

Bandon Recorder

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TUESDAY.....January 31, 1911

Cost of Good Roads

Railroad rates cost a cent and a half to three cents a ton mile. People kick at the cost. The average good Oregon wagon road transportation costs 25 cents a ton mile. The great majority of Oregon roads are not good and cost from 50 cents to \$1 a ton mile. A hard surface road of macadam construction costs eight cents for transportation a ton mile, yet it is only the farmer who mires his empty wagon when he tries to go to town in the Oregon winter that kicks at the cost.

The figures just given were obtained after careful computation from every section of Oregon by the Oregon Good Roads Association. The contrast in costs on good and bad roads has given the Association more courage to continue its fight for better built highways in this state. Railroad rates make much difference in costs to consumers and profits to producers. Thus says the Good Roads Association the increased transportation cost of bad roads takes money from the farmer's pocket and adds to the price of living without profit either to the producer or the consumer, since the mud swallows all the difference and never makes returns.

When advocates of good roads from every section of Oregon went before the legislature last week they had the tremendous cost and the effective development restriction of bad roads in mind. They were a little disappointed when some of the legislators urged that each county could conduct its own road-building without help. It was believed that broad-minded legislators would know that the very purpose of their gathering to make laws was to work in unity for good of the state and for every county in the state, and that concerted action in road-building was perhaps more important and more essential than any other state activity. Governor Oswald West, in an interview, answered this mistaken idea on the part of the legislators when he said—"It is a notorious fact that the road work of the state has been done in the past upon a crazy-quilt hit and miss plan which gave no permanent relief from bad and oftentimes practically impassable roads. There can be no doubt concerning my desire for the inauguration of a sane and sensible system of building good serviceable, permanent highways in the State of Oregon. I am heartily in favor of the construction of good roads and hope to see the time speedily arrive when the public highways in this state will be second to none. I trust, therefore, that the gentlemen who are now banded together for the promotion of the good roads movement will keep ever in mind the idea of the practical and economical, and that out of their united efforts will come for Oregon a uniform and desirable system of public road building."

It was necessary for Judge Lionel R. Webster, Dr. Andrew C. Smith and others of the good roads Association to say forcibly before the Senate for the benefit of uninformed opposing senators that the proposed highway board and commissioner does not spend money obtained

either from State Aid or by counties bonding for road building in counties, but the county authorities locate the roads and spend the money while the state board and highway commissioner give advice and direction as to scientific construction of roads in each county. The vote that followed showed that a majority of the senate were not slow in understanding nor narrow in development ambition. When the Highway Board and Commissioner bill was approved great satisfaction was felt by the hundreds who had come before the legislature, because it was on that bill that the whole great system of road making planned for Oregon counties depended. It was thought then that to secure the passage of the other bills would not be difficult, because upon count it was found that a majority of Oregon legislators stand for progressiveness and development and not for obstruction.

To Treat Runaway Husbands as Horsethieves

An Oregon legislator has a bill, which, it passed, will treat runaway husbands as criminals the same as any other man guilty of a crime, and the punishment for such offense will be not less than one year in the penitentiary or more than ten, and runaway husbands may be extradited from any other state to which they have fled.

Such a punishment is none too severe for such a crime.

When viewed from all sources, the runaway husband is guilty of about as mean a crime as could be imagined. He is worse than a horse thief, for when a man steals a horse he is depriving another man of only a small part of the comforts or necessities of life, while the runaway husband deprives a wife and possibly anywhere from one to five or six small children of their means of subsistence and throws them at the mercy of a cold world and thus bring incalculable unhappiness upon innocent and defenseless people.

It is high time that good-for-nothing husbands who may have tired of the humdrum of life and want relief and in fact take it by skipping out with as little conscience as if they were going to call on a neighbor—were taught that there is something more depending upon him, and that his marriage vows are more than something to be thrown aside at a fancy.

There is much merit in such a bill and it is to be hoped that the same will become a law in the near future.

Of course you cannot entirely control the situation with such a law, and severe punishment will not make a degenerate any better at heart, but the fear of it may cause some moral cowards to brace up and perform their duty as a man even if it is done through fear.

Lame back may come from overwork, cold settling in the muscles of the back, or from disease. In the two former cases the right remedy is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be rubbed in thoroughly over the affected part, the relief will be prompt and satisfactory. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by C. Y. Lowe.

LOOKING BACKWARD

By M. G. POHL

JACK.

One of the trappers was Jack. Jack who? Well, Jack alone. Seemed he had no other name attached to it, except a title of which I will tell you now.

Many years before pale faces made their appearance in the neighborhood of the Yellowstone River, he found a suitable retreat in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains. No one interfered with him, beaver and other fur animals were plenty, so that once or twice a year when the trader came around he received all and more necessities of life than needed and he was ruler of all.

He had only one enemy and that was the Flat Head Indians. Why? He had nobody around to tell, and surely nobody would have asked him to explain, for he had by his steady fight against wild beasts and many years' exposure gave him a most unpleasant disposition.

Arguments, if anyone would have tried to create such, would simply be answered by a bullet or a lunge with his sharp pointed hunting knife. However, there were a few men who knew about the affair, which happened many years before Jack founded his home up here. Jack had a partner. Many years they toiled together the dangers they passed through, and the help one gave to the other had created a true brotherhood between them, which only death could sever.

At one time a young Flat Head Indian just entering the stage of a brave, wanted to add a scalp to his ornaments, killed and scalped this friend of Jack who was not far away.

He came too late; without waiting he shot at the Indian, but for some reason or other he missed his aim.

