

THE COQUILLE HERALD

VOL. 33, NO. 37

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915.

PER YEAR \$1.50

CITY DIRECTORY

Fraternal and Benevolent Order

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

O. E. S.—Regular meeting of Beniah Chapter No. 6, second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, in Masonic Hall. EMMA LILLJEVIST, 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. J. S. BARTON, W. M. 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. ELDA 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, W. M. J. S. LAWRENCE, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Lycerius Lodge No. 72, meets Tuesday nights in W. O. W. Hall. R. R. WATSON, K. R. S. O. A. MINTON, C. G.

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 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 Beniah Camp No. 10, 550 in M. W. A. Hall, Front street, first and third Saturdays in each month. H. B. TOZER, Consul. F. C. TUCK, Clerk.

R. N. A.—Regular meeting of Laurel Camp No. 272 at M. W. A. Hall, Front street, second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month. MARY KERN, Oracle. LAURA BRANDON, 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 LENSE, Sec.

EVENING TIDE CIRCLE, No. 214, meets second and fourth Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall. ANNIE BERKHOLDER, 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
WOMAN'S Study Club—Meets 2:30 p. m. at city library every second and fourth Monday.
HARRIET A. LONGSTON, Pres. FRANCES E. EPPERSON, Sec.

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

W. O. W. CLUB—A business men's social organization, Hall in Laird's building, Second street.
L. J. CARY, Pres. W. C. ENDROTT, 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 9:20 a. m. and 4:20 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 7:40 a. m. 5:20, 2:35 p. m. Marshfield 9:30 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. Bandon, way points, 8:45 a. m. Norway and Arago 12:55 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
Councilmen—Jesse Byers, C. T. Skeels, C. I. 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. McCulloch
Coroner—F. E. Wilson
Health Officer—Dr. Walter Culin

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

FISHING IN OREGON WATERS

How the Angler May Capture the Finny Tribe

By way of preface, let me remark that this series of articles, devoted to the gentle art of fishing, appear here somewhat against my better judgment. They have been prepared, not by a scientist learned in all the Latin classifications and anatomical arrangements of the many finny creatures, but by a simple fisherman who loves more the sound of gurgling brooks and the sight of open blue sky than the doubtful joy of a knowledge that his Latin classifications are correct or his theory on genus, as disclosed by fin arrangement or scale markings is faultless.

These articles will abound in errors in biology. A fish's caudal fin I shall be pleased to call by its unlabeled sobriquet, his tail. Perchance I may confuse the salmo irideus with the salmo gairdneri, and the char may even be referred to here, without further apology, as a trout; but underneath it all I hope my patient readers may catch some useful hints on angling, or, not being a fisherman himself, may end by holding in higher regard those prevaricating, though harmless, individuals who are so classed.

I recall having read in one of Henry Van Dyke's exquisite little fishing stories a line which he modestly credits to our long deceased and much-respected brother, Ike Walton, but which I truly suspect originated in his own fertile brain. Musing on the excellence of the luscious wild strawberry which he finds ripening on a sunny bank, he volunteers that "doubtless God could have made a better berry—but doubtless God never did."

And now, on this particular spring morning, when the call to go "a-fishing" is strong, the thought comes to me that doubtless God could have made a finer trout than the steelhead, but doubtless He never did.

I think it will be admitted by all who have taken steelhead (salmo gairdneri) trout on light tackle that they are easily masters of their kind. The rainbow, especially of a pound and a half or two pounds in weight, is a worthy adversary. He can rush and leap and sulk with a style all his own, and he is game, every inch, from the tip of his stub nose to the end of his square tail. A big cut-throat in small water is worthy of your best efforts. Even the canibalistic Dolly Varden, with his slower though more ponderous surges, will come in for his share of credit as a game fish.

But to the steelhead, the powerful, lithe, quivering steelhead of the Rogue river, belongs the title of king.

I refer to the Rogue river steelhead because to me they typify the perfect trout. Perhaps this is purely imaginary. It is possible, and for that matter quite probable, that the fish of the Rogue river which we catch in the fall with a fly are the same fellows who visit our northern streams in January and February, or, if not the same fish, then at least a member of the same family. True they are all of the genus salmo gairdneri. True they are all steel head trout. But I cling nevertheless to the fancy—if it must be called such—that the trout of the Rogue are the finest, the gamest, the best trout in the Pacific Northwest.

