

THE COQUILLE HERALD

VOL. 33, NO. 52

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.

PER YEAR \$1.50

CITY DIRECTORY

Fraternal and Benevolent Order

A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting of A. F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, every Saturday night in each month on or before the full moon. L. A. LILLIBRIST, W. M.; R. H. MAST, Secretary.

O. E. S.—Regular meeting of Bonhau Chapter No. 6, second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, in Masonic Hall. EMMA LILLIBRIST, 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. 30, I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Wednesday nights in Odd Fellows Hall. EDDA 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, N. G.; J. S. LAWRENCE, Sec.

K. NIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Lycurgus Lodge No. 72, meets Tuesday nights in W. O. W. Hall. R. R. 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 LINGGAR, 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. H. B. TOZIER, Consul; F. C. TRICK, 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 KEYS, Oracle; LAURA BRANDON, Rec.

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 LENSEY, 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.

F. R. A. T. A. I. D. No. 398, meets the second and fourth Thursdays each month at W. O. W. Hall. Mrs. CLARA 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. BEIDIE SKEELS, Pres.; EDNA HARLOCKER, Sec.

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

COMMERCIAL CLUB—Leo J. Carv, 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. Linggar, postmaster. The mails close as follows: Myrtle Point 7:40 a. m., 5:20, 2:35 p. m.; Bandon 9:05 a. m., and 4:15 p. m.; Bandon, way points, 8:45 a. m. Norway and Arago 12:05 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—P. M. Hall-Lewis
Engineer—R. H. Mast
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



MRS. OLGA HENDRICKSON BUGGE
Reader and Impersonator

Scenic Theatre Coquille, Ore.



MRS. EVELYNE CONWAY
Soprano

MRS. LUCILLE H. POWELL
Accompanist

Friday evening, September 17th

At 8:15 P. M.

Benefit of Library Association

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents

Tickets on sale at H. O. Anderson's

Two Great Actresses In One Feature Picture

Nance O'Neil, whose sensational work as Odette de Maigny, in one of David Belasco's greatest successes the memorable "The Lily," placed her in the theatrical Hall of Fame for all time and stamped her as a transcendent dramatic genius, plays the leading role in the screen version of Tolstol's master work "Kreutzer Sonata," produced for William Fox by Herbert Brenon, who became famous as a director when he pictured "Neptune's Daughter." Not soon do those who have seen Miss O'Neil's art forget it. One of America's foremost critics said of her—

"Miss O'Neil is, beyond peradventure of a doubt, one of America's,—one of the world's in fact,—greatest emotional actresses. For sheer skill and power she has never been surpassed. In "The Lily" she caused a scene of enthusiasm such as is seldom seen in a playhouse. The very roof of the Stuyvesant Theatre throbbed with mad enthusiasm Men cheered and women raved. It was great acting, superb, imitable. Critics shed tears as real as those of Margaret Anglin or Virginia Harned. Nothing like it was ever seen in New York."

This is the actress who portrays with wonderful emotional strength and power the character of Miriam, in "Kreutzer Sonata." It is a role that gives full sweep to the mighty forces of Miss O'Neil's surpassing gifts. In it she reaches heights that she never attained even upon the speaking stage. It brings out the finest points of her wonderful ability, enhanced and intensified by the greater opportunity of the screen offers for the display of this actress's great genius.

Theda Bara, the famous Parisian emotional actress from the Theatre Antoine, Paris, the Boulevard's playhouse of thrills, who created a veritable earthquake of comment "throughout the country for her marvellously telling performance of the Vampire, in "A Fool There Was," repeats gripping characterization of that role in her rendition of Celia in "Kreutzer Sonata." This picture version of the Russian dra-

matist's most vital work is directed by Herbert Brenon, and released by the Fox Film Corporation, successor to the Box Office Attraction Company.

Celia Freidlander, the beautiful and ruthlessly passionate girl, who, without scruple, breaks the heart of the faithful Miriam, so that she may possess herself of Miriam's husband Gregor, the brilliant violinist, is one of the strongest screen parts ever written and in many ways the most startling and remarkable. Miss Bara's powers, developed in the companies of Bernhardt, Jane Hading, and other famous French actresses as well as during her seasons as leading woman of the world-renowned Antoine and Gymnase theatres, Paris, were never displayed, even in the memorable "A Fool There Was," to more transcendent advantage than in Tolstol's great work as it is seen upon the screen. With cruel, serpent-like cunning, Celia weaves her coils about the infatuated Gregor. She casts her unbreakable spell of beauty and fascination over him till Gregor forgets everything in order that he may be in her arms. From the farm in Russia, where, as a wealthy land-owner's adopted daughter, she first meets Gregor and charms him by playing "Kreutzer Sonata," to the last throbbing scene of the play where she and Gregor are trapped by Miriam and in a scene so thrilling as to be almost painful in its intensity, meet their deserts, Miss Bara's superb art never falters, nor steps aside. Her rendition of the part is bound to make "Kreutzer Sonata" one of the most discussed picturization yet produced.

