

## Prohibition Provisions

Law for the Enforcing of Oregon Dry as Detailed by Senator Smith

Senator Smith makes the following explanation of the prohibition bill to the Coos Bay Times.

"Intoxicating liquor" is defined as liquor containing one half of one percent of alcohol.

An individual may manufacture for his own use, unfermented wine or non-intoxicating cider.

Druggists may sell pure grain alcohol by giving a bond of \$1,000 and taking an affidavit from all purchasers which shall state the purposes for which it is to be used and that it is not to be sold or given away. Quantity limited to two quarts within any four weeks. Purchaser must swear that he is not a habitual drunkard nor addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. In case of false affidavit, affiant is guilty of perjury and punished under the general laws of Oregon.

Druggists must keep all affidavits on file and open for inspection of any officer or citizen; also must file with the county clerk on the 10th day of each month, all prescriptions filled by him and all affidavits issued at his store.

Physicians may administer to patients, intoxicating liquor, but shall not sell or give away. In case intoxicating liquor is found illegally in a physician's possession, the burden of proof shall rest on said physician.

It shall be unlawful to take orders for or advertise or give notice in any way of liquors for sale or to be given away. Also to permit such notices to be posted on one's property or premises. Penalty upon conviction is a fine of from \$100 to \$500.

The giving away or furnishing of intoxicating liquor for the purpose of evading this act, shall be deemed an unlawful selling within the meaning of this act.

Common carriers, before delivering liquor to any person must require an affidavit giving kind and amount of liquor, total amount received by him during the four week past, that affiant is over 21 years of age and is not a habitual drunkard.

No person or family shall receive more than two quarts of vinous or spirituous liquor or 15 quarts of malt liquors within any period of four weeks, priests, ministers and wholesale druggists excepted.

It shall be unlawful for any bank to collect or handle any draft of bill of exchange to which is attached a bill of lading or order for intoxicating liquor. Penalty for violation is fine of from \$25 to \$500 or a jail sentence not exceeding 30 days.

In case a tenant uses a building to maintain a common nuisance as defined in this act, the lease may be canceled and the owner take possession of such building and if the owner of said building permits same to be used in maintaining such common public nuisance, such owner shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this act.

It shall be the duty of all district attorneys to diligently prosecute all persons violating any of the provisions of this act, and in case of failure on his part to do so, shall on conviction be fined from \$100 to \$500 or a jail sentence of from 10 to 30 days and such conviction shall be a forfeiture of his office.

In case any prosecuting attorney shall neglect or refuse to enforce the provisions of this act, the Governor shall appoint as many assistant prosecuting officers as may be necessary, said appointees to have the same power as the prosecuting officer.

All sheriffs, mayors and other peace officers, who shall have reason to suspect that this act is being violated, shall notify the district attorney, giving all information in their possession. Failure on the part of such peace officers to furnish such information shall upon conviction, be fined from \$50 to \$500 and forfeit of their office.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act upon conviction thereof, except where punishment is otherwise provided for, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or a jail sentence not exceeding six months or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. This act shall take effect January 1, 1916.

Thomas R. Sheridan, formerly president of the National Bank of Roseburg, now on trial in the Federal court at Salem for violating the national banking act through the misuse of deposits, took the pauper's oath. He testified that he had lost \$125,000, part in Curry county in a timber deal and \$40,000 in Oakland real estate. He testified that he had to borrow \$25 to attend the trial.

He was found guilty of two counts only of the eight preferred against him and will probably file a motion for a new trial in a few days.

## PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT OF WOODEN SILOS

The district forester at Portland, Oregon, announces that the forest service, is conducting at its laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, in cooperation with the university of Wisconsin, a study of the preservative treatment of wood staves used in the construction of farm silos. While the study will not be concluded for a number of years some interesting data has been already collected.

