

THE COQUILLE HERALD

VOL. 33, NO. 27

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

PER YEAR \$1.50

CITY DIRECTORY

Fraternal and Benevolent Order

A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting of A. F. & A. M., 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 Baulah 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.
H. B. MOORE, 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.
ELLA ANDERSON, 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. W. 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.
MISS GEORGE DAVIS, M. E. C.
MRS. FRED LINDBERG, 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 Laurel Lodge No. 2972 at M. W. A. Hall, Front street, second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month.
MARY KERN, Orator.
LAURA BRANDON, 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 LERUE, Sec.

EVENING TIDE CIRCLE, No. 214, meets second and fourth Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
ANNIE BURKHOLDER, G. N.
MARY A. PIERCE, Clerk.

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

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

Educational Organizations and Clubs

WOMAN'S STUDY CLUB—Meets 2:30 p. m. at city library every second and fourth Monday.
HARRIET A. LONGSTON, Pres.
FRANCIS E. EPPERSON, Sec.

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

KO KEEL CLUB—A business men's social organization. Hall in Laird's building, Second street.
L. J. CARY, Pres.
W. C. ENDICOTT, Sec.

COMMERCIAL CLUB—LEO J. CARY, President; L. H. HAZARD, Secretary

Transportation Facilities

TRAINS—Leave, south bound 8:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m. North bound 9:26 a. m. and 4:26 p. m.

BOATS—Six boats plying on the Coquille river afford ample accommodation for carrying freight and passengers to Bandon and way points. Bows leave at 7:30, 8:30, 9:20 and 9:50 a. m. and at 1:00, 3:30 and 4:45 p. m.

SAGE—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 mail closes at follows: Myrtle Point 7:40 a. m., 5:20, 2:35 p. m., Marshfield 9:06 a. m. and 4:15 p. m., Bandon, way points, 8:45 a. m. Norway and Arago 2:55 p. m. Eastern mail 5:20 p. m. Eastern mail arrives 7:30 a. m.

City and County Officers

Mayor—A. T. Morrison
Recorder—J. S. Lawrence
Treasurer—R. H. Mast
Engineer—P. M. Hall-Lewis
Marshal—A. P. Miller
Night Marshal—Oscar Wickham
Water Superintendent—S. V. Epperson
Fire Chief—W. C. Chase
Schoolmen—Jesse Byers, C. T. Skeels
C. L. Kime, Ned C. Kelley, 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—James Watson
Commissioners—W. T. Dement, Geo. J. Armstrong
Clerk—Robt. Watson
Sheriff—Alfred Johnson, Jr.
Treasurer—T. M. Dimmick
Assessor—T. J. Thrift
School Supt.—Raymond E. Baker
Surveyor—C. F. McCallcock
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.)

ONE CENT POSTAGE

Senator John G. Weeks of Massachusetts, may be counted on as one of the half dozen best informed men in Congress upon postal affairs. For many years he has been chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives, and it was there that he achieved his best work, resulting in his election to the Senate to succeed Murry Crane. Senator Weeks declares that the Government is making a large profit on first class mail, and he adds that there is too much discrimination existing in the postal laws favoring certain classes of mail. It is interesting to note that by some process of reasoning the Postmaster General has recently turned back \$3,500,000 into the general treasury of the United States as representing what he claimed to have been a surplus in the revenues of his department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. Of course, there is nobody except, possibly, General Burleson, that has any idea that the postoffice made three and one-half million dollars during 1914, or even three and one-half cents. General Burleson is the first Postmaster General since 1836 to surrender any of his appropriation. By lumping guesses on what ought to be the revenues from Federal buildings, frank and penalty mail, and the handling of second class mail, Mr. Burleson, as a true Texan, "reckons" that his department is carrying a load of about \$50,000,000 a year for other departments of the government and for subsidies to publishers.

PARCEL POST NOT A MONEY MAKER

It was calculated that the parcel post would render an immense profit to the government, and department officials prophesied in the beginning that Uncle Sam would clean up from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 annually upon this branch of the service. The postoffice itself appears to be in considerable of a quandary as to the results of the parcel post, but the special Joint Committee of Congress headed by Senator Bristow, has made a report upon the parcel post, and while it does not deal specifically with its revenue-producing powers it clearly indicates that this new feature in the postal affairs is not a money maker.

