

THE COQUILLE HERALD

VOL. 33, NO. 2

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914.

PER YEAR \$1.50

CITY DIRECTORY

Fraternal and Benevolent Orders
A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting of A. Chadwick Lodge No. 68, 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. CLEAVES, 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 HENRY, 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. C.
J. S. LAWRENCE, Sec.
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Lycurgus Lodge No. 72, meets Tuesday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
R. B. 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 LINDSAY, K. of R.
RED MEN—Coquille Tribe No. 46, I. O. O. R. 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, 950 in M. W. A. Hall, Front street, first and third Saturdays in each month.
C. D. HUDSON, Consul.
L. H. IRVING, 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.
MARY KERN, Oracle.
EDNA KILLEY, Sec.
W. O. W.—Myrtle Camp No. 197, p. m. at W. O. W. Hall.
Lee Currie, C. C.
JOHN LENSVE, Sec.
EVENINGTIME CIRCLE No. 214, meets second and fourth Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
ORA X. MAURY, G. K.
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 third Thursdays each month at W. O. W. Hall.
MRS. CHAS. EVLAND, Pres.
MRS. LOBA 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.
KENA ANDERSON, Pres.
EDNA MINSARD, Sec.
K O KEEL KLUB—A business men's social organization. Hall in Laird's building, Second street.
A. J. SHERWOOD, P. Sec.
FRED STABLE, Sec.
Commercial Club L. H. HAZARD
President; C. A. HOWARD, Secretary
Transportation Facilities
TRAINS—Leave, south bound 9:00 a. m. and 3:40 p. m. North bound 9:40 a. m. and 4:30 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 9:50 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 9:40 a. m. and 2:35 p. m. Marshfield 10:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. Bandon and way points, 7 a. m. Norway and Arago 12:45 p. m. Eastern mail 4:15 a. m. Eastern mail arrives 10: p. m.
City and County Officers
Mayor A. T. Morrison
Recorder J. S. Lawrence
Treasurer R. H. Mast
City Attorney L. A. Liljeqvist
Engineer P. M. Hal Lewis
Marshal A. P. Miller
Night Marshal Oscar Wickham
Water Superintendent S. V. Epperson
Fire Chief W. W. Chase
Councilmen—D. D. Pierce, C. T. Skeels
C. I. Kime, G. O. Leach, W. H. Lyons, O. C. Sanfor. 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. Deмент, 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 Culin
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)
THE RURAL MAIL SERVICE
The Post Office Department has joined the economy crowd, and as a result the increase of salaries for employees of rural free delivery service has not gone into effect, and probably will not for some time to come. The Postmaster General is advocating a new plan to put the entire rural mail into the contract class, as has been the policy with reference to the so-called star routes. Postmaster General Burleson states that by doing this the government would save twenty million dollars a year.

COLORADO COAL STRIKE

The President has enlisted as a strike breaker, and is using his efforts in an attempt to settle the big Colorado strike, which has been in progress for several years. Mr. Wilson has told the operators who visited Washington that they should waive all technicalities and look only to the main proposition of re-establishing normal conditions in the Colorado coal fields. When President Roosevelt intervened to settle the great anthracite strike in Pennsylvania, John Mitchell appeared expressly as representing the miners. That strike was settled in accordance with the principle that each man, whether a union member or not, had a right to contract for his labor with his employer. This incident is urged in behalf of the appeal being made by the President and outsiders for mutual concessions from employers and employees alike.

CANDIDATE FOR LIGHT-WRIGHT CLASS

Secretary of State Bryan has taken off twenty pounds in avoirdupois. In doing this he has, for the first time in his career, followed a Republican example. When President Taft left the White house he was so corpulent that one of the White House automobiles was hardly spacious enough to carry him about. But the ex-president reduced at the rate of twenty pounds a month for three months. In view of this record Secretary of State Bryan has concluded that to drop from 220 to 195 pounds by dieting and violent exercise ought to be an easy thing for him. Once a week Mr. Bryan goes to the farm of Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, cuts down a tree, and then cuts it into lengths suitable for short fire-places.

