

# WEEKLY COAST MAIL

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## TO ADVERTISE COOS.

No wiser move could be made than the formation of an organization whose special business it shall be to see that Coos county is adequately represented at the St. Louis Exposition, and the proceedings of Friday evening, an account of which will be found in another column, if properly followed up, will result in more good to this section than can now be estimated.

The move is started right, in that it enlists at once representative men in every part of the county. While most of these gentlemen have been named without consultation, they are men of progressive ideas, and there is little doubt that every one will be glad to do all in his power to help. By thus dividing the labor the burden will be lightened for all, and by having a responsible head the work will be kept moving along all lines.

It is said that in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom, and the MAIL would like to make one suggestion right here. The matter of finances will be the first to be considered, and a liberal fund should be provided. There are various good ways of raising money. One of them is by subscription, and in this connection the MAIL would suggest that a different class of people should be called on than those who are usually asked to contribute toward celebrations and ordinary local public purposes.

This is an advertising proposition pure and simple, to induce people to come and settle in Coos county. Who, then, will get the most benefit? The owners of real estate. We will all profit, more or less, by an increase of population, but how much will depend on our own exertions. The owner of town lots or farm property will be benefited without any exertion on his part by the rise in value of his property. It is an axiom that doubling the population of a town quadruples the value of outside property. Double the population of Coos county, and good dairy-land, instead of being worth \$100 an acre will be worth well up to \$500 an acre, as it is in Humboldt county.

Then let the owners of such property as would be increased in value by immigration bear the greater part of the financial burden. It would not be a bad idea to take the assessment roll of Coos county and from that make up a list of the owners of that class of property which would be most benefited by an increase in population; assess one for his percentage of the amount it is desired to raise; then send him a polite invitation to come to the center. There is little doubt that nearly all would cheerfully respond. In most cases the amount would be so small that no one could decently refuse, but in the aggregate ample funds would be

secured. This would transfer the burden from the business men of the towns, who are called on for contributions often enough, to a class who are seldom asked to contribute to anything, but who would be especially obligated, in this case, to do their share. The MAIL would like to hear from a few real-estate owners who approve this suggestion.

## Editorials of the People

Under this head the MAIL will be pleased to publish communications on subjects of public interest, assuming no responsibility for the sentiments expressed. Contributions are invited.

EDITOR MAIL:-

While I have taken no part as yet, in the work of trying to prepare an exhibit for the St. Louis Fair from Coos county, I have watched all the proceedings with a very keen interest, and I feel very certain that the people will not be alive to their own interests if they do not make a very creditable showing there. I heartily approve of the plan you suggest, of going to the assessment roll of the county and determining who the land owners are, and after determining the amount of lands held, and making a fair estimate of what each one should donate towards the necessary expenses, that they be "politely invited" as you say, "to come to the center." While there may be some who will not do it, and some who cannot do it, I think the greater part of them will be ready to respond without a word, if the amount is not so great as to look like a graft.

I assure you I stand ready to do what little there is within my power to do to make Coos county stand out at that great exposition as a spot of country worth coming to. And we must not forget the Lewis and Clark Fair to be held at Portland in 1905, but be ready for it with all the experience we may have gained from the St. Louis Fair.

Marshfield, Ore., Nov. 30 1903. THOMAS BRCKMAN.

"Not rank nor wealth nor birth nor state, but get right up and get that makes men great."

The same is true of cities. The bustling towns, other things being equal, are the ones that forge to the front, as thriving, populous and wealthy cities. "Booming a town" is commendable if your town and section possess all the elements for growth and progress.

It is right to legitimately enrich ourselves if by so doing we can aid in making our neighbors rich.

Wealth properly used is a blessing not only to the possessor, but to the world about us. It broadens our sphere of usefulness, builds schools and colleges, quickens communication and travel and spreads knowledge. It lifts us to a higher plane of civilization and contributes to our happiness.

The East is becoming densely peopled and holds wealth which is hampered in growth, for want of room to grow.

Oregon has room for millions of men and money. Many of these millions of men with money are ignorant of the advantages and opportunities, which this old, yet new State offers to industry and capital.

Their presence and money would develop our latent wealth, and enrich them and us. Is it not then a duty to ourselves, and would it not be a benefit to them to let them know the advantages that are here offered?

The growth of a city or section increases value and enlarges opportunities in all lines of business, at a rate commensurate with the volume of growth. The doubling of the population of a town, fully quadruples the value of real estate outside the business centre. It more than doubles the volume of business. Shall we allow our sister Coast States, California on the south and Washington on the north, with resources no greater, continue to out-strip us in the race? Or shall we give them a race so close as to cause them shame to refer to us as "Mossbacks."

Every man woman and child thoroughly imbued with a spirit of progress can aid in the good work, and if all

pull together we will be surprised at what can be accomplished.

