacific Exposition during the latter part of the month when the Rose Festival Queen and her maids visit San Francisco. The pole is of Douglas fir, 246 feet long, 5 1/2 feet at the but and weighs 93,000 pounds.

For Deep Sea Fishing

Bandon will have a quarter million dollar fishing industry this fall if the plans of John Nielson and associates are successful. Mr. Nielson