OUR WAR WITH MEXICO

With the withdrawal of the American troops from Vera Cruz, the Washington administration calculates that it has pulled off the greatest "war" in modern history—since it has been a "war" that has brought peace with but little real bloodshed. The affair will be exploited by the Democrats in their campaign while the Republicans will insist that "watchful waiting" was simply luck.

TAR WAR TAX

Republicans are insisting that there would have been a deficit in government revenues, even though there had been no European war, and while they are willing to submit to the steam roller process by which more than one hundred million dollars revenue is to be raised, yet, in view of the fact that the fall elections are only a few weeks away, they are going to make all the noise possible to have it appear that the Underwood tariff is as much to blame as the break in foreign commerce.

MORE RETRENCHMENT

The Secretary of Agriculture has instructed all chiefs of department to retrench, and to keep all their work within the emergency restrictions. Therefore there will be no attempt at extensions of projects until the government money market has improved.

"OUR MERCHANT MARINE"

One of the first things that happened when foreign commerce closed down, and German ships tied up in the harbors of the world, was an attempt by the American

Congress—and this was instigated by the President—to establish some sort of a basis for a merchant marine. The whole affair seems to have resulted in a fiasco, and now comes forward Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, who opposes the pet scheme hatched by the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General, to have certain transports that are included in the Navy used for merchant purposes. Mr. Redfield might have kept his peace without interfering with the seemingly patriotic performance of his associates in the Capitol who were patriotically waving the American flag over imaginary United States ships, had not the scheme proved obnoxiously popular.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CAN ACCOMPLISH MUCH

The Washington government has been carrying on a far-reaching and effective press agency propaganda with reference to South American trade. The exporters and opponents of the Administration have been shouting from the housetops that it is about time that some sort of real shipping was done between American ports and South American countries. The Panama Canal has been doing business for several weeks, but there has been no rush orders that would indicate that it would be necessary to dig another ditch across Nicaragua, and with foreign shipping tied up by the European war, it would seem that something really ought to be done to promote our South American trade. The Washington schemes appear to be largely visionary, and some of the plans suggested are pure "bunk." Senator Weeks of Massachusetts suggests that six American warships, loaded with samples of American products, be sent to South American ports, he would also permit representatives of trade organizations of this country, in a limited number, to accompany the ships, so as to explain the advantages of American wares to the prospective purchasers.

Now, to avoid misconstruction, it should be said that Senator Weeks has been a most intelligent and persistent champion of the policy of "getting busy" for Uncle Samuel on the high seas, and, after all, what could afford a more useful diversion for the idling battleships than to go on parade with Yankee wares? But Secretary Redfield says no, and he declares that although his department is keenly interested in any legitimate plan to promote our foreign trade, yet when it comes to making an actual investment of capital in Latin America, with the idea of securing early material advantage, that individual and corporate products should be pushed and displayed, not only under the auspices of the federal government, but by commercial and other firms.

The farmer can produce without organization, but to successfully market he must unite with his neighbor.

Strong Words for Hanley

From the railroad station at Winemucca, Nev., to the Columbia River and from the Cascade Mountains eastward beyond the Snake River it is practically impossible to find a settler, cow boy, sheep herder or forest ranger who has not personally met or feels as though he knows Col. William Hanley, cattle king of Harney County, well enough to speak to him on the highway or village street. In the cities and towns of Eastern Oregon "Uncle Bill" need not walk or ride down the main street and he will be stopped in every block by friends.

Truly, as H. H. Bushnell has said in the Oregon Farmer, "no man has a wider acquaintanceship nor more loyal friends." His sunny smile, cordial manner and willingness to listen have made his presence a necessary part of many gatherings.