Write your friends and acquaintances, tell them of the benefits that the favored section offers, say a good word for our people, our town, county and State. Let the world know that "we are in the swim and want others to join us."

We can add to their happiness and ours. X

## DREDGER FOR CATCHING SLOUGH To Deepen Channel and Throw up Dykes

W. C. Musick and Captain Harris of Sumner, are agitating the question of dredging catching slough to give deep water navigation to Sumner. Their plan is to build a dredger adapted to do this work, and also to throw up dykes.

By deepening the slough from the Masters place to Sumner, a distance of a little less than two miles, such boats as the Carlew could reach the town at any stage of the tide and could run on a regular schedule from that point, doing away with the necessity of transporting freight and passengers overland to reach the head of navigation.

While the channel was being deepened the land on each would be dyked with the mud taken from the bottom, and the dyking would pay for the dredging. There is also plenty of work for such a machine along the slough, where new dykes are needed or old ones require strengthening and raising. This work can be done by machinery at a fraction of the cost of hand work. It is said that on the Sacramento river such work is done for 5 cents a cubic yard, on a large scale.

It is estimated that to build and equip a dredger capable of doing the work required would cost about \$5000, and it is proposed to organize a stock company to furnish the capital. The well-to-do farmers at Sumner and along the slough can easily furnish the money, and it would undoubtedly be a good business proposition for them.

As a matter of fact the Sumner valley is the garden spot of Coos county, and the territory along the slough is some of the best. With deep water navigation to Sumner, that little burg will regain its old-time prestige as a business center, and with the improvement of the Coos Bay wagon road the trade of the settlers along that highway will come this way and make Sumner a lively little shipping point once more.

Mr. Musick informs the MAIL that the settlers at Fairview and on the North fork are highly pleased at the prospect that that the road will be put in such condition that they can market their products on the Bay and do their trading here.

Marshfield merchants are directly interested in this matter, for with the road improved and good connection with a launch at Sumner people can come from Fairview, have 3 or 4 hours in Marshfield and get home the same day.

Captain Harris has done much to bring his section to the front, since he put a launch service on the slough, and he is still pushing for betterment. Mr. Musick is also anxious to see further improvements made and their efforts are kindly received by the prosperous people of the Sumner and Catching slough neighborhood.

It is to be hoped that the matter of a dredger will be satisfactorily arranged so that such a machine may be put in operation next year.

**Poverty of the Jews.** The Jews as a people are the poorest race on the earth.

**Odd Echoes.** In a cave in the Pantheon the guide by striking the flaps of his coat makes a noise equal to that produced by firing a twelve pound cannon. In the cave of Smellin, near Viborg, Finland, a stone thrown down a certain abyss makes a reverberating echo which sounds like the dying wail of some wild animal.

**Water in the Human Body.** The proportion of water in a child at birth is 75 per cent; in the adult 50 per cent.

## POSSIBILITIES OF AN ENGLISH SPEAKING ALLIANCE

By the Late W. E. H. LECKNY, Historian



WHETHER harmony of the English speaking races is likely to be permanently achieved is one of the greatest questions of the future, and there is none on which the happiness and progress of the world more largely depend. Unexpected collisions of interests, ambitions and passions may at any time destroy the prospect, and in great democracies largely influenced by demagogues and by an irresponsible and anonymous press there are always POWERFUL AGENCIES THAT DO NOT MAKE FOR PEACE. Only a few years have elapsed since an insignificant question relating to Venezuela seriously endangered the peace between England and the United States. It is, however, not too much to say that of late years the feeling of amity between England and America HAS STEADILY GROWN, and in England at least the great truth that a war with our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic would be one of the greatest calamities that could fall upon the world has become generally realized. With increased facilities of communication the personal contact between the two nations has vastly increased. Both the best and most frivolous elements in each are in constant touch and are constantly interchanged.

## IN FINANCE, IN COMMERCE, IN SOCIAL LIFE, BY COMMON AMUSEMENTS AND COMMON INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS AND SYMPATHIES, THE BOND IS DAILY STRENGTHENING.

The revelation during the South African war of the intense dislike of England that prevails in the nations of the continent has powerfully tended to draw English sympathies to kinsmen beyond the sea, and a succession of American representatives in London of remarkable ability and popularity has done much to consolidate the two countries. In the great problems that are arising in the east the policy of the "open door," adopted on both sides of the Atlantic, has formed A NEW AND POWERFUL BOND of commercial and political interest, and the cordial co-operation of the two nations is an essential condition of success.

It does not appear to me probable that the relations of the two nations will take the form of any general or permanent alliance. On both sides of the water the feeling in favor of RESERVING FULL LIBERTY OF ACTION is strong, and each country has large classes of interests with which the other is almost unconcerned. English opinion now cordially acquiesces in the Monroe doctrine, which places the greater number of American questions entirely within the sphere of influence of the United States, while America is happily free from all obligation to meddle with purely European complications. Limited alliances aiming at special objects such as freedom of commerce in the east may arise, but on the whole THE UNITY OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING RACES IS LIKELY TO DEPEND MUCH ON THE INCREASING POWER OF COMMON SYMPATHIES, COMMON PRINCIPLES AND COMMON INTERESTS. Both countries are essentially democratic, and the broad basis of popular sentiment must be the foundation of their friendship.

