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SEMI-WEEKLY

# BANDON RECORDER

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## HAS GUARDIAN APPOINTED

### MRS. LEO J. CAREY APPOINTED GUARDIAN OF THE ESTATE OF HER BROTHER, ARTHUR COACH.

According to a report from Coquille Mrs. Leo J. Carey has been appointed guardian of the estate of her brother, Arthur Coach, and will attempt to save the rest of Arthur's share of the Coach estate for him.

The actions of Coach in this city since his father's death are familiar to practically every Bandonian and there have been rumors at various times that a guardian would be appointed.

Coach has spent money lavishly at times, and though he has been engaged in various business ventures it appears that he has not prospered in a business way and though he is well educated and an excellent lumber scaler he does not appear to understand how to manipulate business deals. He has been working in a tin-camp recently.

It is considered that he still has quite a large amount of property and can yet be independent providing the proper care is taken of what he has and it is for this reason that the guardian has been appointed.

The Coach estate at the time of the death of Col. Coach, was estimated at from one-half to one million dollars.

### COURT TO TAKE UP FAMOUS COUNTY JUDGE CASE AGAIN

Judge John F. Hall and James Watson have been notified that the Supreme Court at Salem would take up the case of county judges again next Monday and would probably hand down their decision on Tuesday.

The latter action is being taken at the instigation of Governor West, who took exception to the Supreme Court recent decision, that all judges hold over for two more years, and the case will be quite thoroughly gone through this time, although it is generally believed that the Court will sustain its own former decision and Judge Hall says he thinks it will be up to him to resign or serve two more years.

### Chinese Printing.

As all reasoning is by comparison with that which we know, in speaking of the art of Chinese printing it is natural that we should try to compare it with our system; when, however, you realize that there are practically no comparisons in the "com position" it is a difficult task to make matters clear. We can, however, make comparisons by contrast.

We have twenty-six letters in the Roman alphabet and about as many symbols; and, with these are able to express pretty nearly any idea that we can form. However, we have to do so by selecting letters that form the word that names our thought, be it concrete or abstract. We must have a name for everything; else rearrange our thoughts to suit words within our vocabulary.

The Chinese have about nine thousand different characters in daily use and over seventy thousand known characters (for there are more; no one is acquainted with them all). And yet they have no alphabet. Theirs is a symbol-writing language, not formed by sound. Imagine if you can having to remember the location of nine thousand different characters in your case, or that one of the chases broke and pried all your type. If it had any comparison to our system, the poor compositor would feel that he had been mercifully spared if he died on the spot; so would the Chinese compositor if he had to remember them all. He doesn't though. A Chinaman can learn the location of all his type in two months.

Even a brief analysis will show that this is not as difficult as it seems. The several thousand characters are grouped by the general idea which they represent, and these are in turn condensed into groups of more specific meaning, and so on to the finest shade of expression that any writer

could wish. Thus do not look for the letter that represents the sound of the spoken language, but the character that expresses the idea even to the finest point.

The Chinese compositor has to walk several miles during the course of a day, while setting type. He can, however, immediately place his hand on the required type even if he is not acquainted with it; for there is only one place to look for it and it is there and he does not have to enquire of some other compositor for the location of that certain type, though he be a stranger to the place. So, taking it all around, while the system may not be so rough and ready as our own, it still has incontestably finer points than ours, and is infinitely more expressive—the general opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is of course impossible to trace the beginning of the first use of the present characters as it has developed and increased by use and needs, many of the characters becoming obsolete while new ones are being developed constantly. To get a certain shade of meaning a writer creates a new character, which however, are perfectly intelligible to the reader.

The question is often asked: Can the Japanese read Chinese printing? and vice versa. They can, but do not understand what it is about. Though the characters are the same, the language is not; and they cannot understand each other in speaking.

Practically all of the type is made in Japan. A little of it has been made in the United States, but it does not seem to have been as satisfactory or as cheap to produce as that made by the Chinese. The type used by the Chinese, both in the United States and in China, is type high and has the necks on the side like our type. However, unlike our type, which adjusts itself to the width of the letter, the Chinese type is all square.

The press work is done on the modern printing press, and America is a large exporter of printing machinery to China and Japan.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Soo Hoo Nam Art, of the "Chung Sai Yat Po," the noted Chinese daily at San Francisco, who has assisted in presenting these facts, we are able to give a brief and interesting history of the Chinese printed language.