It may be somewhat surprising to know that the amount of lumber, all high grade, used in the construction of silos in 1913 has been estimated at about 100,000,000 ft., B. M. A good silo may be made of any one of a number of materials, but no matter what class of material is used, the success of the silo depends very largely upon proper care. In the use of wood, the desirability of the preservative treatment is becoming generally recognized. In fact some manufacturers are already treating all of their silo material and it is possible to purchase silos treated and ready to erect. Enough is known of the value of treatment of other kinds of wood to be able to predict that a good treatment of coal tar creosote has proven satisfactory. Experiments have shown that it has little or no effect upon the silage. Four methods of treatment are in common use, namely pressure, open tank, dipping and brush treatment. In the pressure treatment the wood is placed in a steel cylinder and the oil forced into it at high pressure. Although this is the best method, it is the most expensive as special apparatus is required. In the open tank method, the wood is first heated to and held at a temperature of 180 degrees, F. for an hour or two, and then immersed in a cold oil bath until sufficient oil is absorbed. In the dipping treatment the wood is usually immersed in hot oil for from five to fifteen minutes. The simplest and cheapest treatment is the brush treatment, but it is the least effective. The oil is heated to 180 degrees to 220 degrees, F. and applied with a brush or flooded over the wood.

As indicated above, the pressure method is the most expensive and it is used only by manufacturers who have a large amount of timber to treat. The farmer who wishes to treat his own wood for a silo, may use any one of the other three methods. A close estimate of the cost is difficult to make as there are numerous variable factors. However an estimate based on a 1x34 silo made of 2 inch lumber bd. ft. gives \$36 for the cost of treating by the open tank method, \$12 for the brush treatment, and \$14.40 for giving the butts of the staves an open tank treatment and the remainder a brush treatment. The dipping treatment absorbs more oil than the brush treatment and thus costs slightly more than the brush treatment.

**Star Ranch, a Model Farm**  
Dr. J. R. Weatherbee who was formerly a prominent Portland physician and also former president of the Portland commercial club, and who is the leaseholder of the Star ranch near Langlois was given a recent write up in the Port Orford Tribune.

The Star Ranch is one of the most noted dairy farms in Coos county and consists of 1070 acres, all of which are rich bottom land except 70 acres of bench. 700 acres are in pasture and several hundred acres have been plowed. Dr. Weatherbee has built new milk sheds, a modern 40x100 ft. hog house and five silos. Clover and vetch ensilage have been substituted for musty hay. Modern and sanitary buildings and methods are made use of. He has a fine herd of Holstein cattle, 15 or 20 of which are registered. Several heifers have made excellent records as butter producers. He has seven high grade Holstein bulls and has one yearling that weighs 650 lbs. He milks from 50 to 150 cows the year around and always has a certain proportion fresh. He handles his own output in his own cheese factory. The hog barn will accommodate 100 head of registered Durocks. His boar took first prize last year at the Oregon state fair as did also the full sister of the pig.

**MANY MINERS ARE AT ROCK CREEK**

John R. Smith writes Marshfield friends he has reached his mine on Rock creek and has camp established. There was considerable snow in the mountain trails and paths had to be shoveled before the provision train could be gotten to the mines. There are a number of strangers in the Rock creek country. Mr. Smith found somebody had occupied his cabin and worked his mine for a month before he arrived. He found a man in his cabin when he reached the mine. The district is commencing to look like a mining camp and new parties are coming in constantly. Mr. Smith expects to start mining this week.

The Portland commercial bodies have consolidated and are making an effort to increase their membership to the number of five thousand. They are making good headway having over four thousand even now; the largest membership of any city in the United States and the work still incomplete. They include nine ladies in their number.

Anne J. Johnson has a cinch of the job of being Port Master of Port Orford. He has had the position for 14 years and was re-appointed again last week. He came to Curry county in 1895. He taught school and was appointed county superintendent in 1906.

Last week, A. J. Mendell of the Marshfield Holy Clothing and Shoe company, gave away a pair of shoes to every man, woman and child applying for them between the hours of two and five o'clock, Wednesday.

## Dr. Smith Returns From Eastern Trip

Business conditions on the Pacific coast are as good as any place in the country, according to information obtained by Dr. C. J. Smith, who returned Saturday from a months visit trip to the east. He visited New York, Washington, Columbus, Chicago, Minnesota and a number of other localities.

Bankers, manufacturers, and other business men with whom Dr. Smith company's funds they drew the line at business conditions will not materially improve until the European war ends. One of the surprising things to Dr. Smith was the lack of information in the east concerning the Pacific coast.

Dr. Smith met an official of one of the big insurance companies, who told him that when it came to investing the company's funds they drew the line at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains.

