

# THE COQUILLE HERALD

VOL. 33, NO. 42

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

PER YEAR \$1.50

## CITY DIRECTORY

### Fraternal and Benevolent Order

A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting of Coquille Lodge No. 68 A. F. & A. M. at Masonic Hall, every Saturday night in each month on or before the full moon. L. A. LILJEVIST, 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. E. M. LILJEVIST, 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. E. M. LILJEVIST, W. M. ANNA LAWRENCE, Sec.

COQUILLE ENCAMPMENT, No. 25, I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Thursday nights in Odd Fellows Hall. J. S. BARTON, N. G. J. S. LAWRENCE, Sec.

K. N. G. OF PYTHIAS.—Lycerius Lodge No. 72, meets Tuesday nights in W. O. W. Hall. R. H. WATSON, K. R. S. A. O. 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 LINDBERG, K. of R.

RED MEN.—Coquille Tribe No. 46, I. O. O. 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, 350 in M. W. A. Hall, Front street, first and third Saturdays in each month. H. B. TOZER, Consul. F. O. TRUE, 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 KEEN, Oracle. 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 LEEVEY, Sec.

EVENINGIDE CIRCLE No. 214, meets second and fourth Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall. ANNE 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. Mrs. C. H. 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. BIRDIE SKELLS, Pres. EDNA HARKLOCKER, Sec.

K. O. KEEL KLUB.—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. Boat leave at 7:30, 8:30, 9:20 and 5:50 a. m. and at 1:00, 3:30 and 4:45 p. m.

STAGE.—J. L. Laird, proprietor. Departs 5:30 p. m. for Bandon 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 9:00 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  
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. 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. Dinnick  
Assessor—D. 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

## EXPENSES AT EXPOSITION

### What it Costs to Live in San Francisco Now

With a little care, Oregonians going to the Exposition will find it possible to make a stay there at no excessive cost. Down in the city good rooms at average hotels can be had at \$1 to \$2.50 per night, and rooms in boarding houses and homes at \$5 to \$10 per week. Restaurant prices are not beyond the usual and at cafeterias good food can be had at very reasonable prices. At the latter places, for everything except meat, five and ten cents is the price for the average dish. There is an excess of rooms and eating places, the crowds not yet having overflowed the city. For those who feel the need of apartments, one and two rooms with kitchenette and private bath range from \$22.50 to \$50, at thoroughly respectable and up-to-date apartment houses within a short street car ride of the Exposition or city. On the Exposition grounds prices are a more strenuous in spots, but visitors meet this situation pretty largely by bringing their lunches with them, and the very best people do not seem to do this. The Y. W. C. A. cafeteria occupies a building all its own and is the popular eating place within the gates. Here one can pick out a reasonably good meal for fifty cents or less, and for lunch it is ideal. However, at the M. J. B. Coffee Parlor, ham, gas, bread, butter and coffee are obtainable at forty cents. Waffles and coffee cost twenty five cents. The Zone is filled with eating places, cabarets and restaurants offering food at all prices. "Hot dog" sandwiches and coffee joints are everywhere, and the combination can be had for twenty cents. In the Food Products Building it is possible to get light lunches and tea for about twenty-five cents, and tea houses serving tea and rice cakes at fifteen cents are everywhere. There is but one hotel on the grounds, "The Inn." Rooms here without bath range from \$3 per night upwards, according to location; with bath, \$5 and upward. Breakfast is served at 75 cents straight, other meals a la carte. Patrons here must pay the 50 cents admission to the grounds, but, unlike all others who attend the Fair, these have a permit to leave and enter as they choose. As a matter of general information, many Oregonians will be glad to know that hotel, room, or apartment accommodations can be secured at the Ferry Building, and street cars leading to all parts of the city and to the Exposition circle in front of it. From there to the Exposition, the "D" car is the most popular. It is direct and lands one at the main or Scott street entrance. At the Oregon building every possible information about the grounds is available at the central booth, and special effort is made to render Oregonians every needed service, as well as to make the visit of everyone to the building as pleasant as possible. Register at the Oregon building's central booth on your first visit and ask such questions as you may desire, also secure booklet detailing the facts about Oregon exhibits in this building and in the main palaces.

