

THE COQUILLE HERALD

VOL. 34, NO. 10

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 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. LILLIEVIST, 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. EMMA LILLIEVIST, 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. PAULINE CUSTER, 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. 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 LINDBAR, K. of R.

RED MEN—Coquille Tribe No. 46, I. O. O. R. 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. 10,550 in M. W. A. Hall, Front street, first and third Saturdays in each month. H. B. TOEGER, Consul. F. C. TREE, 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 KERN, 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 LINDSEY, Sec.

EVENING TIDE 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 week at W. O. W. Hall. MRS. CHAS. 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.

HARRIS—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 SKEELS, 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 9:25 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 E. Seaside 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 9:06 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
Fire Superintendent—S. V. EPPERSON
Fire Chief—W. C. Chase

Councilmen—Jesse Byers, C. T. Skeels, C. L. Kline, 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—H. W. Dunham
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

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest Reported For The Herald.

(By J. E. Jones)

PRESENTING READING MATTER TO THE PUBLIC.

If John Temple Grames, one of the editors of the Hearst newspapers; Doctor Wiley, an editor of Good Housekeeping; Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly, and Will Irwin, the greatest of all war correspondents, are right in their views, then there is something fundamentally wrong in newspaperdom.

At a recent gathering at the University Club in Washington, attended by the correspondent of The Herald, Mr. Hapgood declared that the fact that people purchase newspapers for less than they cost was not so bad in itself—but he added that the way in which newspapers are supported, is degrading. This caused Dr. Wiley to remark that "the whole country is becoming a vast eleemosynary institution," and he said that "it was a vital question as to how long the country might prosper while men continued to pay one cent a copy for their newspapers while rich advertisers contributed an additional two cents for each paper." He pointed out that the same principle was involved in the low prices of magazines and general periodicals, and declared with some force that "it is not the way to bring up a race of people—not the way to put sand in an individual, when one hundred million people are presented their reading matter in the way of newspapers and magazines through a system which permits the advertisers to foot the bills." John Temple Grames declared that if it were not for the advertisers who pay the bills, there would be no great newspapers published, in the form in which publications are known today. He decried the field mouse fear of the man who advertises, which he opined must exist in all publication offices.

Then followed Will Irwin, who within the past year has been employed part of the time by the London Daily Mail. He declared American journalism to be the purest in the world. He related how the English people sneered at the great headlines of American newspapers; but his world wide experience convinced him that the American newspaper was the most fearless organ published. In discussing the influence of advertising upon the news column, he stated that it was his observation that advertising "goes best" in papers which people most believe in. He said it was human psychology to discount advertising in newspapers whose editorial and news policy was questionable; and he cited as an instance the New York Evening Post with thirty to forty thousand circulation, which is known to produce as great results as many papers with two hundred to three hundred thousand circulation. In the viewpoint of Mr. Irwin the papers that have died out in recent years have almost invariably been publications that have been untrue to their readers.

Mr. Hapgood declared that the country newspapers were one of the greatest influences in the nation, but failed to add that they were the only class that still sold at 5 cents per copy—the price which the quartet of national newspaper heroes quoted above, agreed should be charged for every copy of a newspaper, in order that it might be sold for what it was worth, thereby taking the paper out of the "eleemosynary class" as characterized by Doctor Wiley.

PRESIDENTIAL DISTURBANCES. Justice Hughes, of the Supreme Court, has been very much exercised over the fact that his name was placed on the ballot in Nebraska, thereby making him a presidential candidate against his wishes.

THE FEDERAL MILL GRINDS SLOW. Somewhere we have read that the mills of the gods grind slow, but exceedingly sure; which applied to modern Government might

remind one that the federal institution is sometimes discouragingly slow in getting its grinding done, and in some instances it is not "exceedingly sure" as to what the results will actually be. A case in point is found by reference to the annual report of the Secretary of Commerce for the year 1913, wherein he declares that "it is important that we should know the truth about the fixing of retail prices."

It is important that the truth be known lest injustice be done, not so much to the manufacturer as to the consumer. In furtherance of the policy expressed a thorough investigation was made by the Bureau of Corporations and the Federal Trade Commission, and a mass of information was collected through special agents. Those in position to know assert that the investigation proves beyond a shadow of doubt that the policy of cut throat competition practiced by mail order houses and big city department stores, is responsible more than any other condition of our system of merchandising, in making the number of country merchants fewer and poorer as the years succeed one another. Although Congress will reassemble in a few weeks, the results of all this valuable research work, which has been pursued in every portion of the country, still remains in the "mill," and there is nothing to indicate that the grist is to be delivered to those who have so carefully watched for some action on the part of the federal machine. Nowadays we wonder why it took the Government so long to give the country the parcel post, rural delivery, railroad regulation, and a score of other important improvements; yet there is smoldering like "John Brown's body" the great proposition of price maintenance on standard goods, and though Secretary Redfield said two years ago that this was "a matter in which every consumer is interested," and that "it is important that the subject should receive thoughtful study and this the Bureau of Corporations proposes to give to it," still the results have not been reported, and there a whole lot of people insisting that the country and Congress be furnished the results of the federal investigations.

