

## Bandon Recorder

Published weekly on Tuesdays  
by The Recorder Publishing Co., Inc.

Entered at the Post Office at Bandon, Oregon, as mail matter of the second class.

RICHARD B. SWENSON, Manager

Make all checks payable and address all communications to the company.

Subscription price, \$1.50 per year in advance.

### MY SHIPS.

If all the ships I have at sea  
Should come a-sailing home to me,  
Ah, well, the harbor could not hold  
So many sails as there would be,  
If all my ships came in from sea!

If half my ships came home from sea  
And brought their precious freight to me,  
Ah, well, I should have wealth as great  
As any king who sits in state—  
So rich the treasures that would be  
In half my ships now out at sea.

If just one ship I have at sea  
Should come a-sailing home to me,  
Ah, well, the storm clouds then might  
Still rich and proud and glad I'd be  
If that one ship came back to me!

If that one ship went down at sea  
And all the others came to me  
Weighed down with gems and wealth untold,  
With glory, honor, riches, gold,  
The poorest soul on earth I'd be,  
If that one ship came not to me.

Oh, skies, be calm! Oh, winds, blow free—  
Blow all my ships safe home to me!  
But if thou sendest some a-wreck,  
To never more come sailing back,  
Send any, all, that skim the sea,  
But bring my love ship home to me.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

Last general election we passed an amendment of our laws relative to qualifications for voting, which applies particularly to our foreign-born population. The result is that many of our friends and neighbors, who, though foreign born, have lived in the United States since infancy, have been raised in Oregon, and have resided in our county community or even this city, are unable to vote for the reason that they have never been naturalized, or their parents have never been, or if the parent was naturalized it was so many years ago, that all trace of the evidence of that fact is lost. Hence some of those formerly regarded as citizens, and who have participated in elections heretofore, and some of whom doubtless unwittingly voted for this law are unable to vote, together with their American-born wives who by the marriage thereby disenfranchised themselves. The time to become naturalized by the next general election, is somewhat too soon to afford any relief.

One of the most conspicuous illustrations of the operation of this new law was shown recently when one of the Coos county towns elected as one of the members of its city council, an American-born woman who had disenfranchised herself by wedding an un-naturalized man. She was not permitted to qualify.

Appreciation of the ceremony of naturalization, and valuation of its citizenship is on the incline.

The wave of returning prosperity has been spreading rapidly Westward for many months. Our citizens have been patiently awaiting in anticipation. Its first official announcement will be the long silent but well known and familiar whistle of Moore's Mill which it is stated will be heard again

about March 15th, next, and which will call the men to work to set the logs a-jogging, and the wheels a-spinning, and the band-saw a-singing through the mill, and next the coin a-jingling in the various pockets as you walk up and down the street of evenings, where formerly there was heard no jingle save keys, nails or beer checks.

Concerning that railroad announcement and subsequent denial made by Engineer H. P. Hoey we notice that he failed to deny all of his original statement, namely, that the Coos Bay-Eureka line is the next construction work to be undertaken by the Southern Pacific and that at no point in the line does the grade exceed six tenths of one per cent. This statement was apparently printed by all the newspapers of Oregon and the Northwest generally. It created an impression of no small concern. The Railroad Companies desire to conduct their own business with as little assistance from the speculative land-grabbing, and price-boosting sharks as possible, and find that the line of least resistance lies where all plans can be perfected before the public can know of its plans. No announcement is to be expected until the right of way is largely secured, and the contract let. Engineer Hoey's statement was not intended as an official announcement, but was so construed by many. A denial was to be expected. But the denial was only a qualified one. He did not deny that this work is the next to be undertaken by his company. He did not deny the maximum grade, but denied that the company had any plans looking toward immediate construction. Of course the word "immediate" is a very indefinite term. May be he does not regard 90 days or six months as "immediate". To some who have lived in this section for 40 years in anticipation of a railroad six years might be comparatively "in the immediate future."

At any rate we like to feel that the original statement meant just what was said, that notwithstanding his denial the substance of the statement still stands, and that if construction is not commenced immediately, that it will not be more remote than 6 months, and that it will be fully completed within 24 months.