In the 35 years Mr. Hanley has been living in Harney County he has worked indefatigably for the up-building of that semi-arid country. He has faith in its future—and preaches it. He has dug irrigation ditches, reclaimed thousands of acres of swamp land and has put a river into a channel so it will pro

IS THE DRY MEASURE DRY ENOUGH?

Controversy Arises over Comparative Humidity of Proposed Constitutional Amendment Which Does Not Forbid "Distribution" of Liquor

A column article in the Portland Telegram of Sept. 29 gives considerable prominence to the fact that in the proposed "dry" amendment to the Oregon constitution the "distribution" of liquor is not forbidden. It seems that anti prohibition speakers in eastern Oregon have been charging that the omission was made at the request of the Arlington Club, of Portland, and that it will provide a loophole through which the "club" liquor business can be carried on.

Under the Webb-Kenyon bill the United States forbids the shipment of liquor into any state which prohibits the distribution of liquor, that bill being well calculated to make the drought-most effective in any state which really wishes to be dry. In the measure pending in California the distribution is prohibited, bringing the state within the protection of the Webb-Kenyon bill. In the Oregon measure, however, only the manufacture and sale are prohibited, no restrictions being put upon "distribution." The wet forces are charging that this omission was made in the interest of people who do not really desire to see a dry state.

These charges are strenuously denied by the Committee of One Hundred. Regarding the drawing up of the Measure, J. E. Wheeler, chairman of the Committee, says: "So far as I can find out the matter of forbidding the distribution of liquor never was even considered by the committee for a moment. The Oregon dry measure is intended to abolish the public sale of liquor whether in club or saloon. This it will do most effectively.

"The 'wet' forces are seeking to make capital of the fact that the proposed Oregon dry amendment does not forbid the 'distribution' of liquor, but merely its manufacture and sale.

"They are correct. This was done designedly and deliberately by those who drew this amendment Oregon has many citizens, especially many of foreign birth, who desire to have liquor in their homes. They feel that it would be a hardship and an infringement of their personal liberty absolutely to forbid them the use of liquor.

"The present proposed law does not forbid the use of liquor by any citizen, be he poor or rich, provided he wishes to have his shipped direct from some other state to his own home."

It is well to have this matter brought out, for there is little doubt that most voters have had the wrong idea of what the proposed measure is calculated to accomplish. The ardent prohibitionists wish the consumption of liquor to be stopped in Oregon and are willing to go all lengths to accomplish that object. They see little advantage in transferring the drinking act from the saloon to the home. So far as the protection of the young people is

vide irrigation water for more than 60,000 acres.

Many times the stock man has asked to become a candidate for various offices, but he was too busy. He is not seeking election to the United States Senate because he wants the office, but simply because he knows he can do more good for his state. In his platform he declares the natural resources should be held in trust for the people and leased for use on flexible terms.

He also says that whether managed by the Federal Government or the state, the proceeds from Oregon's resources, lands, water power, etc., should be secured to Oregon, and, if necessary, capitalized or borrowed against, just as a private corporation would.—Ex.

Age of the Geo. W. Elder

As there is often a question asked as to the age and history of the steamer Geo. W. Elder, now running out of Coos Bay to Portland and Enreka, the Herald gives below the mention made of her in Lewis & Dryden's Marine History of the Pacific Northwest:

concerned, there is a wide chance for a difference of opinion; and the protection of the young people is one of the principal things for which the prohibitionists are striving. To do away with the open saloon and leave the bars down for the bootlegger to obtain his supply, will look to some of these good people like compromising with the rum demon. And who shall say that they are wrong? In fact, the plan looks like a compromise with the people who wish to be left free to obtain their own booze, while shutting off the supply of others. Undoubtedly, many will vote for the measure now who would vote against it if it were calculated to work any hardship on themselves. On the other hand those who wish to see an aridly dry state should thoroughly understand what they are asked to vote for.

