

THE COQUILLE HERALD

VOL. 35, NO. 18

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1917.

PER YEAR \$1.50

COQUILLE WINS FROM BANDON

First Championship Game Won by Hard Playing and Against Great Odds

TO PLAY MARSHFIELD FRIDAY

Probably the Two Strongest Teams in the League

The Coquille high school basketball team opened the contest for the 1917 county championship Friday night by winning from Bandon, on the latter's floor, by a score of 21 to 20. This is said to be the third time in the history of Coos county high school basketball that Bandon has been defeated on her home floor and the victory Friday night is considered to add to the chances of the local team for the championship very materially.

The game opened with Stanley playing center for Coquille, Crouch and Davis at Forward and Chas. Oerding and Lorenz at guard. Three field goals were secured by each team in the first half; but the Coquille team was fouling repeatedly, and seemingly unable to avoid it because of the condition of the floor which made clean playing difficult. Bandon made five points on fouls and Coquille two, during the first half, leaving the score 11 to 8. The half was not marked by any sensational playing and at the time the playing seemed to be a little slow. It was obvious that the Coquille boys were trying to accustom themselves to the strange floor and were playing a defensive game, with the defense so well managed that the Bandon quintet were unable to obtain a substantial lead.

This course of procedure continued through the first part of the second half, when suddenly Bandon seemed to find herself and making several baskets in rapid succession elevated her score to 20 points. As though they had been waiting for this signal, the Coquille boys shifted quickly from a defensive game to one of offense that was a revelation to their opponents.

As the score gradually closed and the time grew shorter, the rosters for both teams came forth with some of the wildest cheering of which they were capable. Practiced yells were forgotten and each rooster seemed bent only on making as much noise as possible. Both teams were playing desperately and none could complain that the game was slow at this stage.

With three minutes more to play Bandon was still one point in the lead and it looked exceedingly doubtful whether Coquille had changed her tactics early enough in the game. About two minutes before the final whistle, in spite of the desperate guarding being done by Bandon, Coquille scored another field goal, winning the game by one point.

There were no individual honors to be awarded among the individual players. The team was a splendid machine in which every part was faithfully performing its duty. For Bandon, Webb, at forward, was easily the star.

The time-honored custom of an excursion to accompany the team on its trip to Bandon was carried out and a large number of high school students and others were on the side-lines to help the Coquille team win.

The next game will be played with Marshfield here. Marshfield is conceded to have an exceedingly strong team and upon the outcome of the game Friday, it is considered by some, depends the championship.

Oregon Gets \$128,111 From National Road Fund

Secretary Houston has announced the amount allotted to each state from the million dollars to be spent during the fiscal year 1918 in constructing roads and trails within or partly within the National Forests. This money is part of the ten million dollars appropriated by the Federal Aid Road Act to assist development of the National Forests, which becomes available at the rate of a million dollars a year for ten years.

The allotments as approved are as follows: Alaska, \$16,354; Arizona, \$53,604; Arkansas, \$9,803; California, \$140,988; Colorado, \$62,575; Idaho, \$108,730; Montana, \$70,042; Nevada, \$19,296; New Mexico, \$42,495; Oregon, \$128,111; South Dakota, \$8,092; Utah, \$41,167; Washington, \$91,944; Wyoming, \$40,684. A total of \$8,995 has been allotted to Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and Oklahoma. The group of Eastern States—Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia—in which the Government is purchasing lands for National Forests, receives \$21,120.

In making allotments, it is explained, ten per cent of the amount available

for 1918 is withheld as a contingent fund. One-half of the remainder has been apportioned among the states in amounts based on the area of the National Forest lands in each State, while the other half has been allotted on a basis of the estimated value of the timber and forage resources which the Forests contain.

In Memory of Taylor Siglin

The following tribute to the memory of the late Z. T. Siglin was written by H. W. Dunham and appears in last week's Sun. The many friends of Mr. Siglin, which includes practically all the older residents of the county, will recognize the truth of the praise given his sterling and admirable character.

