

THE COQUILLE HERALD

VOL. 33, -NO. 8

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1914.

PER YEAR \$1.50

CITY DIRECTORY

Fraternal and Benevolent Orders

A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting of Chadwick 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. 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 HERBY, 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. T.
J. S. LAWRENCE, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Lycurgus Lodge No. 2, meets Tuesday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
R. R. WATSON, K. R. S.
O. A. MINTON, C. O.

PYTHIAN SISTERS—Justice Temple No. 35, meets first and third Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
MRS. GEORGE DAVIS, M. E. C.
MRS. FRED LINDAHL, 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. 10,350 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 Laurel R. Camp No. 2972 at M. W. A. Hall, Front street, second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month.
MARY KERN, Oracle.
EDNA KELLEY, Sec.

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

VENINGTIDE 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 BERKHOLDER, Pres.
O. A. MINTON, Sec.

FRATERNAL AID 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.
RENA ANDERSON, Pres.
EDNA MINSARD, Sec.

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

Commercial Club

COMMERCIAL CLUB L. H. HAZARD, President; C. A. HOWARD, 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 Eandon and way points. Boats leave at 7:30, 8:30, 9:20 and 4:50 a. m. and at 1:00, 3:30 and 4:45 p. m.

STAGE—J. L. Laird, proprietor. Departs 5:30 p. m. for Eandon by way of 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. Eandon and way points 7 a. m. Norway and Arago 2:45 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. Hall-Lewis
Marshal.....A. P. Miller
Night Marshal.....Oscar Wickham
Water Superintendent.....S. V. Epperson
Fire Chief.....W. C. Chase
Councilmen—B. D. Pierce, C. T. Skeels, C. L. Kime, G. O. Leach, W. H. Lyons, O. C. Sanford. 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 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 DIRECTION OF THE FINGER

Now there either has been price fixing and boosting, or there has not. In any event the "finger of scorn" has been kept pointed in the direction of the beet sugar producers. It may be all right to invoke the threat of the law against the lawbreakers, but it is equally an injustice to brand people as such, and threaten to jail them when the investigations all disclose that the charge was unwarranted in the beginning. In private life such an accuser apologizes; in public affairs the people are expected to remember only the sensational threat and forget the fiasco that follows. As though the beet sugar people had not suffered enough, they were accused of inflating sugar prices in August when they had no sugar to speak of on the market. The California beet crop came into the market about September 1st and almost immediately the prices of sugar began to drop. The hour of the refiners monopoly was over, and sugar prices began falling off by the quarter and half cent a pound. But the investigations at Washington which emphasized the sugar situation above all other food products disclosed at almost the outset that with the European supply shut off Great Britain rushed its orders to Cuba, to New York, and every where that sugar could be found, until she had "buled the market."

Naturally there arose a question as to the supply for the United States, and under such pressure there was a natural rise in prices. The big seaboard refiners who handle imported sugar and who had large supplies on hand bought at low prices from foreign growers were the only ones in a position to make large profits out of the situation. Prices remained high until the beet sugar raised in the United States brought the market back to normal. And still the Washington government overlooked the operations of the refiners and intimated that the domestic producers were to blame.

There is more than a suspicion among observers here that politics had something to do with this course of action.

THE THREAT OF THE LAW

Prosecuting attorneys have a bad habit of making announcements ahead of their investigations, and this applies to them all, from the county attorney to the Department of Justice of the United States. If the Attorney Generals of the past dozen years had all the people in jail they threatened to put there, then the jails would need to be a great deal larger that they are now, and there would be a surplus of office rooms in many of our principal cities. Every time any extraordinary condition of business affects some phase of trade the Washington headlines startle the country with the news that "some one is going to jail." After that the investigation is started, and in the long run the matter usually dies out. Immediately upon the breaking out of the European war it was announced that the United States government would send a lot of people to jail for boosting food prices. After this sensation had been worked to the limit to satisfy the public clamor against increased prices, investigations were undertaken by the Department of Justice, and aside from a few remote cases of price-fixing in local communities, the most notable being among a few merchants in the Capital itself, no ground has been found upon which to base prosecutions, and though three months have elapsed, no one has been sued, arrested, or restrained in any way.

WHEN THE COFFEE TRUST WAS THREATENED

About two years ago coffee prices were inflated, and the government threatened to put a lot of New York brokers in jail. Investigation disclosed the fact that a condition engineered by the government of Brazil was to blame for forcing the price, but the threat of the govern-

ment against the poor distributors in New York was never withdrawn, though these people would perhaps have been delighted to have their friends know that they ought not to go to jail.