"But you write insurance on the Pacific coast?" asked Dr. Smith.

"Yes we write a lot of insurance out there but we never think of that territory for investments," was the reply.

When Dr. Smith reached Washington congress had adjourned. He found Senator Chamberlain, who is chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, very busy.

Dr. Smith visited both California expositions. He said he has visited all the big expositions held in this country since he was old enough to attend and he thinks San Francisco has the best exposition of them all. He said it is well worth visiting. The exposition at San Diego, of course, is much smaller, but he said from an architectural standpoint it cannot be excelled—Portland Journal

The fake reports of Turkish atrocities, against Christians made by the Allies to gain the sympathy of America and the other neutral nations has its counterpart in the German program. At a Turko-German fete held recently in Syria to celebrate an alleged victory over the Russians in Trans-Caucasia, it was announced that the German emperor is a lineal descendant of the prophet's sister and will undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca after the war.

General Scott evidently earns his salary if any government employee does. His high character invites confidence that he never betrays and a knowledge of the Indian child nature enabled him to bring to Salt Lake city the Indian outlaws that would otherwise have cost the government over \$25,000 in money and the services of two regiments of cavalry to subdue.

This is only a minor instance of many such services performed for the government by General Scott.

A war correspondent writes: "I noticed on my return from Belgium more of the war spirit in London than ever before. More soldiers are to be seen on the street, more flags are on exhibition and more war concerts are being held. Even the moving picture shows have men to sing patriotic airs, generally lambasting Germany and thus appealing for enlistments. Thus life goes on in London."

The craving for tobacco by the soldiers in Europe recalls the fact that General U. S. Grant developed a cancer on his tongue by the continual irritation of strong cigars smoked during the civil war. At that time 10 ct. cigars were luxuries. He always lighted a new one with the butt of the old one and only stopped for meals and sleep.

The opening game of base ball between Salt Lake and Venice of the Coast League, scheduled to be played at Salt Lake on March 30th was called off on account of snow, people of Los Angeles greeted the opening game under a cloudless sky. Rain at Oakland postponed the game there, also rain at Bandon but there was no game to postpone.

The Portland commercial bodies have consolidated and are making an effort to increase their membership to the number of five thousand. They are making good headway having over four thousand even now; the largest membership of any city in the United States and the work still incomplete. They include nine ladies in their number.

Last week, A. J. Mendell of the Marshfield Holy Clothing and Shoe company, gave away a pair of shoes to every man, woman and child applying for them between the hours of two and five o'clock, Wednesday.

## POISON BAIT FOR SLUGS WILL CONTROL UGLY PEST

The garden slug, slimy, slow moving and repulsive creature that attacks all manner of garden and ornamental plants, is readily controlled by the use of a poison bait, says A. L. Lovett, specialist in insect crop pests at the Oregon agricultural college at Corvallis. To be most effective the material should be placed in small heaps about the infested area early in the evening. The treatment should be repeated about every five days to take care of the newly hatched slugs.

The most effective bait is finely chopped leaves of some green succulent feed such as lettuce, kale, wild mustard or clover with the addition of arsenic and some sweetening agent. The following formula is good for small amounts.

Green succulent leaves (chopped finely), 1 qt.; Paris Green or white arsenic, 1 tablespoonful; Sugar 1 tablespoonful.

Bran may be used instead of leaves but water must be added, sufficient to make the mixture moist not sloppy.

Slugs may also be trapped under boards or pieces of burlap placed about the field. The traps should be visited in the early morning, when the slugs may be removed and destroyed.

## PRUNING THE GOOSEBERRY

Pruning the gooseberry to a bush form in this country is recommended by Prof. C. I. Lewis, chief of the O. A. C. division of Horticulture. Berries are borne on the two, three and four year old wood and it should be pruned out. The current bears most of its fruit on the two and three year old wood. All canes of either of these fruits should be cut out when they begin to droop toward the ground, and all canes that are weak. The plants should be reduced to the number of plants that will grow to a vigorous condition. When canes tend to grow gnarly, old and weak, they should be removed. The entire planting should be renewed in from six to ten years. While the bushes will grow fruit for a longer time the fruit tends to grow too small to be profitable.