Along toward the end of December, and in greater abundance during January, the steelheads of our northern waters ascend the many tributaries of the Columbia and the coast streams. And at this season the fish, for some inexplicable reason, readily strike a bait of fresh salmon eggs. For this fishing a short, light casting rod with free running reel is used, and the bait—a luscious chunk of roe probably half as large as a man's thumb—is tied onto a number two or three hook with red thread.

Why the fish take this lure remains an enigma. They are evidently not feeding. This is apparent from the condition of their

stomachs, which are absolutely empty and have contracted to a point where they are hardly distinguishable from the intestines. Probably they strike the eggs in a vicious desire to mutilate and rid themselves of unwelcome fish babies in the embryo who have dared to invade their particular spawning water. But even though such may be the case, I know from my own experience that steelheads in the White Salmon have been taken on a grasshopper bait which would seem to explode that theory, and the fact that the anadromous Rogue River fish, which does not feed in fresh water, eagerly strikes at a gaudy fly in the summer and fall, renders it still more perplexing.

Twelve Rules Laid Down For "Standard Schools"

University of Oregon, Eugene—So many requests are coming to State University faculty members for assistance at standardization rallies this spring that the standardization rules adopted by the state board of education are here reproduced for the guidance of country school teachers who wish to plan their school activities toward achieving standardization:

1. Flag must be flying, weather permitting.
2. Schoolhouse must be properly lighted.
3. Equipment: Teacher's desk and chair; desks for pupils properly adapted and placed; suitable blackboards; window shades in good condition.
4. Heating and ventilating: Jacketed stove properly situated, is minimum requirement; window boards or some other approved method of ventilating.
5. Rooms must be attractive at all times.
6. Standard picture: One new one, unless three are already in the room, framed.
7. Ground must be kept clean, free from paper, etc. At least three features of play apparatus must be present, and walks must exist if needed.
8. Sanitation: Pure drinking water, either drinking fountain or covered tank and individual drinking cups; individual, family or paper towels. Outbuildings: At least two good ones, sanitary at all time and free from marks.
9. Teacher must maintain good order at all times; supervise the playground; have her work well prepared; follow the state course of study; take at least one educational journal; have program posted in room; keep register in good condition; be neat in attire.
10. The library must contain a good selection of books from the state list and a case for the books. Books must be kept upright in good condition and be recorded according to the rules specified by Oregon state library.
11. Attendance: Average 92 per cent for the year and not to exceed 2 per cent in tardiness for the year.
12. Length of term: Not less than eight months of school each year.

The rally is usually made an all-day affair for patrons and pupils

Creed to be Laid Aside

The third annual conference of ministers of all denominations will be held during July in the new administration building of the University of Oregon. Present problems of city and rural churches will be threshed out, these problems being now common to practically all denominations in Oregon. Some of them are:

Characteristics of country folk and church work; centralization of country churches, the country church and the city man; the divine element in the reorganization of the country church; religious teaching in terms of country life; interdenominational cooperation; the social survey and the country church.

Courses in the University summer school, which will then be in progress, will be open to the ministers, as well as the University library with its 53,000 volumes, to private research.

Ashland carried bonds for additional water system.

KNOW THY COUNTRY

I—Introductory

"Know America" is a slogan that should ring out from every school room, office, farm and shop in this nation. No man can aspire to a higher honor than to become a capable citizen, and no one can merit so distinguished a title until he is well informed of the resources, possibilities and achievements of our country.

This is a commercial age and civilization is bearing its most golden fruit in America. We are noted for our industrial achievements as Egypt was noted for her pyramids; Jerusalem for her religion; Greece for her art; Phoenixia for her fleets; Chaldea for her astronomy and Rome for her laws. Likewise we have men who will go down in the world's history as powerful producers of their age. For standing at the source of every gigantic movement that sways civilization is a great man. The greatest minds travel in the greatest direction and the commercial geniuses of this age would have been the sculptors, poets, philosophers, architects, and artists of earlier civilizations.