### Americans No Longer Love to Be Humbugged

University of Oregon.—The dollars and cents value of truth in advertising was hammered home to a State University audience by Marshall N. Dana, of the staff of the Oregon Journal, Portland, in a lecture on "Advertising Ethics" that closed the advertising course at the

### WAR'S DARK CLOUD OVER NEARLY ALL EUROPE

University for this college year. "The ideal of today refutes the saying of Barnum that the American public wants to be humbugged," said Mr. Dana. "The alert American mind seeks that which stirs the imagination and attracts the fancy, but it wants value received." Mr. Dana, in addition to believing in rigid accuracy in advertising, is an ardent apostle of the value of advertising for all commodities and services. He thinks even the ethical physician should not be above advertising. "The time will come when the higher standard of truth in advertising will destroy the so-called ethical position of physicians in respect to publicity," he said. "For generations the language of medicine has been unintelligible to the lay intelligence. A lot of words from explanation of sanitary and curative methods has been a cloak to prudery and has fostered the quack, who talked the language of the deceived, yet used words to deceive. The value of the physician to the world has thereby been decreased. "Fortunately, just as some advertisers and some publications have been brave enough to stand for cleanliness in advertising, so some physicians have been courageous enough to brave the displeasure of more conservative brethren and step down and mingle with the public."

### Oregon School Exhibits

And now comes another gold medal. Oregon has a very modest playground exhibit in the Palace of Education at the Exposition, but it is a beautiful showing and a perfect presentation of the advanced work along this line now being done for the children of Oregon. As a consequence the jury of awards gave this playground exhibit the gold medal, and it must be remembered that many states entered elaborate and costly exhibits in competition. The Oregon school exhibit as a whole, which includes only Industrial Club work, Standard School plan for the rural schools, and Playground work, was given a silver medal. This sort of an exhibit was made at the request of the Government, cost Oregon less than \$1000 and was in competition

with scores of exhibits costing from \$5000 to \$40,000. Oregon's main school exhibit is in the Oregon building and is not in competition. Here, practically the entire second floor is given over to school work, and it is conceded to be one of the finest exhibits on the grounds. It is also true that High School students of Oregon made much of the attractive furniture in use in the Oregon building. Many prominent educational people make special visits to see the Oregon exhibits in the Palace of Education and in the state building and grow enthusiastic over it. Miss Stewart, of the famous Lux schools for girls, San Francisco, said: "You can quote me as saying there is no exhibit of sewing on the grounds to equal that of Oregon school children in the state building." The exhibits were made under the direction of Assistant State Superintendent E. F. Carleton. Mr. G. R. Bonell, director of manual training in the Salem schools, has come to take charge of the exhibits for one month.

### WEST SUGGESTS SOLUTION

#### Former Governor Proposes Plan in Regard to the Disposal of the Land of the O. & C. Grant—Want State to Purchase Tract From Company

June 28, 1915, Editor the Coquille Herald, Coquille, Oregon. Dear Sir: Feeling that the proper disposition of the O. & C. land grant is of the greatest importance to the State, I have addressed a letter to Governor Withycombe, copy of which is enclosed, suggesting the purchase and administration of the State.

I would be pleased to have your views on the proposed plan either through the columns of your paper or by personal letter.

Very truly yours,  
OSWALD WEST

June The Twenty-Fifth, 1915

Hon. James Withycombe, Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

My dear Governor:

Inasmuch as the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the matter of the O. & C. R. R. land grant, makes it necessary for congress to take early action in reference to its disposal, I am taking the liberty of submitting the following suggestions for your consideration.

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be paid the railroad company could in no event exceed \$5,750,000 it would mean a huge profit for the State School Fund. The company has already disposed of near \$5,000,000 worth of lands from the grant which after making due allowance for taxes and administration expenses paid would greatly reduce the amount to be paid the company account the lands now held.

While it is idle to ask the federal government to both reimburse the railroad company and grant the lands to the State without cost, it would not be unreasonable to ask that the grant, or such part of it as might be desired, be turned over to the State on condition that it provide the funds necessary to reimburse the railroad company for lands taken over.