Last Wednesday morning this community was surprised and shocked, when the wires flashed the sad intelligence that Z. T. Siglin had been summoned to the great beyond. The sorrow was especially noticeable among his old associates, who had known him from boyhood, for Taylor had helped blaze the trail for the advent of civilization. The writer has the honor of an intimate acquaintance for 46 years and business association of 30 years. During that period I have never known or heard of a dishonest act. He was charitable to a fault and was ready to assist and give, and without the hope of reward. I deem it a duty incumbent upon me to express my feelings as a tribute to a true friend and associate.

My pen falters for I feel inadequate to do justice to his memory. His life was a life of usefulness, devoid of ostentation, and his character as pure as the driven snow filtered by an Arctic wind. I have been associated with him in the days of prosperity and in the days of adversity, and found him always a faultless man. I have stood side by side with him on security paper, where thousands of dollars were involved, and when it came time to liquidate Taylor was always there with his share and without a murmur. Words are but idle expressions. We can only say, well done thou good and faithful servant, you helped sow the seeds of civilization, and lived to see left but a few of us old-timers, tottering on the threshold of earthly dissolution awaiting the boatman to ferry us over, now you have gone to receive your reward. Taylor's creed was the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments, and when I stood beside his casket in Masonic Temple and gazed for the last time on his familiar countenance, locked in the cold embrace of death, and laid my hand on his manly brow, I could see that same cheerful smile that had greeted me through a lifetime. Time will come and pass away, new faces will come and new scenes will greet us, but the kind remembrance of Taylor will remain with the pioneer as long as any of them are on earth. So Taylor, with a sorrowful heart, I bid you farewell.

County Court Investigates

The county court yesterday took up the matter of the deservability of the persons drawing widows' pensions and indigent funds from the county. A great deal of talk had been going the rounds that many of those who were drawing money from the county were not in need of assistance and were taking advantage of the county court.

To ascertain the truth or untruth of these rumors the members of the court had made a personal investigation of all the cases it was possible for them to reach. In the large number of widows drawing pensions from the county court, aside from two or three cases where the parties had left the county, found but one case that they did not consider was deserving of all the aid that was being given. In this instance the allowance was merely cut down and not discontinued.

In the indigent list, however, more changes were made and several allowances were discontinued and the result will be a considerable saving for the county.

One of the things that was brought out by the investigation was that while there may be a few people who are willing to accept money from the county, when not in actual need, as in one case it is the suspicion of the court that the party receiving the money is putting it in the bank and does not need it for their actual support, the majority show a great deal of consideration for the taxpayers who assist them when they have more than they can handle.

An example of this comes in the way of a letter from Mrs. Eva Anderson who wrote asking the court to discontinue her allowance as she believed that she was in a position to make her own living now. She thanked the county court and through them the taxpayers and expressed her special gratitude to Judge John Hall, and said that in the future she hoped to be able to pay back to the county all the money she had received from them.

A reduction of five per cent in the freight rates on lumber products from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana to Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia is asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Western Pine Manufacturers Association and a large number of Northwest companies.

CHEESE MEN TO EMPLOY EXPERTS

Cheese Association Meet in Myrtle Point and Employ Inspector and Salesman

SECURE GUY FORD AND C. GILES

Will Mean Better Prices and Cheaper Buying

The Coos and Curry County Cheese Association which was recently reorganized here, is rapidly perfecting its plans for the coming season and at last the product of the producers in this section of the county will acquire the one quality in which it has been inferior to Tillamook cheese, standardization. The following report of their recent meeting at Myrtle Point is reported by the Enterprise as follows:

The members and directors of the Coos and Curry County Cheese Association recently organized, met in this city yesterday afternoon. Those present were L. M. Strong, of Bandon, A. W. Cope, of Langlois, J. D. Carl of Arago, N. W. McDonald, of Broadbent, and Andrew Christensen and Chrest Nelson, of Myrtle Point.

The principal business done at the meeting was the completing of arrangement for the employing of an inspector and salesman for the factories that are members of the association. For inspector the association has secured the services of Guy Ford of Tillamook, recently in charge of one of the largest cheese factories in Tillamook county, and Attorney Claud H. Giles has been employed as salesman.