As Michael Angelo took a rock and with a chisel hewed it into the image of an angel that ever beckons mankind upward and onward, Hill took the desert of the Northwest and with bands of steel made it blossom like a rose, dotted the valleys with happy homes and built cities in waste places. As Gutenberg took blocks of wood and whittled them into an alphabet and made a printing press that flashed education across the continent like a ray of light upon a new born world, McCormick took

Time to Cut Hay to Secure Right Quality

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—"Cut hay in the morning after the dew is off and rake into windrows as soon as the leaves are thoroughly wilted. Legumes (clover, alfalfa, etc.) especially lose their leaves readily and should be cured in windrows and cocks and hot in swath. Two to three days in cocks should cure clover hay enough for the mow. Be sure all outside moisture (rain and dew) are off and little danger will be experienced in mow burning, providing the crop was cut at the proper stage. You can't afford to lose the leaves by swath curing. They represent a large per cent of the nutritive value of the hay."

These are the views of J. E. Larson, field crop Extension specialist of the Oregon Agricultural College, on the best time to cut hay. Mr. Larson continues as follows:

"It rains are cut for hay, cut in late milk or early dough stage. Allow to wilt and cure some in windrow, then put into cocks of good size, well built and solid. The same method will apply to grasses except that they are often put in the haymow from the windrow. Hay cut at the proper stage, and cured and stored without burning out will take the place of some of the grain feed. Quality is important in hay making."

Most Original Humorist

(The Nashville (Tenn.) Tennessean and American, April 14, 1915 says.)

J. A. Waldron, editor of Judge, has the opportunity of reading some of the output of practically every person in America who attempts humor writing. He has given it as his opinion, both through his publication and by word of mouth, that George Bingham is the most original humorist America has produced since Artemus Ward.

George Bingham is a native of Western Kentucky and has lived in his country towns all his life. The spirit of them is in him—he looks it and talks it. About eight years ago he started a little sheet and called it the "Hogwallow Kentuckian." The charm of it is that it is what any country paper might be. The men and women whose actions are chronicled in it are like the men and women who live in every little town. Its homely philosophy of life is fine and its humor fresh as a new-plowed field.

Bingham is a young man—not much over thirty. Those who have watched his work believe that he is just beginning his best work.

Announcement is made of the early construction of the Shevlin-Dixon sawmill at Bend.

per ten-hour day. Roseburg shall have the controlling voice in the matter of establishing freight rates.

Kendall Bros. shall agree that there will be no commissary stores or mercantile establishments in connection with their sawmill, or mill operations, that will in any way conflict with the trade of Roseburg merchants.

All taxes and legal charges against the railroad are to be paid by Kendall Bros. and they are to agree to sell slabwood at reasonable prices.

The council's statement has had the effect of wiping out practically all opposition to the enterprise, and it is predicted that the bonds will be authorized by a vote of 10 to 1.

Sanitation Expert Outlines Fight for Pure Milk

(By M. M. Carrick, M. D.)
So many dramatic disclosures have been made in regard to the relation between dirty milk and the excessive death rate among infants that farmers are beginning to realize as never before, the necessity of cooperation with the municipal authorities in their fight for pure milk.

Milk is certainly the most important article of food in the human diet, and it is also the most consumable. It is, therefore up to the farmer to see that the milk from his dairy gets to the city babies in as reasonable a state of cleanliness as possible. Not that this is an exclusively baby problem, for all sorts of diseases are carried through milk. Tuberculosis is an example of this class, and a number of epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever have been traced to the milk supply, but when we pause to consider that one-fifth of all the babies born in the United States die in their infancy from preventable diseases, and that sixty per cent of these are due to gastro-intestinal diseases, due to improper feeding of impure milk, we naturally begin to look into the cause.

I realize, of course, that every farmer can not have his milking done scientifically, but it is possible for him to produce safe milk for his own use and that of the public by very simple and inexpensive means. He may not have an elaborate dairy outfit, but his cattle can be kept clean and in perfect health with the assistance of a veterinarian. It will be to his financial interest in the long run. Tar paper, white-wash and homemade cement will insure a sanitary stable at small cost.

Then, there should be a covered milking pail in the place of the old-fashioned wide-mouth pale. This will keep nine-tenths of the dirt out during milking time. All milk utensils may be kept clean by the use of a brush and a solution of soda followed by a final rinsing in scalding water. If ice is not possible for one farmer, is it not feasible for several farmers to combine their interest, and secure a supply of ice at some central place at a reasonable cost.

I hope the readers of this paper are not superior to germs. If you are, send for some of the Government literature on the subject of the care of milk. A request to the Bureau of Agriculture will bring a number of bulletins to your door, much to your enlightenment.