When it first became necessary for men to record their thoughts or otherwise make records of events or epochs, they made use of a piece of string in which they tied knots, as records. The way in which the knot was fastened held a meaning; different fastenings of knots for different events. The crudity of this method soon became apparent, and as man's ideas progressed and advanced, he found it necessary to have broader means of preserving records. Then elementary symbols on sticks of bamboo were formed. Samples of these and of the strings are still preserved in the archives of Peking.

We remember that China had, up to that time, professional "rememberers" who were men specially trained to remember dates, circumstances and epochs. As in the natural course of events they would die, and take many valuable facts with them, other means were sought for the preservation of these things.

From the scratched symbols on the bamboo to the use of colored pigments as ink, used on the white inside of the bamboo, seems to have been the next step. From this same material the first paper was made, but must not be confounded with the Egyptian papyrus, made from reeds of that name. Which of the two first made paper has never been decided, but advocates on both sides claim priority.

Simple as were some of the first symbols in use, they are yet employed, for instance: A short vertical line represents a man. If a line slightly shorter were along side then it would be a man and his servant. A character consisting of a square with a horizontal line drawn through it represents a day or "daily." The development of this symbol came from a circle which represented the universe. A small round spot in the center represented the sun, and so the day. When it came into constant use it was made square for convenience in use, and the round center became a line, and in the same way grew to lines representing the moon or "night".

By some coincidence in the title of

the "Chung Sai Yat Po," (the Chinese daily newspaper published at San Francisco) the largest character is over the longest word "Chung", and the other words seem to bear the same relation in size as the Chinese character over them, down to the little word "Po" with the small symbol over it that might be a "P." Singular then is the fact that the reverse order is correct and little "Po" is represented by a character that looks like the fossil remains of a Pterodactyl and which means either "report" or "paper," as the case may be. And so on from left to right; the next represents the middle or center of the universe—we being the central point around which the rest of the universe revolves, according to the Chinese notion. The next as has already been explained means day or daily. Thus we have the complete name "Center of the Universe Daily Report," which will give a slight idea of how the Chinese language is formed. They read from the bottom up and from left to right. When we travel along the road or on the street we take the right hand side of the street. In Europe they take the left side, so we say they travel on the wrong side although the left may be right at that! In the same way a Chinaman begins reading his book or newspaper from the righthand side, and works to the end where we begin, so we say that he reads backward. But certainly this is in their favor, that being righthand, the position for turning the pages would seem to be the natural way.

The much mooted question of modernizing, or Europeanizing as they would express it, came up in conversation, and Mr. Soo Hoo Nam Art shook his head doubtfully. "I don't think so," he replied. "If our language were phonetic, as yours, then all but a small part of China would be shut out on account of the great variety of dialects and each province, besides having a separate dialect, would have to adopt the phonetic writing to suit the pronunciation. Then there would be no means of intercommunication. Also other hopeless muddles would come up. As it is now, while we cannot understand each other's speaking language, the written language is all alike, and perfectly intelligible to all."

The "Chung Sai Yat Po" has four columns running across the sheet. It was this paper that first inaugurated the idea of dividing into columns the reading matter, and thus improving on the old, cumbersome fashion of reading up and down the long, full-length of the page. This improvement has now been adopted by all the more progressive papers in the Chinese Republic.—From the Pacific Printer.

### TRY RAISING TOBACCO IN COOS COUNTY.

Harry Thomas and two Greek friends, according to the Marshfield Record, are going to try out the raising of tobacco in Coos county, and the experiment will be made on the Gage ranch near Alleghany. These Greeks have had much experience in tobacco raising in their native land and after looking over the country carefully and experimenting with the soil, they are convinced that tobacco can be raised in this county and are very sanguine as to the success of the venture.

The men have leased the Gage ranch near Alleghany for a term of years and have teams and implements for the successful promotion of the industry.

### New Books.

Why not read some of the new books at the Library? The rent is only ten cents and the money is used to buy two or three of the new books as they come out each month.

- The following are some of the latest books on the rent shelf:
- "The Eyes of the World."
  - "The Lights Are Bright."
  - "Kent Knowles, Quahang."
  - "The Post."
  - "The Right Track."
  - "The Crystal Stopper."
  - "The Honorable Percival."
  - "The Mutiny of the Elsinore."
  - "The Fortunate Youth."
  - "The Forester's Daughter."
  - "The Whip."
  - "Our Mr. Wrenn."
  - "Nancy the Joyous."
  - "T. Tembaron."