Experience would seem to have demonstrated that, with the free distribution of liquor allowed, the bootlegging business will flourish like a green bay horse. One argument against local option and in favor of statewide prohibition has been that conditions such as prevail in nominally "dry" towns surrounded by "wet" territory will be done away with. But if the shipment of liquor be not stopped, the only difference will be that it will take a little longer for the Coquille or Myrtle Point booze-fighter to obtain his supply from outside the state than to get it from Bandon or Marshfield. There are thousands of drinking men who, could they wipe out the whole liquor business by their votes, would do so at the first opportunity but who do not believe that it can be done by any prohibitory laws that have yet been tried. Many of these have been intending to vote for the "dry" amendment next month on the understanding that it was calculated to make the state actually dry. Whether they will vote to simply do away with the licensed saloon, leaving every man free to obtain a supply of liquid temptation for his own home, remains to be seen.

It may have been a good stroke of policy to put the measure in its present shape, on the ground that it will not antagonize the foreign-born voters, and that it may also receive the support of many who will vote for the abolition of the open saloon, as long as their private supply is not shut off. It may even be that this measure will carry when one more stringent would be defeated. There is even an intimation in what the Committee of One Hundred gives out, that the problem of shutting liquor out of the home will be dealt with later. And there may be some reason in that way of looking at it. The point the Herald wishes to make in calling attention to the real state of the case is that people should be fully informed in the matter and know what they are doing.

The most important event in the ocean steamship business in 1876 was the arrival of the George W. Elder, which the Oregon Steamship Company brought to the Coast this year for the northern route. Capt. Francis Conner, who came out with the steamer, was in charge on her first trip to Portland, September 5th, her time from San Francisco being seventy hours. With him were B. F. Gildersleeve, chief engineer; A. Dorrity, first assistant; H. Brinckerhoff, second assistant; G. Parker, third assistant; Charles Hughes, purser; H. Havens, freight clerk. The Elder was continued on the northern routes, Conner being succeeded in command by Luchlan, Morse, Reichmann, Hayward, Ackley, Carrol, Hunter, Lyons, Lewis, Patterson, Stannard, Jessen and others. At the present time (1895) she is used by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company to carry freight on the Portland and San Francisco route. The Elder was built at Chester, Penn., in 1874, and is two hundred and fifty feet long, thirty-eight feet beam, and twenty-one feet hold; net tonnage, 1,224.

LAW TO REMOVE TEMPTATION

Too Much Inducement for Dentists to use Trust Methods

The proposed initiative law regulating the practice of dentistry in this state provides that:

The following persons shall be entitled to practice dentistry in the State of Oregon. First. A graduate of any reputable dental college in good standing which requires a course of study of at least two years having a yearly course of study of not less than six months. Second: A person licensed to practice dentistry under the laws of any State.

Under the present system, the State Board of Dentistry has the whole matter of admitting persons to the practice of dentistry under its control. Whether this plan is calculated to work for the best interests of the people or of the dentists already in the field is easily seen. The dentists are excruciatingly "ethical," in that they do not advertise in the newspapers, but it can not be expected that weak mortals can resist the temptation to work for their own interests. It is clearly to the interest of the dentists already in practice to shut out competition and restrict the number of dentists in the field. This is not to the best interest of people who want their teeth fixed, as any one can see who has been obliged to pay a dentist's bill in recent years.

Patience Parker, who is fighting for the new law, says, "That the Dental Trust of Oregon has made a 'corner' on dentistry in this state and that their action in doing so is reprehensible. Suppose a capitalist wanted to build a saw mill in Oregon, but before doing so he had to get the consent of the other saw mill owners, or a state board of saw mill owners, or a state board of saw mill owners, do you think we would have any new saw mills in Oregon soon? They would keep all the other fellows out and thereby throttle competition."

A State Dental Board composed only of so-called Ethical Dentists is just as reasonable and no more morally right than to have the Inter-state Commerce Commission composed of such men as Jas. J. Hill, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller or any other of the multi-millionaire railroad magnates. The Inter-state Commerce Commission was created for the purpose of regulating the rules with reference to charges for carrying freight and passengers and it was not created for the purpose of making it easier for the railroads to combine and make a railroad trust. That's what the Ethical Dentists of Oregon have done. They have seen to it that none other than Ethical Dentists got on the state board and the result is a Dental Trust.