It such a plan should be followed the non-timbered agricultural lands should be thrown open to entry at once to bona fide settlers and at little or no cost. The non-timbered tracts unfit for settlement should be held with a view of reforestation.

The timber on the timbered lands should be appraised, and in due time, sold to the highest bidders and on condition that it be removed within a certain period. As fast as

## STATE INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

### Compiled by State Bureau of Industries and Statistics

Arlington enters upon economy program.

Sutherland Everfresh plant drying logan berries.

Baker White Pine Lumber Co. adds dry kiln.

Yamhill will spend \$5000 on street improvement.

Salem—Jitneys to be regulated and put under \$5000 bond.

Coal shipments will soon be coming out of Lincoln county.

Baker will use 2,000,000 gallons water per day this summer.

O. W. R. & N. Co. has put on daily train service to Junta.

Siletz—County locating two bridges and 1080 foot trestle.

Tillamook—Bridge planned over Hoquarton slough to cost \$5000.

Portland theaters serve notice of discharging all union musicians.

Coquille—County takes bids July 8 for bridge across Coquille river.

Astoria—Street car service established Monday to Taylor's addition.

Hubbard progressive forces unanimous for industrial development.

Marshfield—McDonald-Vaughn logging camps opened with 80 men.

Corvallis—S. P. Co. asking franchise to operate electric trains over loop.

Coquille—W. J. Longston would enlarge brick plant to 100,000 daily output.

Klamath county has a new paper, the Merrill Times, by Geo. E. Bradnack.

Benton county co-operative association paid 5 per cent dividends since Jan. 1.

When 100 farmers co-operate to sell products it's a public market. When ten sawmills co-operate it's a trust.

Canyon City—Prairie City Light & Power Co. to extend line to supply power to gold dredgers on Canyon creek.

A pool of fruit growers is horticultural co-operation. A grain, wool or mohair pool is the height of agricultural wisdom.

More injury has been done to Pacific Coast towns by hot-air methods of advertising than by any other cause.—Sutherland Sun.

Tax reduction this year \$2,131,000, and limit of six per cent per year as largest possible increase means better business conditions.

Multnomah grange committee were "shown" some good concrete highways. They did not inspect the defective ones to be seen at Salem.

United States Supreme Court annuls forfeiture proceedings in O. & C. land grant. Holding title to 2,300,000 acres rests with railroad until congress acts.

Roseburg merchants have decided to abolish all trading stamps and other premium devices for buying trade and will rely on legitimate newspaper advertising.

Public utilities commissions of Idaho and Oregon have granted no reduction in power rates in the Snake River country—power companies losing money now.

County Road Master Yeon selects bitulithic for bulk of \$1,250,000 road construction in Multnomah county, expect canyon road to be laid in concrete with brick on all grades of 5 to 7 1/2 per cent.

### Pleasing Passage

You remember Noah had to work a long time on that ark? It was up hill business, too, at best; building a boat away out on dry land while the local avil and hammer club sat around spitting tobacco juice upon his lumber, whittling up his pine boards with their jack-knives, and telling him what a fool he was for expecting rain in a country that was too dry to raise alfalfa. But finally the flood came; every mother's son of the croakers was drowned. This is the only instance we know of in either sacred or profane history where a bunch of knuckers got exactly what was coming to them.—Gold Hill News.



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be along the following lines:

1. Reserve all timbered lands, and the non-timbered lands not suitable for agricultural purposes, by making them a part of our federal forest system, and open to entry to actual settlers such non-timbered lands as may be adapted to settlement; or

2. Reserve only such timbered and non-timbered lands as are unfit for agricultural purposes, and open the balance to entry—the non-timbered tracts at once and the timbered tracts as soon as the timber could be disposed of and removed.

While either policy would result in the settlement and development of a large area of idle non-productive land, it would also result on the other hand in the removal of a still greater area from our tax rolls. Unless the State is prepared to offer some other definite plan we may expect the adoption of governmental policies along the above lines, and in view of this I respectfully submit for your consideration the advisability of acquiring and disposing of the lands through the medium of the State.