### WILL VOTE ON COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The city of Medford will vote January 12th, on the proposition of a commission form of government and the proposition is being discussed pro and con. It seems that the commission form of government is getting hold of people every where and that it will be only a comparatively short time until it will be generally adopted by large and small cities. There also seems to be a tendency toward the manager form of government which it is believed will be even better than the commission form.

### LOGGING CAMP MAY START OPERATIONS BEFORE SPRING

John Conlogue, manager of Conlogue's Camp, has stated that there is nothing definite about when the Conlogue camp will resume operations but there is a possibility that it will open between now and early spring.

There are several million feet of logs already cut and ready to put into the river and these will probably be gotten out besides a number of million feet more to cut.

### Forest Notes.

Only one modern sawmill is operated in the territory of Hawaii.

In district 4 of the forest service with headquarters at Ogden, Utah, lightning caused 36 per cent of this year's fires and campers 27 per cent.

As showing the possibilities for tree growth in regions where irrigation has to be depended upon it is pointed out that Boise, Idaho, has as many as 94 different kinds of ornamental and shade trees.

The Laurentide company of Quebec producers of pulp and pulpmoak, is reforesting its non-agricultural cut-over lands. It is also importing reindeer from Newfoundland, to see if they can take the place of dogs in winter wood work.

A small railroad operating an oil-burning locomotive on the Tahoe national Forest, California, had a breakdown during the past summer and burned wood instead of oil for one day. On this day fifteen fires started along the right of way. During the preceding year, only one fire occurred near the railroad and it was not thought that the engine was responsible for that one.

### WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The reports of the murderous attack by Mexican officers on a prominent American woman, Mrs. Robert Olinger, the wife of the traffic manager of the Agula Oil Company, has caused President Wilson to give emphatic orders to John R. Silliman, his personal representative in Mexico, to demand from Provisional President Cienfuegos a full and immediate investigation of the affair.

A note of inquiry has been addressed to the State Department by the British government in regard to the action of Col. Goethals as to the conduct of certain British colliers in the waters of the Panama Canal Zone. The communication implied that the British ship captains were harshly treated.

Senator Vardaman has carried the race question into the senate by proposing amendments to the Federal Constitution, repealing the fifteenth amendment and modifying the fourteenth. The Senator also introduced a bill for "Jim Crow" cars in the District of Columbia.

The patronage question in the Senate is becoming more and more acute daily. Friends of the administration although desirous of supporting the President in all things, have not been able to bring themselves to the point of overruling the wishes of senators when they state that appointments are personally objectionable to them and have been made over their protests.

What the decision in the Interstate Commerce Commission granting the railroads five per cent increase on freight rates might be said to indicate or promise for the future is, in the opinion of Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, even more valuable than what it actually gives in the way of increase in rates. Mr. Willard declares that he considers the Commission's recognition of the needs of the railroads for increased revenues is of

more importance than the increase actually authorized.

### MIDDLE WEST SHIVERS UNDER COLD SNAP

While people of Coos county are smiling over the beautiful weather that is so characteristic of this country, the people of the East and Middle West have been shivering under an extreme cold snap which was quite general, especially over the Mississippi Valley.

Among the coldest places reported were: Charles City, Iowa, 24 below zero; LaCrosse, Wis., 24 below; Peoria, Illinois, 18 below; Davenport and Des Moines, Iowa, 14 below; Devils Lake, N. D., 18 below; St Paul, 22 below; Green Bay, Wis., 18 below.

### National Defense.

"The United States by the Monroe doctrine has said to the world, 'You must not colonize in South America—rich, fertile South America. We do not intend to colonize there ourselves but you shall not colonize there either. You shall not be allowed to overflow America with colonies recruited from your teeming population.' Do you believe that we can maintain any such doctrine unless we are prepared to fight for it? Then again, we have looked square in the eye of the most military nation which Asia has ever known and we have said, 'We will have none of you within our borders. Do you suppose a proud people like the Japanese will continue to listen with equanimity to a doctrine like that unless behind that doctrine lies a force which can put it into effect? Perhaps men may say that the Monroe Doctrine and the Asiatic exclusion doctrine are prompted by national selfishness. So be it. I concur in both doctrines. I am ready to battle for them and I am ready to pay the bill for enforcing them. Possibly the world may think that this country is a dog in the manger in its attitude toward South America and Mexico. All events let us not be toothless dogs in the manger, who bark noisily, but when it comes to biting are found wanting.'—Extract from Address in Congress by Representative Gardner.