Large Cement Production

The Geological Survey's annual statement on the cement industry for 1914 is now being distributed. During the year 87,257,552 barrels of the principal hydraulic cements were produced, with a value of \$30,533,203. The map accompanying the report shows the distribution of the principal cement plants and outlines the Portland cement commercial districts.

Willamette Pacific Fine Road

The S. P. Co. is operating Sunday excursion trains to the beaches at the mouth of the Siuslaw.

Through trains to Coos Bay May 1, 1916, was the promise made by W. D. Campbell, assistant general manager of the Southern Pacific, returning with a party of Southern Pacific officials from a formal inspection of the new Willamette Pacific. Mr. Campbell complimented Chief Engineer Hoey highly upon the work done on the road. "It's a good railroad," responded the engineer. "We could have built a railroad from Eugene to Marshfield in less time, but not this kind of a railroad. It's better than many trunk lines in the East."

Supt. Campbell says: "I was agreeably surprised to find such a splendid country through which the new line passes, particularly about Marshfield and North Bend. "The road passes through the most delightful places. I never saw more beautiful locations for-tourists than along those lakes south of the Siuslaw—the shooting is good, the fishing is good, the scenery is good, and the water is excellent. The country is susceptible to wonderful development."

The rails will be all laid south of the Umpqua bridge long before its completion; the ballast has to come from Eugene and this is causing part of the delay.

Mr. Campbell referred to the line to Myrtle Point as a valuable feeder, extending into the coal field and timber region.

Bison Herd Increased

Ten calves have been added to the Government's herd of buffalo on the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma, which is also a Federal game preserve. The herd now comprises 62 specimens of the almost extinct bison and is in good condition, the supervisor reports.

Eight of the calves are females, and bring the number of heifers and cows up to 30. The bulls number 32 and have been placed in a separate pasture.

Get your butter wrappers at the Herald office.

COOS CO. BEEF PRODUCTION

Agricultural College Expert Gives His Views

The following article is furnished to the Herald by L. L. Potter, Professor of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C., who recently made a tour of the Coos county stock ranges:

It has just been my pleasure to spend some ten days in Coos and Curry counties visiting the beef producers and riding over the ranges and looking at the grass and the cattle. During my stay I was impressed with several facts relating to the beef industry here. First, the cheapness and ease with which cattle are raised; second, the exceedingly poor quality of the average run of beef cattle in that section; third, the very high quality of a small minority of the cattle.

The 'prairies' of southern Coos and northern Curry counties are doubtless the best beef producing lands in the state of Oregon. There is no place where the season is so long and grass so good. It is true that there are parts of Eastern Oregon where cattle are run fairly successfully on the range the year round, but they do not keep up in as good shape as they do here on these prairies. It is, of course, true that the cattle which are allowed to run on the ranges throughout the winter without the use of hay, grain, or other supplementary feed, tend to get rather thin and if some cheap and convenient method of giving the additional feed for winter could be devised, it would be of considerable help. But nevertheless, the cattle do unusually well without extra feed in winter, providing the grass is not eaten off too closely in the fall. To make very much of a change in the method of wintering would involve heavy expenditures in practically all cases, and it is rather doubtful if the results obtained would justify the outlay. Any attempt toward winter feeding should be in the nature of a supplement to the grass rather than a substitute therefor. Shutting cattle up in a muddy lot or even in a good barn and feeding them hay, grain or silage without any grass has not proven a financial success in other places and would probably not be so in Coos county. It would seem, therefore, rather necessary to feed them pretty much in the same way as is now in practice, taking care, however, to see that the ranges are not overstocked in summer. Where the ranges are only slightly stocked in summer, the cattle go into winter fat and strong; and not only that, but there is plenty of grass for winter use, whereas with heavy stocking, the cattle are thin to start with and grass is short during the winter, consequently many die or become exceedingly poor by spring. It is not necessary to have the cattle come through the winter very fat. Cattle turned on to grass very fat in the spring will not usually gain as rapidly as those that are not quite so fleshy. On the other hand, animals that suffer very much from lack of feed in winter become exceedingly thin and require quite a little while on summer grass in order to recuperate their general health and physical conditions before they can make any gains. Another point in connection with the management of the grazing lands that could well be kept in mind by some of our Coos county beef producers is the necessity of separating the steers from breeding cows; and nearly all of the cattle ranches are divided naturally into a number of prairies or pastures; and it is only a very small job to complete the separation by a few panels of fence and a gate. If steers run with breeding cows, especially during the breeding season, they will not fatten nearly so readily as those that have been kept entirely to themselves. In the fall of the year it is very easy to note the conditions between these steers run with cows and the steers kept by themselves. It is also desirable to keep yearlings separate from the older cattle, wherever practical to do so. The two-year-olds should be kept separate from the three-year-olds in case you do not expect

NANCE O'NEIL and THEDA BARA



Appearing in the "Kreutzer Sonata," a Fox Feature Picture at the Scenic Saturday

to market the two-year-olds that year. In other words, the yearlings, the two-year-old stock cattle, and the older fattening cattle should be kept in separate pastures as far as possible. The loss, however, by running steers of these ages together is not to be compared with the loss occurred by running steers with cows.