### WAR AS A HEALTH BREEDER

The figures of German losses in the war, which were given to the House of Commons yesterday, are derived from official German sources. They place the killed at 588,986, the wounded and missing at 1,566,549 and the prisoners at 356,153.

Is the population of Germany increasing at all while the war rages? In his article on German life insurance as affected by the war, Mr. Broeder. The World's correspondent, says on the authority of the insurance companies: The total mortality during the first year of the war has exceeded only slightly the mortality in times of peace. The explanation is that the mortality from other causes than war has been remarkably lower.

This might seem to make it appear that the war is only slightly affecting population increase. But such of course is not the case. The above statement relates only to life-insurance risks, and life insurance in Germany, on account of the state industrial pension system, is largely restricted to the employing business and capitalists classes.

The casualty figures supposedly cover seventeen months of war. At the peace-rate, Germany's surplus of births over deaths in that time would have been about 1,190,000. Though we

should assume that the birth-rate has been maintained since the war began nearly 600,000 violent deaths from this exceptional cause, let alone mortality among the wounded, must obviously have put the death-rate well above the birth-rate, even on an assumption that the natural death-rate has fallen nearly a half, which would be absurd.

The German population must therefore be declining. No war has as yet ever converted a whole nation into a great health resort, and this most deadly of all wars is proving no exception for Germany or France or perhaps England.

### A State Without Consumption

Dr. Victor Heiser, director for the East of the International Health Commission, is responsible for the statement that the state of Victoria, Australia, has entirely eliminated consumption from among its people. His statement in the Journal of Outdoor Life is:

"I have recently been advised that the enforcement of these rules in the state of Victoria has resulted in the disappearance of tuberculosis."

Dr. Heiser is no amateur in sanitation. For years he had charge of sanitation in the Philippines. He is now high in authority in the International Health Commission. Having heard of the situation in Australia, he went there representing the commission to get first-hand information. His statements, therefore, are worth your attention.

What are the rules to which he alludes? Any one reporting a case of tuberculosis is paid \$2.50. By this they get very thorough reporting.

As soon as a case is reported an investigator calls. If the case is one that should be hospitalized it is put in an institution at once. If the sick person is in a position to carry out all the rules for the protection of the people he is given the option of remaining at home. The theory of the law is that every case of consumption is to be cared for in a hospital or sanitarium. If the patient desires to remain at home and can convince the authorities that he is willing and able to carry out instructions he is allowed to remain at home.

He is furnished a card on which are pointed certain very definite rules. He must sleep on a porch which has been approved by the inspectors. He must care for his sputum and use individual cups, knives, spoons, etc. The inspectors inspect regularly. If two violations of the rules are proved the patient goes to a sanitarium or hospital at once without any formality. He is kept there until there is no longer danger that he will infect any one.

In order to protect the people against tuberculosis immigrants are not allowed to go to Victoria until they have been examined and pronounced free from tuberculosis. In addition to the examiners in Australia the state maintains examiners in London. The custom of sleeping out is wellnigh universal in Victoria.

These are the measures which succeeded in eliminating tuberculosis from Victoria in a single generation. They are simple enough, but more important than the law itself is the fact that there is obedience. The law is the law and nobody is above it.

Australia has a low death rate and Victoria is one of the healthiest states in the group. The people are of good stock. They are young and strong. They are found of out-of-door exercise and try to keep themselves fit. The average age of the citizen falls in the life period where there is not much sickness and the danger of death is not great. The climate is excellent.

But no one of these nor all of them

combined wholly explain the rare good health which prevails in Australia. In no other part of the world are the plans of the state for the conservation of humans so well thought out as in Australia. Nearly was the mythical land of the story Erewhon, where sickness was a crime punished by law.

### J. CAESAR, ROAD BUILDER.

WHEN Caesar took an eastward ride  
And grabbed the Gauls of Rome,  
What was the first thing he did  
To make them feel at home?  
Did he increase the people's load  
And thereby found the road?  
No, he dug in and built good roads—  
That's what old Caesar did.

DID Caesar put the iron heel  
Upon the foeman's breast,  
Or did he try to make them feel  
That Roman rule was best?  
What did he do to make them glad?  
He came their lands amid,  
He built good roads in place of bad—  
That's what old Caesar did.