The meat packers among those "also accused" of boosting prices at the outbreak of the war, and Washington threatened to send these people to jail. The investigation disclosed conditions favorable to the packers in this instance, but as these people have been threatened with the lookup so often, they doubtless have gotten rather used to the prospect of standing trial for their liberty.

WHERE THE RAILROADS STAND

The news that criminal indictments are returned against twenty officers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is looked upon in Washington as sustaining the position of the government in its attempt to regulate the railroad systems. The local court and federal officials throughout the country have fallen into line behind the policy of the federal government which is undertaking to tell holders of railroad property and finance what they may and may not do with impunity.

WE'RE SOME PEOPLE

Last year 68 per cent of the corn raised in the world was on United States soil, and 20 per cent of the wheat was grown in this country. The United States has 15 per cent of the world's cattle, and we produce 61 per cent of the cotton. So it goes all down the line of products and the figures tell how well provided the United States is against distress from a shortage of food-stuffs.

NOT LIKE OLDEN DAYS

The Republican Congressional Committee went through its campaign and spent about \$24,000. It is the leanest year in the history of the party organization. It used to cost several hundred thousand dollars to carry on a Congressional election, but this year the Republican organization had great difficulty in securing a mere \$25,000, although eleven persons gave \$1000 each.

DO YOU KNOW IT?

One of the suffrage speakers who appears daily on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington has been making a regular offer of \$100 to any man in the audience who could recite the preamble to the constitution. For weeks no one took away the dollar, but finally an American citizen answered the challenge and carried away a paper bill.

LOTS OF MONEY FOR EVERYBODY

The banks will have \$600,000,000 additional money to put into circulation when the new currency goes into operation on November 16. Perhaps now the newspaper man will be able to get a loan from his national bank, since this great reserve which has heretofore been held for the protection of the depositors is to be free for circulation.

"SETTLE THAT ROW"

President Wilson has suggested the title of a new song; it is "Settle that Row." As yet a successful production under this title has not been forthcoming. Opportunities to become famous as a song writer are still open to any one who has the ambition to tackle the job.

TALKING CANDIDATES

Since the election the Republicans have been taking heart and are suggesting who should be the standard bearer at the head of the national ticket in 1916. Among the names are those of Elihu Root, Mr. Justice Hughes, Senator Lodge, Samuel W. McCall, James H. Mann, former Vice-President Fairbanks, Senator Burton, former Governor Hadley, and Senator Borah of Idaho. There is not one of the names that have elicited the slightest amount of enthusiasm, and Washington, which is usually practical about such things, will likely find the way of suggesting another gentleman, or several of them.

The problem of marketing is the biggest problem of proportion in any age or nation and one that will require the combined efforts of all the agencies of civilization to solve.

War Conditions in England

Private Letter Gives Interesting Insight into the Way English People are Living Under War Conditions

The Herald is permitted to make the following extracts from a letter just received by Wm. Candlin from a relative in England, which gives an interesting insight into the way the war is privately regarded in that country. After some purely personal matters, the writer says:

I don't know whether you can altogether understand how we feel here in England—The war is upsetting all more or less, but things might be worse than they are at present. Business is about normal with most of us—if anything I have done better since it began. One reason I think is the reduced train service and some of the cheap trains taken off, consequently people have not been going to London so much, but shop locally. Yet it is a very great worry to carry on business, we have been so dependant upon the nations now at war, especially Germany and Austria, for so many things which the English cannot produce. Now that so many have gone to the front, and enlisted in the Territorials, there are not the people left at home that are able to manufacture the goods required. It is one thing to give an order, quite another to get it executed. Of course there is a lot of talk about capturing the German trade. This may be done in some cases but I much doubt whether it will succeed in all; England must wake up if it is to be done; but the British workman is so fond of pleasure and self-indulgence or he might succeed and win.

When some of my stock is sold I cannot obtain more until the war is ended and trade is in working order. The French fireproof china; there is a great demand for this article; I was wanting some 4 or 5 weeks ago and could not get it. The firm in France that supplied it employed 2,000 hands; 900 of these had gone to the war, works closed. The English article is heavy and coarse compared with it, and does not meet with great demand. Again I have a moulded tumbler, I generally sell about 200 doz. during the year; this comes from Belgium or Germany. I have been trying English firms for the pattern, or similar—cannot get anything quite like it—nearest will cost me about the price, or more, than I have been

retailing the pattern at; and so it goes on with other goods.