THOSE CLASSY STRIPES. An official of the Post Office department has given out the results of an investigation as to the reason why large quantities of mail bags

sent to South America are never returned. It resulted in one instance in a discovery that a progressive South American merchant who runs the post office, had made a complete set of awnings for his store out of mail bag material. In another case the rural mail carrier in one South American country became so fascinated with the striped bags that he had his clothing made from them. A couple of long narrow pouches made a pair of trousers with very little reconstruction, while a somewhat wider one required only the cutting of armholes to make an excellent sleeveless shirt. The letters U. S. Mail stamped upon the material, he regarded as a particularly effective touch of decoration.

GETTING A LINE ON THEOBORDE. Let us quietly inform you that

(Continued on Page Two)

Drainage for Big Areas Profitable

"Drainage is the chief means of extending our food producing areas, necessary to feed our increasing population, as the naturally tillable lands are being appropriated," says W. L. Powers, of the Oregon Agricultural College department of Agronomy. "Official estimates place the amount of land in the United States that would be benefited by drainage at about 230,000,000 acres, while the amount that can be reclaimed by drainage is about 80,000,000 acres. Improvement in drainage machinery construction, and improved drainage laws have greatly aided drainage in the last few years.

"In Oregon there are about a half million acres of coastal marsh land to be drained and dyked, nearly as much more in the lake counties, and large overflow areas along the lower Columbia and other streams. There are also seep lands in the hills of Western Oregon and the irrigated sections of Eastern Oregon, and perhaps a million acres of flat land in the Willamette Valley that would be greatly improved by irrigation. Altogether there are about three million acres of land in the state that need drainage. Drainage becomes increasingly important with the development of agriculture and the increase in the intrinsic value of the naturally drained land.

"In the Willamette Valley there are thousands of acres of wet lands that cannot be worked in early spring while in the late summer and fall they become parched and baked and bear only one-third the crop they would yield by under drainage.

"Realizing the great importance of drainage, the countries of Europe, as well as the government of Canada, have provided loans to assist farmers in securing drainage. The United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Drainage Investigations conducts experiments makes surveys and publishes bulletins dealing with the subject of drainage. States also conduct experiments, publish bulletins and give assistance and instruction to farmers on drainage through their agricultural colleges and experiment stations and through the agencies of the county agriculturists and extension services.

NANCE O'NEIL in PRINCESS ROMANOFF



At the Scenic Tomorrow Night

Fedora, On Which Princess Romanoff is Based, Sardou's Dramatic Triumph

Few dramas have ever received the world wide fame and approbation extended universally to Sardou's most famous play which has been acted by every great actress who ever played and is regarded as the most exacting emotional role ever written. As pictured for William Fox starring that eminent exponent of stormy emotion Nance O'Neil, also featured in the William Fox photoplay Kreutzer Sonata, Princess Romanoff, based on Fedora rises to superb dramatic heights impossible to attain within the limitations of even the most modern of stages. Certainly no more absorbing or intense screen drama has ever been filmed, nor has any greater actress than Nance O'Neil ever appeared in the famous role of the Russian princess.

Princess Fedora Romanoff, beautiful as Russian women of the aristocracy are beautiful, is the sprightliest and wealthiest woman in Petrograd. The Prince Romanoff, whom she married avowedly for the old aristocrat's money, has died shortly before the story of the play opens and left her the richest widow of the gay Russian capital. She plans a second marriage with Vladimir Boroff, son of the Prefect of Police, to please herself. On her return from the opera one night, an obsequious servant has just relieved Fedora of her heavy and luxurious wraps when there is a sudden summons from Vladimir's father. Her lover is ill, is all the message tells her. Reaching the house, she finds that Vladimir, fatally wounded in the back by a mysterious assailant, is dying. He dies without revealing the name of the man who killed him. Certain circumstances lead to suspicion centering on Boris Ipanoff, an acquaintance of Vladimir's. She learns by a slender clue that Boris is in New York. He is an intimate of the Countess Olga Soukareff, who has been banished from Petrograd by the edict of the Czar.

Greth, Fedora's faithful servant, who has transformed himself into an amateur sleuth accumulates a mass of information concerning Boris, in New York. All her servant's information strengthens Fedora's conviction that they are on the right track at last. She is a true Slav, who in spite of any education she might have received, in spite of her gloss of sensual refinement and luxurious abandon to pleasure, is yet underneath the veneer, a savage in her nature and instincts.

"This Boris Ipanoff is a man, I am a beautiful woman," she cries, "I shall learn the inmost secrets of his heart. Heaven help him if he killed Vladimir."

By skillful intriguing Fedora, who has already startled New York by her unconventionality, finds a way to gain admittance to Countess Olga's salon; a rather dubious honor, as the countess is not received in the inner circles of New York society. She meets Ipanoff and fascinates him with her wonderful, exotic beauty.

"I will lure him on till he destroys himself," she resolves; "I will weave the halter that will avenger my Vladimir."