While we are not one of the jingoes still we believe that Representative Gardner has sounded a wise note of warning. We should not enter into any campaign of aggression and should always give our councils and example for peace whenever that is a course possible with the retention of our self respect and honor.

It is often said that it takes two to make a fight. That is true, but it only takes one to administer a whipping if the other will not fight back in the present state of civilization no nation is safe unless prepared to defend itself. For that matter any individual who will not fight back is always imposed upon. The U. S. should be fully prepared to enforce with might her rights.

The history of the world teaches that a large and efficient navy is more necessary to national pre-eminence than is an army. Greece prevented her conquest by Persia through the naval victory at Salamis, Phoenicia rose to power and established Carthage through naval supremacy. Rome finally won the mastery over Carthage in their life and death struggle by naval victories. Portugal and Spain rose successively to power and colonial expansion as they secured command of the seas. England assumed her present position of dictator to the world after the defeat of the Spanish armada. The only nation that has been able to offer any effective challenge to England's world wide supremacy was Holland during their period of naval expansion. France like Spain lost to England in their contest for mastery through failure to win on the seas. Germany is at a great disadvantage in the present struggle on account of smaller naval forces.

It not only is the clear forceful lesson of history that the U. S. in order to follow the path to leadership among the nations must rise to undisturbed naval supremacy. But it is equally clear that unless we do we invite and will suffer humiliation and dispossession by the nation that does.

Ralph Moore, son of Gen. W. Moore of the Moore Lumber Company, came down from Toledo the latter part of last week and is visiting with his many friends in Bandon.

## MAKE STRIKE NEAR CITY

### PROSPECTORS AT FOOT OF THE BLUFF NEAR QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE RUN ON TO RICH PLATINUM DEPOSITS.

What is said by some of the old time miners to be the best strike in the way of a black sand preparation, that has been made in this part of the county for some years is that made by E. D. Trumbull and his associates recently on the beach just south of town.

The find was the result of prospecting at the foot of the bluff between what is known as the Queen Anne cottage and the Life Saving Lighthouse Station and is especially rich in platinum, assaying about a grain to the shovelful of that substance. Five shovelfuls of the sand gave up five grains of platinum and its percentage of gold ran about the same as it does in the average black sand deposits.

Following the returns of the assayer, Trumbull and his partners have been busy placing equipment with which to work the prospect and have completed a cradle and sluice box. How the dirt is going to wash and whether or not it will pay remains to be seen.

### New Years.

It is a fine and useful human trait that regardless of the vicissitudes of our fortunes during the preceding year we can on New Year Day take hold on life again with all the courageous hope and high endeavor of lusty youth in the morning of time. Again we see in heaven the lights of London.

The decrepit old year like a sacrifice laid on error's altar takes unto itself our sins and iniquities.

Relieved of all our encumbering luggage we enter into our heritage of young dimpled and joyous life.

Not at fair rainy winds but in each day's task well done we are sure to earn our just recompense.

Not in the mistle hells of airy castles of legendary Spanish lands but in the work house of common earnest daily tasks will we fabricate a deserved year of happiness and prosperity.

### MILL MEN STRIKE WHEN A WAGE CUT IS THREATENED

Fifteen men, the entire working crew of the shingle mill which was recently taken over by the Johnson timber interests from Archie Kruse and which was formerly known as the Kruse Shingle Mill, went on strike Monday morning and all walked out, following a threatened cut in wages by the new management.

Sawyers in the mill have been getting 16 cents per thousand for all they cut and the rest of the men have been paid in proportion and as this is about the standard scale of wages for this kind of work the men refused to even consider a cut. No great difficulty was experienced in settling the affair and the men returned to work on the same day after a conference with C. McE Johnson, manager of the mill, at the scale of wages which has been in force in the past.

The shacks around the old school house have been torn down and a few repairs made to the old building, improving somewhat the appearance of that edifice and lessening the danger of fire in that neighborhood. These additions were built shortly before the completion of the High School building in 1905, and were intended only as a temporary accommodation for the overflow of pupils, but have been allowed to stand until they became dangerous as a fire nest.

Col. R. H. Foss of Bandon, one of the best known pioneers of Coos county, came over last evening for a short stay. He does not appear to have spent the last few years of his life in idleness as the pioneer class and is now feeling better than in years gone by.—Coos Bay Times.