The object of this move is to standardize the output of the several factories, and thus put Coos county's product in a position where it can and no doubt will command the very highest price in any market, which may mean a better price to the producer of from one-half a cent to two cents per pound. This increase though it may seem small on the pound of cheese, will in the aggregate be a deal worth while to the producers, the dairymen of Coos and Curry when it is taken into consideration that a quarter of a cent per pound is going to pay for the services of both the inspector and salesman.

Another thing the members of the association expect to do is to buy their factory supplies together in large quantities, and through this cooperation will make a saving that will ultimately mean a benefit to the dairymen that are patrons of the cheese factories.

Can an Actress Make A Good Man's Wife?

If your family comes of old stock; if you are one who would like to establish aristocracy in America; if you are so proud of your lineage that you would have crests and ensigns everywhere you could find a place to attach a design—would you marry an actress? And if you are just "one of us"—a good, wholesome, clean, respectable American citizen—would you marry an actress?

In either event there will be great interest for in "Saving the Family Name," the Bluebird Photoplay to be exhibited at the Scenic theatre on Friday with Mary Mac Laren, the pretty and soulful heroine of "Shoes" in the principal role. This is another production by the Smalleys, with Phillips Smalley appearing as Miss Mac Laren's leading man, and Lois Weber, who created "Hypocrites" and other famous photoplays, the director of the production.

"Saving the Family Name" presents a new treatment of the ever interesting subject—the stage and theatrical life. It demonstrates the influence, for good or evil, that women in the public eye have upon young men of wealth and position in society. It presents the actress in an entirely new light, offers logical reasons for her peculiar conduct and presents with the forcefulness of firm conviction, a purposeful and moral photoplay as the acme of good entertainment.

Mrs. Foreman Loses Suit

Another chapter was added to the history of the school trouble of Kenick Inlet when the jury returned a verdict for the defendant in an action of Flora I. Foreman vs. Mrs. Abe Anderson, in which the plaintiff asked damages to the amount of \$10,000 for personal injuries.

The defense contended that the encounter at the Anderson home, upon which Mrs. Foreman based her claims for damages, was planned and started by her, while she claimed that she was the innocent victim.

The attorneys in the case were W. U. Douglas for Mrs. Anderson, and E. L. McClure representing Mrs. Foreman, succeeding the late G. T. Treadgold, who started the action for Mrs. Foreman.

The Last Word

As the old man sits by the door in the sun;
Somehow we feel that his race is near run,
And we bid him good day, and he answers in kind,
Still some of us wonder at what he can find
In his battered old meerschaum, all black, brown
and grey,
That leaves him contented and cheerful all day.
But deep in the bowl, where the fire glows red,
Lie haunting dreams of hopes that are dead;
There are bright, living dreams, that breathe softly
and burn,
Like the weird bits of fire in the meerschaum urn;
Or that dull and grey as the ash in the bowl,
Left lifeless and somber—deprived of their soul.
For he smokes on and on and each dream gives way
To others as somber, as hopeless and grey.
And they notice him there as they pass to and fro;
Then they ask of themselves, how soon will he go?
How soon will he loose the frail strands of his life
And welcome death's peace, after long years of
strife?
And somehow I know as I watch the bowed head—
When the pipe's fire is out and the last dream is
dead—
He will fold his hands calmly and welcome the day;
For all of us know that he won't wish to stay
When the last hope is gone and the meerschaum is
cold—
It's only life's tale and the last word is told.

—Rory O'Moore

Start Movement to Take Advantage of Farm Loan Act

Commercial Club and The Coquille Herald Are Behind Plan to Interest Farmers Here in Forming Local Association Under Federal Farm Loan Law

Mass meetings of all the people, in each county in the United States are to be held at the county seat at 10 a. m. January 27, being the last Saturday in this month, to consider how they may derive the fullest benefit in the shortest possible time from the operations of the federal farm loan act.

The official call is issued by the American Farm Finance League, composed of representatives of national farm loan associations and others interested. Its chairman is Herbert Myrick, the president of Farm and Home. The official call reads:

The hour has struck for the American people to realize their new opportunity. A new era of thrift and prosperity is at hand.

It is rich in promise of progress—economic, social, spiritual. It enables the poorest and richest to acquire a "stake in the land" by buying land bonds.

It helps the farmer to own his own farm—to become proprietor instead of tenant, independent instead of dependent.