## Descendant of the Illustrious Daniel

An old Coos county pioneer Captain A. D. Boone, died Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Kardnell in Marshfield. He was born in Missouri in 1837 and came to Oregon with his parents before it was a state. The journey was made in a prairie schooner. In 1869 he settled on a ranch at Sumner where he lived until he recently came to Marshfield. He was a great grandson of Daniel Boone the famous Kentucky back woodsman. The compass that had been used by his illustrious ancestor was stolen from the family by the Indians in 1847.

## SPECIAL SERVICES AT THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

The special services at the M. E. church, South, will continue during the present week. Song services begin at 7:30; preaching at 8:00, p. m. I appeal to the doctors, lawyers, merchants, teachers, officers, blacksmiths, lifesavers, hotel men, saloon keepers, city council and all men in the city, because you are the heads of families and have the most responsibility. The church has a message of comfort and encouragement and help for you. Some of you, no doubt, are Christians. I appeal for your presence and help. Some of you have been and are not now. I appeal to you to return to God and live as you know you should. Some of you were active workers in the east from whence you came but are hiding away here. I appeal to you to come out of your hiding place. Be sure your sins will find you out.

Some of you promised your mother you would be Christians and meet her in Heaven but are breaking that promise every day. I appeal to all the men of the city: be men and stand for the right. I appeal to the fathers and mothers of Bandon: Is the life of sin the kind you want your children to live? Is it best? You are the responsible parties.

God has a message for the children that will do them good. Will you stand in their way or bring them where they can hear the message? Some of you kneeled when little at your mother's knee and prayed but you are not teaching your children to pray.

Some of your children will go out from your home saying I never heard my parents pray. If Christians and preachers of other churches consent that these things are so, I appeal to them to come and help in a common cause as brethren. Not only a cordial welcome is extended, but courteous treatment is promised to all. Come.

W. B. Smith, Pastor.

Last week, A. J. Mendell of the Marshfield Holy Clothing and Shoe company, gave away a pair of shoes to every man, woman and child applying for them between the hours of two and five o'clock, Wednesday.

## UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

The LONG DISTANCE LINES of this company have been CONNECTED with the exchanges of the Coquille Valley Telephone Co. (FARMER LINES) at MYRTLE POINT and COQUILLE. Our patrons will find it very convenient to have use of direct telephone communication to subscribers of the Coquille Valley Company.

## COOS AND CURRY TELEPHONE COMPANY

E. T. WOLVERTON H. C. DIPPEL

Coos County Means Opportunity—See Bandon First

## DIPPEL & WOLVERTON

CHOICE FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY

FIRE INSURANCE GUY DIPPOL CONVEYANCES  
NOTARY PUBLIC AUDIT REAL ESTATE  
RENTALS ACCOUNTING FARM LANDS  
BOOK-KEEPING INSTRUMENTS

BANDON :: :: :: OREGON

## Order Your Freight Sent by the Old Reliable

## S. S. ELIZABETH

Large Two-Berth Outside State Rooms With Running Water.

Eight Day Service Between the Coquille River and San Francisco.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGER FARE, \$7.50  
FREIGHT RATES, \$3 ON UP FREIGHT

Reservations: J. E. Norton, Coquille; Perkins, Myrtle Point; E. B. Thrift, Langlois.  
J. E. WALSTROM, Agent, Bandon

## EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS

## S. S. BREAKWATER

ALWAYS ON TIME

Sails from Coos Bay

Effective March 19th, the Breakwater will sail from Portland every Friday at 8 a. m., and from Marshfield every Monday at the service of the tide.

March 15th, at 9 a. m. March 29th, at 8:30 a. m.  
March 22nd, at 1 p. m.

Confirm sailings through Bandon Warehouse Co.

PHONE 61

## BANDON TRANSFER CO.

Gatchell Brothers, Props.

All kinds of heavy and light draying. Phone orders given prompt attention. Barn corner First & Edison, Fish Property. Telephone 641.

## Breakfast in a warm room



It gives the day a cheerful start. The

## PERFECTION OIL HEATER

quickly chases the chill from bed-room, bath-room, dining-room, nursery. Easily carried from room to room.

Dealers everywhere

Write for booklet "Warmth in Cold Corners"

Standard Oil Company

(CALIFORNIA)

San Francisco