The Post Office Department makes millions of dollars on first class mail matter, and losses it—and more—in carrying newspapers, merchandise and other classes of mail. As the principal function of the Post Office Department is to transmit communications, the suggestion put forth by Senator Weeks boils down to the plain proposition that inasmuch as letter mail is undoubtedly able to pay its own way at the one cent rate of postage, the people are entitled to that rate. But there is no attempt on the part of Senator Weeks, or any one else who thinks as he does, to conceal the fact that one cent letter postage would mean a higher rate upon parcels and second class mail matter.

As an increase on second class mail matter would effect every publishing concern, it is very easy to foresee that any material growth of this one cent letter postage idea along the above lines will rapidly bring about the concerted opposition of the publishers against an increase in their postage rates. At the same time the large shippers of merchandise through the mails will resist any attempt at "revision upwards" of parcel post rates.

Undoubtedly Senator Weeks is right; nevertheless there is little probability of one cent letter postage for a good many years.

FARM BOYS CLUBS

Less than half a dozen years ago, a few boys who had made an unusual showing in raising corn on an acre of land upon a farm where they lived, were sent to Washington. The Agricultural Department took up the matter in dead earnest and now the boys are coming in trainloads. Other big bodies

are made up of girls in canning clubs, but some of these girls have made the boys hustle in raising their prize acres of corn, peas, potatoes and other products of the soil.

The agricultural clubs are not the only juvenile excursionists to Washington, since thousands of high school children from New York, Brooklyn, New England and all over the eastern states make their pilgrimages to the Capital each spring and summer.

THE REQUIREM

Nine United States Senators laid down the burdens of office on March 4, and of these at least two never would have been elected to the Senate but for the fact that their bank accounts held millions. On the other hand two and possibly three of the most conspicuous men who have served in the upper branch of Congress in years have retired to private life, and these in the order of their importance are Root of New York, Burton of Ohio, and Bristow of Kansas. Those nine names are prominent in the minds of the people of the states that are represented, but in another session new figures will appear in the Senate and new men of great intellect will be uncovered from under their bushels.

THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL

From the great Mall of Washington one can look across the river into Virginia and two conspicuous sights stand out. One is the modern wireless towers, from which messages have been sent to Paris, Panama, San Francisco and thousands of miles across the ocean. A mile to the northwest, high on the hillside, clustered about by magnificent trees, stands the former home of Robert E. Lee. Its massive white pillars, and the background of the building, resplendent in the same clean white, gives one that gentle touch of the colonial which has inspired poets and writers to spin their beautiful stories around Arlington house.

General Robert E. Lee was surrounded with all the magnificence that belonged to a southern gentleman. When the war broke out he led the Confederacy. As a penalty he lost his home and estate and it became the national cemetery. The remains of heroes of the Revolution have been transplanted to this hallowed ground; great generals of the Civil war and of the regular army have been brought to Arlington for burial; here the unfortunate victims of the battleship Maine found their last resting place. As though to finish the story the last of the Maine was set up among their graves. Each year the fading ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic are recruited at Arlington, and within the last few years they have been joined by veterans of the Confederacy. A year ago a monument to the confederate dead was dedicated in this cemetery and the blue and the gray met on an equal plane, to properly dedicate it. On Memorial Day of each year the President of the United States delivers an address at Arlington. It has become a custom that is so thoroughly established that it is almost a national institution. Lest the splendor of this great annual event might be too frequently marred, and its significance depreciated, it has been determined that a \$750,000 memorial amphitheatre and chapel is to be built, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels has turned the first shovel of earth, and work has begun on the memorial. The contract calls for completion within two years. The amphitheatre will be circular in form, open at the top, and contain a chapel. It will provide a place where memorial exercises and other patriotic functions may be held, and where shelter may be provided when occasion requires.