We have some of the wounded soldiers in our town, and this evening when at Guildford a long train was at the station with a lot of wounded. Some were taken to the county hospital, others taken on to Richmond. One poor fellow was very badly wounded in the back. It is awful to read of the sufferings; yet our "insignificant little army" has been very plucky and has done remarkably well. We are to have some of the Belgian refugees here tomorrow and Monday—Some ladies have taken a house and furnished it, and are going to provide for them. They are building huts for soldiers about five miles from here. There is to be a camp there for 15,000 or more. Tons of timber etc. pass here day and night. The men are working night and day. It is to be ready in six weeks—three weeks have gone by already. Now the weather has turned wet, we are expecting to have soldiers billeted in our town; all residents are to have some—we may have to provide for two. The pay is 2/6 per day—it does not pay, still we all have to make sacrifices now. The men are deserving of all the help and kindness we are able to give. If any come here we will do our best to make them comfortable and happy. Some of our relations at Reading had six billeted on them—Tat's a bit rough. About 500 or more have enlisted here. Charles is one of our civic guards to take turns to guard some of our water works, and he is also a special constable liable to be called up at any time, and he is also a member of the Red Cross Society and liable to be called up to help at 24 hours notice to assist to nurse and help the wounded here if necessary.

I suppose you feel the effects of the war. A friend wrote me from New Zealand recently; he said it had killed trade there; orders were being held back. I hope it will soon finish and that our own country will not be invaded and treated as Belgium—Louvain and other cities. Every precaution is being taken; all possible help is being given to the suffering ones; there is no panic—thanks to the excellent way our government has managed things.

Some Oregon Statistics

There are 305,164 persons in Oregon that work for a living and 88,114 of them are employed upon the farm, according to a report which has just been issued by the United States census bureau. Of the persons engaged in agricultural pursuits the bulk of them are farm operators and farm laborers. The farm operators number 38,581, and 37,292 are men and 1,289 are women. There are 27,136 farm laborers in the state and 26,269 are males and 867 females.

When Lil. Shot a Gull

In the absence of any fresh news to lay Justice C. L. Penneck told the newspaper man a story about District Attorney Liljeqvist when he first came from Wisconsin to Coos Bay with grass sticking from every seam of his clothing. He came up to the justice shop one morning and said he wanted to plead guilty to shooting a seagull and asked to be fined. He said he had shot one of somebody told him it was a sea pigeon and said he did not know there was any law against it. He pleaded guilty, however, after an interview with a game warden somebody had sent around to bother him.—The Record.

The problem of marketing conditions.

figures show that the per centage of illiteracy in the rural districts of Oregon is three times as large as that in the cities and villages of the State. Oregon has 10,504 illiterates and 7,133 of them live on the farms. There are 5,042 boys and men and 2,091 girls and women on the farms of this State that can neither read nor write.

Coquille Beats the Record

Any one who is inclined to cry about business conditions in Coquille is invited to consider this significant fact: Manager McKenna of the Oregon Power Co., informs the Herald that on the 1st of November they had not one delinquent account on their book here. Every dollar that had been thus far charged up on the books had been paid, excepting one little item of about two dollars which proved to have been an error and was rebated. This is a record unequalled by any other town on the coast, as the manager is informed from the Chicago office of the H. M. Byllesby Co., where the showing is considered remarkable and is given the highest commendation. It speaks well not only for the financial conditions here and the business promptness of our people, but also for the management of the power company's office and the general satisfaction that the service is giving. The prophecy made by the Herald over a year ago, that the people would be pleased with the Oregon Power Co. has been amply fulfilled, and it may now be said that the Oregon Power Co. is equally pleased with the people here. Under those conditions, it would seem that the people and the company are getting along very nicely together.

Rural Telephones

The telephone is one of the most profitable business agencies that the farm can employ. It affords him facilities for keeping in constant communication with the markets, provides a sitting room for the community where the families can assemble and discuss the events of the day without the inconvenience of travel or loss of time, and in sickness and emergencies, it renders a divine service.

The middleman is nothing more than a farm hand but he is able to fix his own wages and to collect them and to multiply his transactions as he pleases.

The farmer can neither help himself nor be helped by others until he organizes.