The grant in question covers about 2,300,000 acres and carries about seventy billion feet of timber, which is worth at least 50 cents per thousand feet. This would give the timber alone a value of over \$35,000,000 and as the amount to

the timber on a tract was sold the land, i. suitable for agricultural purposes, should be thrown open to settlement. Lands from which the timber has been removed, found unfit for settlement, should be held for the purpose of reforestation.

The decision of the court makes it necessary for congress to take some action towards the disposal of the grant at its coming session and it becomes necessary, therefore, for the citizens of this State to formulate and present to congress, through their delegation, some definite plan for the taking over the grant which will be in the public interest.

If the above suggested plan should be favored it would present a problem of financing which our legislature would have to meet, and I believe its importance would fully justify the calling of a special session for that purpose.

With best wishes for the success of your efforts, I am,  
Very respectfully,  
OSWALD WEST.

### "Scotty" Wouldn't Dance

Wednesday afternoon Sheriff Johnson and Deputy Sheriff Laird arrested Archie Madden, of Beaver Hill, charged with shooting John "Scotty" Lowe in the leg between the knee and the ankle. The shooting took place Wednesday afternoon at the ranch near Beaver Hill on which Madden and Lowe were

partners. The wound was not serious and Lowe was able to walk to the junction and catch the train for this place where his wounds were dressed. Later he swore out a warrant for Madden and the officers took the train to Beaver Hill on the return trip and made the arrest about 6 o'clock the same evening.

Mr. Madden claims that he was so badly intoxicated that he was not aware of his actions. He waived preliminary hearing and his bond was set at \$1000 which he later furnished.

The trouble which resulted in the shooting is said to have arisen some time ago when Madden was dissatisfied with the accounting Scotty gave of some produce he had disposed of from the farm. The matter was again brought up on the day of the shooting with the result that Madden drew a gun and ordered Scotty to dance. Scotty, it is said, declined and upon seeing that his partner intended to use the gun, he took to the timber but failed to reach cover before one of the several shots it is claimed Madden discharged in his direction found a lodging place in his leg. Madden will appear before the September grand jury.

European Towns All Have Public Markets

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—"Practically every European town has its public market," says Dr. Hector Macpherson, of the Oregon Agricultural College. "Town and country meet in the market square, where the city dweller deals directly with the grower of his meats, fruits and vegetables. The market habit is born and bred in every inhabitant of both town and country. It is a habit with the force of generations behind it.

"But it is a habit which has never been widely acquired in America. Our rapid development, the early rise of commercial agriculture, the marvelously rapid growth of our cities, and the demand of our city populations for a much greater variety of products than the surrounding country could produce, have all conspired to make the building up of a public market difficult. Our housewives, even in country towns, practically draw on the whole world for their food supply. This gives the retail dealer his foothold. The telephone system and the delivery wagon, wasteful as they are, entrench him in his position.

"Hence it is, that it has been almost impossible to maintain a public market except in such of the older American cities as early adopted the European institution. Many of these older cities have the marketing habit as firmly fixed as the cities of the Old World.

"That there are certain advantages in the public market no one would deny. It gives the individual farmer every opportunity to build up a reputation. In such markets as those of Baltimore, Boston, and New Orleans, are stands which have been occupied by the same families for two generations. They have their specialties, and have built up reputations which are assets, just as is the good-will of an old established business. Thus, a premium is placed upon excellence, energy and enterprise, which is much to be desired. Moreover investigations of many of these old public markets have shown that, even allowing for their time, many of the stall-holders are doing much better than they could by selling their products to the local retailers.

"Not only does the farmer get better prices for his products, but the city consumer gets the produce fresh from the farm and at much more reasonable prices than he could buy them from the retailer in the absence of a local market.

"The difference in price to the consumer is best illustrated by the results attained through the establishment of markets as a result of the recent advance in the cost of living. Many cities have attempted to relieve the situation by the establishment of public markets on conditions especially attractive to the farmer, and under the pressure of high prices are trying to cultivate a marketing habit among their citizens."