Then it took time to reload a muzzle loading gun; while doing so, the Indian ran straight towards him. Again the rifle was reloaded and aimed—now the Indian jumped from side to side, and with each jump approached Jack more and more. Another shot was fired and again it was a miss—on came the Indian straight for Jack. The third shot was ready—the red man only ten or fifteen feet away raised his arm, in his hand was the scalping knife and threw it at Jack. This moment was enough—dead dropped the Indian, but the knife stuck up to the hilt in Jack's side and the loss of blood caused him to faint.

Another hunter hearing the shots came to aid if such was needed. He stopped the flow of blood and took Jack to his home and waited on him until danger was past. Through this spell of convalescence the trapper told Jack that if he ever killed another Indian to eat his liver and this would be the means of making him immune and no Indian could wound him again.

It fell on fertile soil, from that time on Jack hunted Flat Head Indians, and every notch he cut in his rifle stock gave him a feast of Indian liver. From that time on he became known as Liver Eating Jack.

Many years he lived alone, then the Yellowstone Reservation was laid out and all hunting of wild animals forbidden. Unfortunately a certain part of this reservation included Jack's territory, he defied the law and became an outlaw.

At one time a young lieutenant just from the east had been posted there to uphold orders.

One day alone he made an investigation and found Jack at his home; without ceremony he began to lay

the laws of the United States down, but before he had said much Jack got hold of his knife and if it had not been for the quick retreat of the lieutenant Jack might have feasted on liver.

Shortly after he was found dead, shot by some unknown person.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, and require no internal treatment whatever? Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by C. Y. Lowe.

Postal Savings Banks

The inauguration of a postal savings bank system in this country on January 3rd, was on a small scale, the appropriation limiting the number of postoffices ready on that date to one second-class office in each state. But the important thing is the beginning here of a plan for the promotion of public thrift which in other countries long ago passed beyond the experimental stage.

Postal savings banks now exist in most countries, including Russia, where they were established in 1889. They have been in operation in England since 1861, with a success that is attested by the increase in the number of depositors from 7,231,761 in 1897 to 10,622,555 in 1907. There is due British postal savings bank depositors \$787,500,385, or approximately three times the amount on deposit at trustee savings banks, though it is not much more than half the deposits of the savings banks of New York State.

Postal depositors here will receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent, as against 2½ in England. All deposits are withdrawable on demand, with interest, and are exchangeable in sums from \$20 to \$500 for United States bonds of like denominations, drawing interest at 2½ per cent.—New York World.

How to Say "I Love You"

A Swedish man of letters and student of languages, so says the "Corriere della Sera," is at present engaged on a unique work, on which he is laboring with great enthusiasm. He is endeavoring to collect the phrases used by the various people of the world to express "I love you." Wherever there are human beings, he says, declarations of love are made, and there are one thousand languages in which the tender passion may be expressed. The Chinese say—"Uo ugal ni," the Armenian expresses his love with "Se siren as hez," the Arab is content with the short "Ne habbek," while the Turk murmurs "Sidi seveiorum." In India "Main syne ka pitar karim" is the declaration, but the Greenlander holds the palm for the word of love. When he does not stammer it has fifteen syllables and has been recorded phonetically thus, "Unifgraern-dlanalerfironajunguarrigujak!"

Coos Bay Times Makes Error

The Coos Bay Times of January 26th in copying an article from the RECORDER made us to say there were five teachers in the entire Bandon schools, which was an error. What we did say was that there are five teachers in the first three grades, and thirteen in the entire schools, which would make a big difference.

There are nearly 450 pupils attending the Bandon schools, and we have the eight grades in the graded school, and the full four year high

school course, equal to, if not better than any school in Coos county, and probably in Oregon and five teachers would have to go some if they were to take care of a school of that kind. Don't you think so Brother Ma ones?

Any little wound or abrasion of the flesh occurring in cold weather that is not promptly treated becomes a bad sore and is difficult to heal. Apply BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT at once when such accidents happen. The wound heals promptly and soon does away with the annoyance of a bandage. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by C. Y. Lowe.

Coos County Directory.

Representative.....	Ed. Rackleff
Sheriff.....	W. W. Gage
Clerk.....	James Watson
Surveyor.....	A. N. Gould
Treasurer.....	T. M. Dimmick
Assessor.....	T. J. Thrift
Coroner.....	Dr. Golden
County Judge.....	John F. Hall
Commissioners.....	G. J. Armstrong, W. T. Demant

BANDON CITY DIRECTORY

Mayor.....	J. W. Mast
Recorder.....	E. B. Kaumud
Treasurer.....	C. Y. Lowe
Municipal Judge.....	Geo. P. Topping
Attorney.....	F. J. Feeney
Councilmen.....	C. B. Oak, M. Bruer, P. C. Stevenson, H. Manciet, R. W. Boyle, R. W. Windsor.

Great Combination Offer

THE RECORDER management has made arrangements with the San Francisco Bulletin whereby we can give subscribers the advantage of a gigantic combination offer that will furnish them all the news of the country in a metropolitan daily and all the news of Bandon and vicinity in the Recorder at marvelous low price

The Daily San Francisco Bulletin,	\$3.00 per year
The Bandon Recorder,	1.50 per year
Total,	\$4.50

Both papers through this office if paid in advance, per year

\$2.75

Move Up, Please!

You have asked yourself, "Why does the man next to me advance?" You think you work as hard as he and you do. You earn as much, too. Good so far. But you SPEND MORE! There's the difference. Simmer it all down and it becomes a matter of training. Training in habits of thrift. One large eastern manufacturing company makes those men for promotion who have shown ability to save money. The savings book with the bank is by far the best evidence to this end. It tells exactly how the saving ability has been cultivated. The saver proves his ability to manage his own business. No wonder his employer marks him for advancement.

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