Up in the Wilds of Maine

(Written for the Correspondence News)
Oh, the moving pictures have come to stay.
Up in the wilds of Maine.
The young and old, the grave and gay
Up in the wilds of Maine
Forget their sorrows and fit away
By the light of the moon or the light of day.
To see the "stars" in the "movies" play
Up in the wilds of Maine.
The farmer hurries up his chores
Up in the wilds of Maine.
Wife dons her bonnet and locks the doors
Up in the wilds of Maine.
Then they harness up the horse so slow,
And off to the moving pictures go,
And agree together it is some show,
Up in the wilds of Maine.
The merchant hurries home from work
Up in the wilds of Maine.
And so does the "classy" dry goods clerk
Up in the wilds of Maine.
The humble "stenoz" and the haughty dame
Both known and unknown in the halls of fame,
What do we care? It is all the same,
Up in the wilds of Maine.
The moving pictures know no caste
Up in the wilds of Maine.
No good material goes to waste
Up in the wilds of Maine.
The millionaire and the man on the town
Side by side they sit them down,
Socially hobnob, smile and frown
Up in the wilds of Maine.
Oh, yes, we know the "Mutual Girl,"
Up in the wilds of Maine.
Her smile has set our heads awirl
Up in the wilds of Maine.
Francis Ford and Lucile Love,
The Trey of Hearts, and that treasure trove
The Million Dollar Mystery we can solve,
Up in the wilds of Maine.
We know them all and we love them all,
Up in the wilds of Maine.
The movie actors both great and small
Up in the wilds of Maine.
Some make us laugh and some make us cry
They both do us good, the smile and sigh,
So God bless them all as I say good-by,
Up in the wilds of Maine.
Augusta, Maine. B. R. WING.

STATE INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Compiled by State Bureau of Industries and Statistics

Amity is planning to build waterworks.

The Portland recall fell flat. The people voted no.

Nov. 5, Portland opened the new National theatre.

Hood River is erecting an apple evaporating plant.

Olif Johnson has opened the Pendleton Creamery.

Cargoes of lumber leave Newport regularly for San Pedro.

The new hotel at Sutherland has been opened to the public.

Lumber industry output at all Oregon Seaports is increasing.

Porter Bros. are planning to build a saw mill near Gardiner.

An \$18,000 Apartment building is going up on the Sandy Road.

A \$40,000 bridge is to be built across Nehalem river at Wheeler.

Ashtland will spend \$20,000 enlarging her water and light plant.

A new bridge across Thorn Hollow, Umatilla county, is to cost \$16,000.

Eugene woolen mills have large contracts for fabrics for the European war.

James Hays, a Eugene hop buyer will build a five residence at Eugene.

Geo. Melvin Miller of Eugene begins work on a \$15,000 hotel at Florence.

By the last statement, the City of Portland had \$1,834,780 funds on hand.

A significant fact of the recent elections was the prominence of industries.

An excursion celebrated the opening of the Willamette Pacific, November 10.

The state election decided the fate of several new Courthouses and Normal Schools.

Alvadore in one year has built 41 houses, a \$6,000 school, a Creamery and cannery.

Under the direction of a government expert, candy is being made from apple syrup.

Roseburg housed 200 unemployed and the S. P. Co. hauled them away on its trains.

G. M. Grimes will erect a business block at Seaside. E. Killen will also erect an apartment.

The new concrete apartment building to be erected by C. C. Hitchcock at Seaside will cost \$10,000.

G. O. Richardson of Adams is manufacturing 200 dozen brooms from a crop of five acres of broom corn.

The Stanley-Smith lumber Co., has 25 men at work in the new mill at Green Point, Hood River county.

The Oregon City paper Mill cut their time to five days per week but shortened shifts to employ 60 more hands.

The first of the two Hill steamers to ply between Astoria and Frisco is to make a trial spin the last of this month.

The F. E. Wray farm near Silverton has just completed a Silo 16 feet in diameter and 34 feet high and it will hold 140 tons of feed.

Buys a Town

A. K. Detwiler, a banker of Toledo, Ohio, has purchased an entire town for \$45,000. The town is Grand D-les, just across the Columbia river from The Dalles, Or. It comprises 300 acres, a water plant and a few buildings. Deweiler says he intends to build up a manufacturing town with people from Ohio and California, who prefer northern climate. Grand Dalles was originally laid off for a manufacturing city and large buildings were put up for shoe factories, tanneries and other industries. Excursion trains were run from the East and many lots sold on the highly-colored statements of a Baptist minister and promoter of the early 'Seventies.