WANTS ANOTHER INQUIRY

The spectacular congressional lobby investigation of 1913 has not completely eliminated the lobby according to a statement by one of the most conspicuous characters unveiled Colonel M. M. Mulhall declares that "a few months after the investigation was over the old lobby began to come back, and they are stronger today in Washington and at the state capitals than they have ever been before." Colonel Mulhall, therefore, wants another investigation.

ACTUALLY DID SOME CUTTING

Legislature Reduces Expenditures of State

The legislature appropriated and left standing in millage and taxes and continuing appropriations \$6,477,031 for the next two years as against \$7,735,921 in 1913, a net reduction of \$1,258,890. With laws repealed and consolidations effected the total state reductions will total two millions.

No new taxes were imposed, fees and licenses were reduced. No new boards or commissions were created, taxes were lowered, limited and made easier payable, no radical labor laws were enacted, no referendums ordered to be taken, conditions for industries were made easier and new industries were promoted, is the record made.

The following remedial, beneficial and constructive laws in the interest of retrenchment and economy and to produce revenues were passed:

1. Law to repeal continuing appropriations cuts off many fixed charges.
2. Limiting tax levies of all taxing bodies in the state.
3. Reduce railroad commission appropriation from \$105,000 to \$80,000 and cut off 17 salaries.
4. Joint memorial to collect \$466,872 taxes and return of O. & C. land grant to state.

MAIL-ORDER INSURANCE PAYS

Company Builds up Business By Advertising

The world recognizes insurance as one of its foremost economic and social institutions. Through it the business, commerce, manufactures and lives of citizens are protected in every civilized country throughout the globe. Although the insurance business in the United States has assumed enormous proportions, covering as it does every phase of human endeavor, and protecting not only the property and occupation of mankind, but life itself, its power is constrained, its growth checked, because the business is burdened by the heavy expense of agents, interstate taxes, licenses, fees, and various exactions from which it should be freed.

To support its agents, pay its taxes and license fees, the insurance company must have money, and this is naturally supplied by the policyholders. In other words the public is obliged to pay a larger sum for protection than it should pay, or than it is necessary to pay.

Until ten years ago all the "old-line" legal reserve companies conducted their business through agents, paid the necessary commissions, taxes, licenses and office expenses, and charged their policyholders accordingly. At that time (shortly after the Hughes Insurance

YOUNG OFFENDERS ARRESTED

Burglary and Sneak Thievery Get a Set-Back

Last Wednesday Ivan Gardner, aged sixteen, of this city, was arrested for the robbery of Kelley's store, which took place the Sunday night before. Several bits of conversation overheard among the small boys that associate with the Gardner boy led to the belief that he was guilty. Prosecuting Attorney Liljeqvist then "framed up" a scheme on the Gardner boy. He stopped the boy and borrowed his knife, telling him that he wished to sharpen his pencil. With the knife in his possession Lil went to his office and examined the knife blade with a glass and found signs of putty on it. He then took the knife and tried it on Kelley's window just as the robber had done. The knife blades fitted the cuts on the putty around the window pane, just as if they were a plaster cast mold made expressly for the knife blade.

Sheriff Johnson went to the school house, got the boy and brought him to Liljeqvist's office where he was asked what he knew concerning the robbery. At first he denied knowing anything about it; but under a severe probing by Lil he at last said that he had seen some one else rob the place and had seen him hide the plunder and that he himself had afterwards taken the goods from where the fellow had hidden them and had then concealed them himself.

It was with a great deal of astonishment to all present that the hiding place was revealed. It was not thirty yards from the scene of the robbery, under the new Post Office. There is an air vent underneath the building, fixed in the side of the wall and this having no grate in it left an opening large enough for the boy to climb through and hide his plunder. It might have stayed hidden there for years, as nothing is kept under this place but the water piping, and it is quite likely that no one would enter it unless to repair a broken pipe, and so it is hard to tell how long it may have remained hidden if the Gardner boy had not confessed.

Many of the cigarettes and a few of the cigars had been smoked, so that goes to prove that even if some one else didn't assist in the robbery they helped dispose of the goods stolen.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Kill This Winter Fly That May Become Ancestor to Countless Others.