HE built good roads from hill to hill,  
Good roads from vale to vale;  
He ran a good roads movement  
Till old Rome got all the kale.  
He told the folks to buy at home,  
Build roads their ruts to rid  
Until all roads led up to Rome—  
That's what old Caesar did.

IF any town would make itself  
The center of the map,  
Where folks will come and settle down  
And live in plenty's lap;  
If any town its own abodes  
Of poverty would rid,  
Let it go out and build good roads—  
Just like old Caesar did.

—Exchange

### FATHER'S METHOD.

WHEN father talks about the war  
He doesn't put on airs;  
He calls it Liege to rime with siege,  
The French he never spares.  
Those foreign towns don't bother him,  
He needs no clever book,  
To help him out when he's in doubt,  
He says 'em as they look.

THOUGH some may call Namur "Nah-  
moo-er"  
It's "Nam-er" plain to dad;  
He doesn't pose as one who knows  
Each foreign guttural fact.  
He doesn't twist his tongue about  
To get 'em, hook or crook,  
The way they're said, but plods ahead  
An' reads 'em as they look.

—Exchange

### Obituary of Fidelia P. Gilman

Mrs. Fidelia P. Gilman (nee Little) was born in Vermont, September 7th 1827 and was united in marriage to John F. Gilman in 1850.

To this union were born four children, two sons and two daughters, three of whom preceded her to the great beyond. James M. was born in Indiana, Aug. 22, 1852, and died Dec. 23 1853, Flora K. Skelly was born in Indiana, April 27, 1856 and died Nov. 13 1895 in San Francisco, Cal. Albert M. A. was born in Siskiyou county Cal. Jan. 4, 1858 and died in Coquille Oct. 11, 1897. Clara J. Miller was born in Siskiyou county Cal. June 2, 1861.

They moved from Indiana to Siskiyou county Cal. in 1856 and resided there until 1871, when they came to Coos county Oregon, where she lived until her death, which occurred Jan. 21 1916, at Coquille Oregon.

Her husband, John F. Gilman, was born in Indiana Dec. 24 1828, and died Dec. 13, 1889.

Her father, James Little, fought in the Revolutionary war and was twenty-seven years older than his wife. Her parents each died in their 87th year.

There were eleven grandchildren six of whom are living: Florence E. Gilman, of San Diego, Cal; Geo. Gilman, Lelia G. Miller, William A. Skelly of Coquille, Mrs. George K. Robison of Bandon, and Mrs. Mary Hemsey of San Diego, Cal. There are seven great grandchildren: Byron and Kathleen Robison, of Bandon, Howard F. Hemsey of San Diego, Lowell and Linwood Skelly and Eldon and Elda Gilman, of Coquille.

Grandma Gilman, as she was generally known, was well liked by every one who knew her. She was a school teacher in her younger days. She was an excellent hand in caring for the sick and went as long as her eyesight permitted.

She adopted a baby, Mrs. Laura E. Sheshire, who now resides at Salem. Mrs. Gilman always lived with her daughter, Mrs. Clara Miller, since the death of her husband, where she was well cared for by loving hands. She was 88 years, 4 months and 14 days old.—Coquille Sentinel.

### THEY ARE ALASKA THRUSHES

Every day someone can be seen pointing out a certain kind of a bird that appears on the street and asking what kind of a bird it is. The bird in question is about the size of our robin red breast although of a different color, with striped wings and a black ring around its throat. This bird is an Alaskan thrush. In the summer thousands of these birds can be seen in Alaska but with the coming of winter they migrate south. The old settlers here can remember when there were none of these birds here. Since they started coming to this place they have been called myrtle robins on account of their seeming preference to myrtle trees to roost in and stay around. In the summer they all migrate north again. There are hundreds of them here this year.—Herald.

## Commission Exempts February Payments

The state industrial accident commission today declared an exemption of payments for the months of February of all employers and the workmen of these employers who have paid their contributions for the past six successive months.

This action was taken in accordance with section 19 of the Amended Law the commission having found that the fund amounts to a sum sufficient to meet all payments and liabilities accrued, together with a surplus of 30 per cent thereon.