Lured on by Fedora's spell, Ipanoff becomes insanely infatuated with the Princess Romanoff. Then she prepares to spring the trap. She asks him why he lives in New York, an outcast from Russia. His answer electrifies Fedora, for an instant her self-control deserts her. "I am here because Russia is unsafe for me," says Boris, "did you ever hear of Vladimir Boroff?—It was I who killed him."

Secret agents of the Russian government in New York visit Fedora and it is arranged that as Boris cannot be extradited for his crime, he will be secretly assassinated in her mansion. Boris arrives at the appointed time. He tells Fedora that he has something to confess to her. He has been married before, but his wife proved unfaithful. He set about tracking the author of his unhappiness. "I did not know where they went together at first," says Boris, "but I found out. The woman died but the man lived. Fedora, had you been in my place what would you have done?"

"I would have killed him, the wretch!"

"That is what I did. We fought with swords. He was skillful with the rapier but I was his master and he knew it. He tried to run away. I sprang after him. I lunged with my sword and ran the scoundrel through the back."

Fedora holds his arm with both her hands. When he stops she opens her lips to speak, but for the moment her throat is too dry to utter words. Then she breathes huskily: "His name?"

"You know it—Vladimir Boroff!" Fedora in despair poisons herself but is saved from death. Then by an entirely unexpected and startling turn of destiny, the tragedy that appears imminent is averted and Fedora and Boris find happiness at last.

STATE INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Compiled by State Bureau of Industries and Statistics

Albany will have new department store about Jan. 1.

Hood River apple crop will net about \$700,000 this year.

Oregon Power Co. is planning an extending service to farmers near Independence and Burns Vi-ta.

The assessed valuations in the state show a decrease of \$10,406,236 from last year.

Astoria will vote Nov. 29 on \$100,000 bond issue for new school.

Work on new evaporating plant at Dallas has started.

The Heppner Masons have laid the corner stone of their new temple.

Reports state there is an influx of settlers to the timbered regions of the Siletz valley.

Canby is now assured of a cheese factory.

According to reports Wasco road bond issue is meeting with favor.

Hermiston corn fields are running 100 bushels to the acre.

Medford is working hard to get sufficient land signed up to secure \$1,000,000 beet sugar factory.

A new schooner being built at St. Helens will net her owners \$35,000 on her first trip to Australia.

Ore from Gem mine in Susanville district runs \$200 to the ton.

Walnut raising in Yamhill county reported booming.

Lumber shipments out of Springfield for Oct. this year, are 3 times as much as last year.

Portland firm gets \$80,000 ship contract in competition with Puget sound yards.

Baker—Prospectors are excited over rich strike in Cornucopia district.

The highway commission has apportioned \$212,000 for state roads.

South Corvallis is moving for a new school building.

Umatilla county will collect over half a million taxes in 1916.

Marshfield—The Oregon Power Co. will extend its service to supply the U. S. wireless station, passing through two, at present, unserved additions to the city.

Pilot Rock has a new garage.

Development of lumber industry in central Oregon expected to cause big increase in business of Prineville.

Wm. H. Abrams, who built the first sawmill in Lane county is dead.

Baker—Greenhorn mine will take out \$10,000 gold in three months.

Albany and Salem levies are half a mill less than in 1914.

Wyeth—O. W. R. & N. creosote preserving plant resumes with 24 hour shifts.

Perrydale public school will build gymnasium.

In the building of the new Labor temple at Portland it is the intention to employ home labor not only directly, but indirectly. Oregon made materials will be given the preference.

Portland—Cambridge block to be remodeled at cost of \$30,000 for J. L. Bowman clothing factory to employ 500 hands.

Chicago capital said to be interested in nitrate plant at The Dalles.

State Editorial Association endorsed permanent highways on modern lines of construction.

Oregon City—Rev. Hawkins objects to the resurrected Sunday Blue Law.

Klamath Falls going after half a million a month payroll by industries.

Corn Contests Succeed.

"The corn contests conducted by the granges and county fair board of Lane county were much greater successes than we had expected," writes C. B. Cogion, county agriculturist. "Seven granges offered pure-bred sow pigs as premiums for the best half acre of corn in their districts."

CHINESE MERCHANTS STUDY AMERICA.



Photo by American Press Association. Chinese industrial commission on tour of the United States. Cheng Hsun Chang, chairman, is in native costume. On his right is Acting Mayor McAneny of New York.

"Lands needing drainage in Oregon are generally well supplied with plant food; located where there is a remarkably long growing season; close to market and transportation and free from sage brush and rock. We readily spend forty, sixty, or eighty dollars per acre to reclaim by irrigation lands that produce by dry farming as much as do our wet lands in their present condition. It is believed that much of this wet land will now pay a better rate of interest on the total investment in drains, for drainage is a permanent improvement and one of the best that can be put on our wet lands."

Florence—Foundations being laid for new water plant.

Work on the Umpqua-Crater Lake road commenced at Tiller.

Since Joaquin Miller, the poet, spent twenty years of his life in Oregon, the people of Oregon ought to pay tribute to his genius," said