Do the bankers dictate who shall be members of the Federal Reserve Board, which is to have supervision over the new banking system recently created by Congress? Not at all. No man can be a member of the Federal Reserve Board who has any interest whatever in any banking institution. Before he can accept a place on the board, he must first sever all his banking relations. He is there for the purpose of serving the general public and not for the purpose of doing the will of a lot of selfish bankers. Do you see the point?

Neither should the Ethical Doctors be allowed under state authority to have a doctor's trust, but that is what they used to have in this state. Everybody remembers how the allopaths or old line doctors, when in control of the state board of examiners, refused to license members of the homeopath school. It was years before the homeopaths could get in edgewise in Oregon, but after awhile the people began to see how unjust the whole thing was and then the old line doctors had to give way. Then came the osteopaths a few years ago and the board composed at that time of allopaths and homeopaths, refused to recognize the newcomer. Again the people came to their rescue and forced the two older schools to let in the new cult.

FOR CONGRESS



FRED HOLLISTER

The reason the Courier asks voters to give Congressman Hawley's place to Fred Hollister of Coos County, is because Mr. Hawley is not making good—the same reason the Courier would let go of an incompetent printer and put another man in his place.

There isn't an individual or newspaper in this district that can ask for Mr. Hawley's return to congress on his record—for his record won't bear the strain.

During his past four years in congress he has not passed a bill—except private pension bills.

This of itself would not be anything against him perhaps, but during his term in congress he has come down the line with the big interests and stand-patters on about everything they have tried to jimmy through the national legislature—and this office has his roll call record to prove it.

He has been the handy man to the big bunch to such an extent that such periodicals as LaFollet's magazine has held him up to the view of the people as a "Me, too," congressman.

Heretofore the Democrats have nominated a weak brother to run against Mr. Hawley, and made his return easy.

Whether this was misfortune or intent doesn't matter now.
But this year Mr. Hawley has a live one for an opponent—a man running against him who is going to beat him out.

Fred Hollister of Coos Bay is every ounce a hustler and doer.

He is a progressive from the ground up, a progressive for progressive Oregon. He believes this district has been overlooked in the Washington shuffle, and he wants a new deal.

He believes that a congressman who has served eight years and had 170 of his 175 bills killed, must have been asleep at the switch.

It is certain that Mr. Hawley has always been lame so far as Oregon has been concerned.

Supposed to be representing this state, a state which emphatically went on record for reduced tariff duties, Mr. Hawley took the stump in Massachusetts advocating a repeal of the present tariff laws and a return to protection duties.

There are no reasons for returning Mr. Hawley, and there are the best reasons for electing Mr. Hollister and having this state represented by a man who represents the people.

It's a joke, a burlesque for progressive Oregon, to return this Disciple of Joe Cannon.

We have timber to beat him and we will have correct representation in Mr. Hollister.

If voters of Clackamas county will use their heads and forget party, Mr. Hawley will be a once-washer November 3, and we will have a congressman in Washington who will not have to think whether he is representing Massachusetts or Oregon.—Oregon City Courier.

More Business And Less Politics
A Coast Man For A Coast Country
Paid Adv.

Woman's Study Club

The Woman's Study Club will hold the first meeting of the club year in the City Library, Monday, October 12 at two P. M. The club will take up "Mexico." The first lessons will of course be devoted to the geography, resources and general natural characteristics of the country, and to its ancient civilization. The State Library has loaned a fine set of books on the subject chosen, which have arrived and been placed in the City Library. They will be kept there for the use of the members, some of whom have already prepared the first lessons.

Besides "Mexico," and the usual "Current Events," there will be a Domestic Science department. It is optional with any member to take both departments, or only one.