## THE EQUITY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

By Hon. JOHN D. LONG, Ex-Secretary of the Navy

AS a matter of common sense we all know that if we contribute out of our property to a common fund, if we are taxed for a common enterprise, if our rights, our liberties, our persons, our children, are affected by certain laws, WE OUGHT TO HAVE A VOICE IN THE ARRANGEMENT, and if you doubt this try the experiment with a body of men and see what will come of it.

NOT ONLY IN MY MIND IS THERE NO ARGUMENT AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE, BUT EVERY ARGUMENT FOR IT. IN THE FIRST PLACE, EVERY EXTENSION OF INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE STRENGTHENS THE BODY POLITIC.

The broader the basis of your state the safer. In the next place the influence of woman has REFINED whatever circle it has been admitted into under conditions of its own self respect. History, homely experience, common observation, all confirm this. WOMAN SUFFRAGE WOULD NOT DEBASE WOMAN AND POLITICS. It would elevate both. It would add to the body politic the positive elements of feminine wisdom and natural antagonism to vice and violence. A new interest for the security of home and peace, sobriety and order, would be invoked. Woman herself would be benefited as intelligent emancipation of every sort and to whatever degree always benefits its object. IF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS RIGHT, WHY SHOULD IT BE DENIED? When yet in the history of the world has it been found that what is right is inexpedient?

## GOOD HIGHWAYS.

Why Farmers Should Favor National Aid in Road Building.

The rapidity with which the sentiment in favor of national aid to the common roads of the country has spread and the eagerness with which the proposition is welcomed since the introduction of the Brownlow bill in congress have not only been highly gratifying to the friends of the measure, but surprising and astonishing to its opponents. The truth is the great body of the farmers of the land are slow in demanding what they are justly entitled to. Had the same necessity as the want of good roads among farmers existed in relation to the manufacturing, mining or commercial interests of the country such a necessity would have long since been recognized and met by adequate appropriations from congress.

The tillers of the soil do not work in concert for their own advancement. By the census of 1900 the whole number of people above the age of ten years engaged in gainful occupations in the United States was 29,074,117. Of this number 10,381,745 were engaged in agricultural pursuits. No other specified occupation employs so many. The manufacturing and mechanical pursuits



TRAVELING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

employ 7,085,992 persons, trade and transportation 4,709,994 and professional service 1,258,739. And yet the farmers of the country, that contribute more to its permanent prosperity than all other classes combined, have the smallest amount of consideration in the matter of congressional appropriations. In all the history of the past legislation of the country but few efforts have been made to equalize the benefits of congressional appropriations. Until the rural mail routes were established a citizen living in the country rarely received direct benefits from the money expended by the general government except that for the agricultural department. The commerce of the country felt the exuberance of fresh and lusty life and vigor from the improvement of the rivers and harbors, but this exuberance would have been vastly increased had half the money appropriated for rivers and harbors been applied to aid in the improvement and maintenance of the public roads, the very foundation of commerce. COLONEL J. B. KILLEBREW.

## Rural Delivery Notes

The rural route mail carriers of Iowa have taken up the improvement of rural highways and by united action propose to advocate various measures looking to the betterment of the country roads of the state. One of these will be the favoring of the adoption by the next legislature of a law levying a two mill road tax in place of 1 mill. There are about 1,500 rural delivery carriers in Iowa.

At present the mail carriers, who are paid on an average \$600 a year, supply their own means of transportation, and, though many of them employ bicycles, the greater number use horses. Routes 1 and 2, Morrisville, Vt., are said to be the coldest routes in the United States. Route 1, Hilbert, Wis., is known as the most desirable because of the fruit along the road, and routes 1 and 2, Cleone, Ore., covered by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Schram, are said to be the loneliest.

**Close.** "Is he parsimonious?" "Well," was the guarded reply, "you might say that he carries his money in a purse that shuts a good deal easier than it opens." - Chicago Post.

**Refraction Disk.** By the use of refraction disks formed by light waves around bright points, such as particles of gold, a microscope has been given a magnifying power of 50,000 diameters.

**The Saliva.** The poisons of some of the common and also some of the most loathsome diseases are frequently contained in the mouth. In such case anything that is moistened by the saliva of the infected person may, if it touches the lips of another, convey disease. The more direct the contact the greater the danger. It is believed that much can be done to prevent contagion by teaching habits of cleanliness. But if such instruction is to be effectual it must be continuous. The teacher in the public school should notice and correct violations of these rules as habitually as violations of the more formal school rules are corrected.