Municipally Aided Railway

That is the new plan by which the community secures railroads and industries.

In Idaho the governor will call a special session of the legislature to extend state aid to a north line.

Grants Pass is getting a \$2,000,000 railroad built to the Pacific coast by having helped with a \$250,000 bond issue.

Roseburg will issue \$300,000 bonds to build a railroad to the forest reserve and get a \$500,000 sawmill.

For every dollar Kendall Bros. appropriate up to \$600,000 the city of Roseburg will pay a like sum, the council said. The division of the profits must be pro-rated, according to investments. The lease with the city is to terminate in case of the sale of the road, and either party is to have the right to sell the road.

Kendall Bros. are to guarantee to erect a sawmill in Roseburg with a minimum capacity of 200,000 feet

Through daylight service between San Francisco and Eureka without the stopover heretofore necessary at Willits will begin on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad on Sunday, May 16. The trains will leave San Francisco daily at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Eureka the same night at 8:10. Leaving Eureka the time will be 7 a. m., trains reaching San Francisco at 8:05 p. m.

This is the regular summer schedule and will continue during the season. For much of the journey the train passes through virgin redwoods, passing scenes that are of great interest to Exposition visitors.

Oswego—Iron water pipe industry here unfavorably affected by reduction of \$5 per ton freight from the East.

STATE INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Compiled by State Bureau of Industries and Statistics

Athens to have concrete jail built. Albany figuring on the Brownsville cannery.

Forest Grove planning complete sewer system. Gymnasium for boys to be built at Oregon City.

Cottage Grove cannery will handle gooseberries. Portland spent \$4000 on pamphlet for city election.

North Bend plans three miles sewer to cost \$25,000. Union school of three districts to be constructed at Glide.

Milwaukie will expend \$40,000 on municipal water plant. Portland Gas and Coke Co. seeking franchise at Milwaukie.

The paint mines located east of Creswell are to be developed. Benton county highway from Monroe to Albany to be oiled.

Eugene broom factory will manufacture maple broom handles. One shipper pays out \$12,000 a month for cedar ties at Bandon.

E. R. Hughes has established an undertaking business at Astoria. Lebanon—Cornerstone of Catholic church laid at McDowell Creek.

Seaside—Five districts here voted to establish a union high school. The Dalles business men are planning to secure municipal dock.

New Era—Gravel plant has been leased to Chase & Linton, Newberg. Oregon City—County court has decided to install large gravel plant.

Pendleton will pave 15 blocks with bitulithic on gravel shoulders. One Coos Bay contract is for a \$6000 road from North Bend to Empire.

Porter sawmill one of the Simpson properties on Coos Bay, starts with 75 men. Clackamas county has a \$10,000 damage suit growing out of a jitney accident.

Eugene—S. P. Co. Starts rebuilding Willamette river highway with 40 men. Portland minimum wage \$3 per day; Salem \$2; Eugene and Albany not fixed.

Hawley Paper Co., of Oregon City, will build a new warehouse 67 by 110 feet. Marshfield—The new Smith-Powers logging camp is turning out 600,000 feet daily.

Pendleton—Tons of salmon drying at Umatilla river fish ladder, unable to get over. Under a new law plants buying cream on the butterfat basis must take out a state license.

New First National Bank at Portland to cost \$400,000 may be built of Oregon cut stone. Clackamas, Gladstone, Jennings Lodge and Park Place voted Monday on union high school.

The parcel post system is being attacked as a destroyer of rural communities and the country merchant. Salem—Losing \$700 a month from jitney competition forces street cars to one-man pay-as-you-enter crews and slower service.

President Gilman of the Hill lines stated at Cottage Grove that the company is conducting a series of observations and making surveys at Clear Lake, 75 miles up the McKenzie, and will eventually construct an immense power project there, but that at this time there is no movement to begin actual construction.

The Dalles—O. W. R. & N. Co. will commence work June 1 on the new shops in this city. The work will be rushed to completion. The company proposes to spend a total of \$200,000 for improvement in The Dalles. The new division terminals will be located in the eastern end of the city, east of the Wasco Warehouse Milling Co.'s plant. New and modern brick machine shops, large enough to accommodate 39 engines, a modern brick power plant and storeroom and two miles of additional yard tracks will be constructed.