We have noted above the poorer quality of the large number of Coos county beef cattle. All of Western Oregon has rather a bad reputation as to the quality turned into the market, but the coast country is notorious in this regard. I have heard it said a number of times that the feeds were not suitable for making good, smooth cattle. Upon investigation of the subject I am convinced that this is not true. On the contrary, just as good cattle can be produced in Western Oregon as in any other part of the State. The inferior quality of the cattle now in Coos, Curry and other Western Oregon counties, is not due to poor natural conditions or to poor feed and grazing. On the contrary, it is almost entirely due to the inferior breeding of the cattle. A very large portion of the steers on the grass land in Coos county is of the most miserable breeding, mixed Jersey and nondescript stuff resulting in steers that are undersized, without any meat on their backs and exceedingly rough. A large number of these steers are raised by the dairymen.

The steer calves are raised on skim milk, buttermilk or whey, and then turned out in the brush to rustle for themselves until they are about two years old. Then they are sold to the larger beefmen, who gather them together in big bunches and run them on grass for one or two years more until they get fat enough to go to market. As a usual thing, the men who buy these two-year-olds and fatten them off on grass make some little money, providing he buys them very cheap. How the men who raise them up to the two-year-old stage can make anything out of them is more than we can discover. Most of the most successful dairymen whom we met said that they had long since quit raising steer calves. Perhaps where a farmer owns some hill pasture too rough for dairy cattle, and for which he has no other possible use, he might find some justification in running Jersey steers on it. We have seen, however, the most miserable sort of dairying calves pasturing on land that cost the farmer \$250 per acre. Those calves were four or five months old, and were worth absolutely nothing whatever. One could pay \$25 a head for good well-bred beef calves and make just as much money on them as to take one of these inferior cattle, no matter how great the loss to the original producer. In the last four or five years much high class beef blood has been produced in Coos county with the result that every year sees a larger and larger number of strictly high class steers, good enough to easily top the Portland market, and in some cases to spring the top a little. The number of this class of cattle is increasing. The 1915 crop of calves shows a very high percentage of beef blood, and some of the finest calves which could be found in any country are found to-

le at the present time, referring on the one hand to the average run of Jersey and dairy bred steers, and on the other hand to Hereford or Shorthorn cattle that were reasonably well bred and practically free from dairy blood, although not necessarily pure bred, the assumption being in this case that the feed and care was approximately the same. These prices are somewhat lower than the present market conditions. They are possibly, however, a little high on the Jerseys, since the tendency is now toward a still greater difference between poor cattle and good cattle. The question may be asked, why is there such a difference? It is this: The Jersey three-year-old in reasonable condition would weigh about 1,000 pounds. He will be very deficient in the back, loins, and hind quarters. The fat will be on the outside and on the inside, rather than mixed with the lean. Furthermore, all the fat will be extremely yellow in color, instead of white and attractive looking. The dressing percentage will be about 54 per cent or 55 per cent providing the steer is good and fat. A good Hereford, however, will weigh about 1,200 pounds, and on the present market will be worth about 65¢ per pound. He is straight in the back, well fleshed over the ribs and loins, rump and hind quarters, and furthermore, the fat will be nicely marbled with the lean, and will be of a clear white color. The dressing percentage for a good three-year-old Hereford, even for grass cattle, such as would be raised in Coos county, would be about 58 per cent. The differences in the price of the younger cattle is of course due to the cost of production and the value of the finished product. As could be seen by this scale of prices, the man who buys the Jersey yearling at \$15 or a two-year-old at \$30, has a fighting chance of making a little money. The question is where the man who raises the calf comes in. The moral of all this is of course that the man who knocks a Jersey bull calf in the head the day he is born and skins him and sells the hide for a dollar has made the only dollar that can be made legitimately on a Jersey steer. What we have said about Jersey cattle applies to other dairy cattle in the county. Of course there are a very great many dairy herds that are a long ways from straight Jersey, some having only a small percentage of this blood, but we find that the pure bred or high grade Jersey steer is as good as the average steer produced in the dairy sections from other blood.

From the standpoint of the professional beef men there is no material gain to be made in the buying of these inferior cattle, no matter how great the loss to the original producer. In the last four or five years much high class beef blood has been produced in Coos county with the result that every year sees a larger and larger number of strictly high class steers, good enough to easily top the Portland market, and in some cases to spring the top a little. The number of this class of cattle is increasing. The 1915 crop of calves shows a very high percentage of beef blood, and some of the finest calves which could be found in any country are found to-

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