It safely and profitably employs the people's savings, no matter how small or large, in building up their own community by putting their savings into federal farm loan bonds.

It is the ripe fruition of America's century of co-operative thrift, and of 200 years of associated finance in Europe.

These brilliant possibilities are within the reach of every person and of each community. These possibilities are afforded by the federal farm loan act of 1916. As a means of help to self-help, it is the Great Charter of Rural Credits, Popular Savings, and Thrift Investment. The new system is now about to go into effect.

Therefore, by virtue of the universal interest in and benefits possible from the federal farm loan system, the American Farm Finance League hereby calls upon the people to gather in mass meetings at the county seat or shire town of their respective counties, at 10 a. m. on January 27, 1917, being the last Saturday in January, for the purpose of considering the Federal Farm Loan Act.

At such time and places, the people are urged to take such action as their wisdom may approve whereby both would-be investors and would-be borrowers may be enabled to enjoy fullest advantages of the new system. Each meeting is also invited to form a county branch of this league.

After reading the above call and studying over the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Herald, realizing that the people of the community should have their attention drawn to the opportunity that is presented in it, immediately got behind the movement and started the ball rolling. The result is that at the Commercial Club meeting Wednesday night the matter

The whole system must evolve gradually, slowly, safely, permanently.

THE FARMER'S PART

Once the federal farm loan system has become thoroughly established, it will be owned exclusively by the borrowing farmers.

Its profits will be divided pro rata among the borrowers whose business creates the profit.

Only farmers, or those who are about to acquire land for farming, may become members and borrowers.

No person may borrow less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000, for not less than five nor more than 40 years.

The security is a first mortgage on farm land worth double the amount of the loan. Buildings on such land are accepted as security only to the amount of 20 per cent of the insurance thereon.

The money borrowed may be used for better livestock, better farm equipment, better buildings and better improvements on the farm or in the farm home.

The rate of interest to the borrowers cannot exceed 6 per cent. Probably it will be less when the system becomes thoroughly in vogue.

The borrower must begin during the very first year of his loan to make small payments upon the principal, in addition to paying the interest.

For instance, semi-annual dues of \$35 would pay the 6 per cent interest on a loan of \$1000, together with a sufficient installment upon the principal every six months, so that the debt may be entirely discharged at the end of 33 years.

It is believed that the average cost to American farmers for interest alone, heretofore, is a sum which hereafter may enable him not only to pay his interest, but also gradually to wipe out the principal of his debt.

ENCOURAGING PROSPERITY

The farmer has the privilege of paying off his debt more rapidly, if he desires.

Also, he may refund his mortgage at a lower rate when opportunity permits.

The farmer may borrow only for useful productive purposes that will increase the farmer's income, add to the value of his farm and thus improve the worth of his collateral.

The money borrowed may be used to refund an old mortgage, or to buy land for agricultural purposes. Aside from those two uses, the money borrowed may be used only

"(b) to provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and livestock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm;

"(c) to provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands."

Once the system becomes fairly established, inevitably there must be an enormously increased demand for all merchandise, manufactured goods and raw material necessary for the purpose of equipment, buildings and improvements, as well as for fertilizers and livestock.

Each local branch (which the law calls a national farm loan association) will be a center of thrift and business training for the farmers, investors, and other folk in the locality.

Their savings may be invested in federal farm loan bonds.

BUILD UP THE COMMUNITY

The money so saved may be loaned back, through the local, to farmers in the vicinity where the savings originate, thus creating an endless chain of thrift and prosperity.

The bonds are to be in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$500, \$1000. Thus they will be within reach of all, no matter how small one's savings. Possibly a little bond even may be paid for a few cents or a few dollars at a time. Larger ones may be purchased at any amount.

Put your savings into federal farm loan bonds instead of into "wildcat" schemes, idle ventures or extravagances. Thus employ your money where it will build up your own district and county.

Unless your people thus invest their savings in the federal farm loan bonds, issued by the land bank for your own district, where will it get more money to loan?

Millions of dollars are required to meet the demand for good loans in your district. The land banks' \$750,000 capital is merely a beginning—a drop in the bucket.