The commission has set aside as a segregated fund the sum of \$277,859.26 in the hands of the state treasurer, who has invested same in Oregon School and Municipal Bonds drawing five and six percent interest and the above fund, and interest to accrue thereon, is an irrevocable fund which will be used exclusively to pay pensions already awarded on settled claims in fatal cases and for permanent disability. It has also invested \$73,569.73 of the general funds in School Bonds drawing interest, which will accrue to the credit of the general fund.

In addition to the above, the commission had on hand January 31st, 1916 \$209,617.93, and due from the state for the seven months preceding \$42,629.36, and due the commission on January payrolls and accounts receivable an amount estimated at more than \$50,000.00 making total assets \$302,447.29. The liability of the commission consists entirely of unsettled claims, workmen who are still disabled and drawing pay for time loss, and fatal cases in process of adjustment in an amount totaling \$159,077.20; the commission thus has net resources over all liabilities amounting to \$143,370.09.

The percentage of cost of administering the fund to date since beginning business July 1st 1914, is 8.25 per cent. This means the entire expense charged against the fund, including office expense, field work, investigations auditing of payrolls, and the expense connected with the adjudicating and settling of claims; it also means that of all money received by the commission paid by employers and workmen, and provided by the state 91.72 per cent has either been awarded first injured workmen or is in the surplus fund to pay workmen for injuries received, and that more than the entire amount paid by the employers and workmen into the State Fund has been available for payments of losses to claims.

The exemption declared by the commission means that the state will carry the insurance risks of all operations in the state which are working under the act, and have qualified for the exemption, without cost to either employers or workmen, for the entire month, will pay all bills for care and time loss of injured workmen. Fully 85 per cent of all the hazardous occupations in the state are now protected by the act. In addition, a large number of non-hazardous occupations including several hundred farmers, are, by application, enjoying the protection and benefit of the act, and will participate in this exemption.

It is, in effect, a dividend paid by the commission, as an insurance company back to employers and their workmen, of approximately \$50,000.00, and is the second dividend of kind declared by the commission under the amended law since the beginning of the present fiscal year July 1st, 1915. The two exemptions for the fiscal year, already granted, mean a reduction in the yearly rate of 1-6, or 16-23 per cent. This reduction, taken with the fact that a great many firms were awarded a reduction in their rate of 10 per cent at the beginning of the second year of business, July 1, 1915, an account of a good accident experience, and the ability of securing an additional reduction of 10 per cent on July 1, 1916, for a similar good accident experience this year, means a total possible reduction to date of 36-23 per cent in the employers rate, a similar reduction in the state allowance and a remarkably low rate for industrial insurance, with absolute protection offered by the state.

The commission is conducting a campaign of accident prevention, which, if given the co-operation of employers and workmen, will further reduce accidents and make further reductions and exemptions possible.

A complete statement of the transactions of the commission covering the entire period of its business activity and the preliminary organization, from November 5th 1913, to July 1st, 1914, which warranted the commission in declaring this exemption.

From Marshfield it is reported that George A. McCulloch is going to make a try for the republican nomination for county treasurer.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

C. R. WADE  
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BANDON, OREGON

DR. H. L. HOUSTON  
Physician & Surgeon  
Office in First National Bank Building. Hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1:30 to 7:30 p. m.; 7 to 8 in the evening.  
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DR. SMITH J. MANN  
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Office in Ellingson Building in room lately occupied by Attorney Fox. Phone 1141  
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## LODGE DIRECTORY

Masonic.  
Bandon Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M. Stated communications Friday after the full moon each month. Special communication Master Masons cordially invited.  
W. A. LeGORE, W. C. E. BOWMAN, Sec.

Eastern Star.  
Occidental Chapter, No. 45, O. S. meets Friday evenings 7:30 and after stated communications Masonic lodge. Visiting members cordially invited to attend.  
JULIA PAPE, W. MARY GALLIER, Secretary

I. O. O. F.  
Bandon Lodge, No. 133, I. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening. Visiting brothers in good standing cordially invited.  
GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary.  
L. I. WHEELER, N.

Rebekah  
Ocean Rebekah Lodge, No. 128, O. O. F., meets second and fourth Tuesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. Visiting members cordially invited.  
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