Flies multiply rapidly. One fly can become the ancestor to several billion other flies in a single season. The importance of exterminating the winter fly is apparent. It is something that the individual housekeeper must do. Be sure to kill the first flies of the season. Don't let one escape, as every fly killed in early spring means billions less of the pest this summer.

5. Semi-annual tax law making taxes payable April 5 and November 5 without penalties.
 6. Abolishing useless state census will save state and counties \$50,000.
 7. Permitting insane patients to be paroled reduces fixed charges of state asylums.
 8. Biennial appropriation \$10,000 for bubonic plague repealed.
 9. Counties given share of game law fines.
 10. Abolishing license fees for fishing in Pacific ocean or bays.
 11. Requiring boards and departments to pay for printing out of their own funds.
 12. Law to collect revenue from trading stamp devices.
 13. Reduces cost of elections by abolishing one judge on each of 2000 election boards.
 14. Permanent registration law with card index, saving counties and cities large sums.
 15. Exempting state institutions from the eight hour law.
 16. \$200,000 of highway fund to finish state road over Siskiyou.
 17. Abolishing state immigration board and accountability system.
 18. Establishing flax industry for employment of idle convict labor.
 19. Consolidation of State Engineer and State Highway Engineer.
 20. Requiring banks to pay two per cent on deposits of county funds.
 21. Bill for farmers' state banks on co-operative plan.
- Coquille river channel to be dredged to a uniform depth of 10 feet.
- Eugene conducting survey of home industries.

Here From Frisco

Milton Glass, of San Francisco, was in town the middle of last week, representing the H. L. Judell Co. Mr. Judell has made this territory for a number of years and Mr. Glass has taken his place, having bought into the company, while Judell looks after the business in San Francisco during the fair. Mr. Glass was formerly a "wet goods merchant" and has made this territory for a number of years. He states that he is now promoted and is selling cigars and likes his new line of business fine. Mr. Judell has a place fitted up at the fair grounds, in which he carries all his line of cigars. He also states that he will be glad to accommodate any Coos county people who come to the fair, by assisting them in finding lodging etc.

Birthday Party

Last Wednesday night the Submarine U 11 Club, under Leneve's Confectionery store gave a big party in honor of Earl Schroeder's 21st birthday. It was a great event and will be written down in the history of the club. It was a surprise party for Earl and he knew nothing about it until it was sprung on him in the Club Rooms at about 8 p. m. The evening was given over to various sorts of amusement and at a late hour refreshments were served. The party broke up towards dawn and all present wended their way homeward, wishing that some other member would have a birthday very soon.

Small Fire

Last Wednesday forenoon a fire started in the residence of J. B. Sweet in the north east part of this city. The fire boys responded to the alarm and had both the hose carts and chemical cart to the scene of the fire in record time. But it had been put out by the inmates of the house and the neighbors before they arrived. The damage was slight.

Pulling Its Teeth

It seems that Attorney Liljeqvist is to have another throw at the Port on the Coquille side of the divide. He was author of a bill that would have reserved to the taxpayer a say in bonding for large sums. The measure applied to all ports and would have pulled some of the creature's vicious bond-eating teeth. Alas for Coos bay it was late on the calendar, even had the solons at Salem given it the official O. K. We had already taken the hurdles—been devoured by the Port shark, figuratively speaking. So our enthusiastic port neighbors must accept this comment from a district that has been through the mill. We cannot but look with some apprehension, that is born of experience, lest the Coquille should endure the pains suffered by us, and are ready with advance sympathy. We are not butting into your game, but are hoping that you get results—a run for your money. Whatever dental work is accomplished by Mr. Liljeqvist in the rehearing of this port case will lessen the pain to be experienced by the taxpayer on the Coquille, if it becomes his lot to traverse the route covered by his Coos bay neighbor—Marshfield Sun.

The Mail Service

Al Baker, who carries the outside mail between Myrtle Point and this city, states that he will carry it from now on in his Overland car, winter and summer. He now leaves Myrtle Point with the mail at 6:30 a. m. and this place at 5:30 p. m. He also says that after the first of April he will make three round trips daily between Myrtle Point and Coquille.