Let your people buy your own land bank's bonds—through school, lodge, society, club. Organize and advertise until even every child has saved, earned and paid for at least a little bond. Make it the fashion, the "style," the habit, thus to keep your money right at home in your own district.

Remember the money is used over and over. The same dollar is reinvested again and again. I invest \$25 in a little federal farm loan bond issued by the federal land bank for my district. It lends the money to Farmer A, through the local of which he is a member. A pays it to B, to discharge an old mortgage, or to buy land, or for supplies for farm or family, etc. B uses the money to pay wages, or to buy some goods, or deposits it in the local bank which lends it to some one who will use it in the community. That \$25 need not go out of your district. Every time it changes hands, it helps to produce wealth—it helps to build up your community. Moreover, the bor-

SYNOPSIS OF MANY EVENTS

News of County, State and National Interest Told in Brief Concise Form

COOS BAY CREAMERY WINS

Tillamook Hog Raiser Moves to Coos County

Preliminary work on Port of Umpqua jetty at Gardiner is well under way.

Five thousand acres in Flournoy valley near Roseburg pooled to drill for oil.

Port Orford mills will ship 30,000 feet of white cedar to Bremerton Navy Yards.

Paper mill at Oregon City plans another addition similar to \$1,000,000 unit about completed. Woolen mills are to build big addition.

The soils of 571,463,880 acres, or 892,913 square miles, had been surveyed and mapped by the Bureau of Soils at the close of the fiscal year 1916.

On about two million acres of National Forest lands grazing by domestic stock is entirely prohibited or is greatly restricted to provide range for elk.

It is estimated that in 1915 about 40,000 forest fires occurred in the United States, which burned over about 5,900,000 acres and caused a damage of approximately \$7,000,000.

In its round trip yearly from pole to pole the Arctic tern covers 22,000 miles. Its daily trip is at least 150 miles, and this is probably multiplied several times by the zigzag twistings and turnings in pursuit of food.

Revised estimates place the amount of standing merchantable timber in the United States at approximately 2,767 billion board feet. Of this amount 1,464 billion board feet, or 53 per cent of the total, is in California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

Buffalo Bill, dear to the hearts of all Americans as one of the few typical old time plainsmen left, died at 12:05 Wednesday at the home of his sister, Mrs. May Becker in Denver, following an illness of several weeks.

The Coos Bay Creamery Co., a corporation operating under the cooperative plan won a suit against C. L. Smith a Coos river rancher, who overdraw his account to the extent of a net balance of \$157.57. The testimony showed that the creamery had been in operation for over 20 years and extracts from the articles of incorporation showed that the customers or patrons were bound as well as were the stockholders whenever losses occurred.

The hatchery on Coos river will hatch 8,000,000 salmon eggs the coming season. Supt. F. W. Smith reports that he has 2,500 salmon in the ripening ponds. Some of the eggs may be transferred to the upper Coquille hatchery if it is found the present quarters are not sufficient to propagate that number properly. The hatchery has been doing good work of late and fishermen and others posted on the value of salmon propagation are greatly pleased with the results.

J. M. Blane, for the past few years engaged in hog raising in Tillamook county, has moved to Coos Bay and plans to engage in the hog raising industry here on a greater scale than has heretofore been attempted. He is arranging contracts with the creameries to buy all the buttermilk and refuse from Tillamook county. He believes conditions in Coos county are more suitable. He shipped a carload of stock hogs for his ranch which will be on Coos River.

A meeting of newspaper men of the state under the auspices of the Oregon State Editorial association will be held at the Salem Commercial club January 19, according to the announcement of E. E. Brodie, of Oregon City, president of the association. A number of important bills in connection with the printing business are to be taken up at the present session of the legislature and the association is interested, says Mr. Brodie, in securing the proper legislation for the newspaper fraternity of the state. Many editors have already agreed to attend the meeting.

Lower reduces his debt a little every year; that money also goes into use or is available for reinvestment or reloan. See what an endless chain of prosperity and thrift it all is!

The law was approved July 17, 1916. The land bank districts were announced December 27, 1916. Each land bank may be open for business by spring or summer.

Any farmer or other person interested can secure free on request to the Federal Farm Loan Board, Washington, D. C., its leaflet "Farm Loan Primer."