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LET NOT THY LIPS SPEAK EVIL.

Rev. J. S. Van Winkle preached a sermon in Port Orford last Sunday in which he dwelt upon the text "Let Not Thy Lips Speak Evil." How much there is in this text of Scripture, few of us stop to realize. Applied to community and home life, and it would prevent countless crimes and sorrows and let the sunshine into many a lonely heart.

WILL GERMAN MORALE HOLD OR BREAK?

Everywhere on the western front the Hun army is giving ground. The fourth German drive, heralded as the biggest one of all, has turned into a sweeping allied victory. Decisive though the victory has been, yet Germany still has a mighty fighting force, and contesting the advance of the allies bravely from behind a network of defenses the fall of Berlin would seem a thing of the far distant future.

Since the rain of the past week it is not believed it will be necessary to close the hunting season on account of forest fires. The opening of the season means considerable many Curry county families who can venison to help in reducing the high cost of living, and it should not be closed unless the safety of our forests makes it absolutely necessary.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A large German submarine appeared off the Massachusetts coast Sunday and sunk three barges, and the tug that was towing them was repeatedly hit and in flames when an aviator appeared and the submarine dove. Thousands on shore witnessed the attack. No lives were lost.

Men Curry Class 1 Men. The classification of the men in Class 1 A is now completed. Of the 27 young men available twenty were placed in Class 1 A as follows:

- Edgar Wheeler, Langlois; Charles Owen, Wedderburn; F. T. Hutchison, Port Orford; James Kilo Lewis, Gold Beach; Orrin Dixon, Brookings; Clyde Cook, Sixes; Percy Cecil Hale, Langlois; Walter J. Turner, Gold Beach; John Fitzhugh Farrier, Sixes; Leo Brown, Sixes; Chris Walker, Illabe; Warren Jamieson, Port Orford; Harold J. Sydman, Denmark; Jess Sutton, Port Orford; Ernest Anderson, Brookings; Carl Metzger, Gold Beach; Robert George Griffith, Sixes; Eugene Raymond Fry, Agness; Gustave Metzger, Gold Beach; Peter Fitzhugh, Port Orford.

All the men given deferred classification were placed in 4 A (dependent wife and child) with the exception of Henry Strain, of Langlois, who was placed in 4 C (dependent parents). The 4 A men are the following:

- Delmar Wight, Port Orford; Walter Booth, Langlois; Frank Cyrus Shear, Agness; Daniel M. Thomas, Brookings; Fred Wilson Fish, Wedderburn; Omer O. Miller, Gold Beach. All the men in 2 A under this classification, together with those of the former draft who were recently reclassified and placed in 1 A have been notified to appear at the court house on July 25th and 26th for physical examination. The latter are:

- Dale Bement, Denmark; C. J. Haugen, Denmark; Louis L. Knapp, Port Orford; Crawford Smith, Port Orford; Robert Owen, Wedderburn; James Currow, Wedderburn; Clarence Brown, Denmark; James Jackson, Harbor; Carl J. Belmont; Owen W. Smith, Bandon; Walter LeChow, Wedderburn; Herbert Payne, Harbor; George Bennett, Langlois; George R. Tierney; Schuyler Cook, Port Orford; Nathan Spurgeon, Port Orford; Fred McClung, Powers; Richard Moore, Brookings; Harvey Redfield, Wedderburn; Hermann Williams; Wesley Ferren, Wedderburn; Joseph L. Everett; Allen W. Hall, Wedderburn; Johnnie Prince, Wedderburn; Oscar D. Miller, Gold Beach.

The last call for eleven men to report at Camp Lewis in the five-day period following July 22nd leaves sixteen Class 1 men available under the first draft. Those who have been ordered to report on July 22nd are:

- Carl Wood, Agness; Wilson Freeman, Harbor; Dave Crowley, Sixes; James Ferren, Port Orford; John C. Van Pelt, Harbor; Paul Moore, Agness; Richard Moore, Brookings; Hugh Moore, Agness; Harry Moore, Brookings; John Schlemann, Gold Beach; Jacob L. White, Port Orford.

Oris Johnson Not With All Sorts of Bad Luck As A Reuter.

An interesting case was decided in the Circuit Court here Monday by Judge Coker. In December, 1916, Thos. J. McAdams rented his 90 acre ranch on the Marshfield road to Oris Johnson with a bunch of cows and a brood sow, for \$250 a year, \$50 of which was to be paid by the slaughtering of five acres of wild land. As security for the payment of the rent Johnson gave McAdams a bond for \$980 with his mother, Amanda M. Johnson and W. J. Benedict as sureties.

About 8 months later after the house on the place leased the Johnson family deserted it, leaving the cattle to the care of a neighbor until McAdams should call for them. Johnson had paid McAdams \$51.52 of rent meantime. But he had used up the \$240 worth of hay McAdams had turned over to him on condition that he should pay for it or replace it. He had neither paid anything for nor had he harvested any more hay. He also owed McAdams \$1.00 for a brood sow and \$40 for some calves he had bought and there was another \$40 charge against him for letting one

WHY WE ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

By EPHRAIM DOUGLASS ADAMS, Executive Head, History Department, Island Stanford Junior University

The object of this war is to deliver the people of the world from the miseries and the social horror of a vast industrialism maintained by an insupportable consumption of the world's resources. It is not the plain without regard to the moral consequences of the war or the long-established principles of international law and honor.

DOLLARS OR BOYS.

The three great needs constantly put forth from Washington are: (1) food conservation to aid our allies; (2) men; (3) money. The first, the Administration Bureau is attempting to secure largely by voluntary efforts. The second has been placed by law on a compulsory basis in the draft. The third will be compensated by laws increasing present taxation to the extent of about one-quarter of the annual expenditures in the war; but three-quarters must be provided not by voluntary gift, but by voluntary loans.

The case with which the draft of men was carried through, the quietness of America in it, when advised by America's self-chosen leaders, was a magnificent proof of the essential patriotism of our people and of our confidence that we are a truly democratic nation. We trusted our advisers because we had ourselves elected them. Now we must trust them with our money and we must be ready for sacrifices. This war can not be won by money alone until the people of America fully realize that sacrifices of all sorts, but especially of men and money, are inevitable.

Popular opinion seems to think we have already given much. Let us be honest. What have we given? True, we are preparing to give men and money, and are spending money in that preparation, but our spending is as yet but a drop in the bucket compared to what our allies have been spending for three years in defense of us. For that is what they have been doing—defending the world, and so defending us. We have been lending them money, at a good rate of interest. They do not ask us to give, even now. All that they expect is that we also shall bear our burdens, as they are bearing theirs, in this war for the future of the world and for safety.

Look at a few statistics and you will see that our effort is not so great as it is made to appear. In the last British War Loan there was a total of \$1,350,000,000 in cash subscriptions, which means about \$100 per person—men, women, and child alike. (The last that Germany was able to do in her last loan was \$35 per person.) To equal Britain's effort, America, after she had been three years at war, would have to subscribe \$10,000,000,000 in a single loan. Through taxation, interest on loans, and higher cost of living, it is estimated that every Englishman with an annual income of \$2,500 gives \$150 to support the war. One reason for this high cost is that Britain began the war without properly appreciating its financial burden. It was the "Business as Usual" cry that prevented the raising of money at first which, if it had been raised, would have meant a saving for England later, and especially a saving of English lives.

This war can not be won without sacrifice. Let no one think it. If Germany wins, or even makes a draw of it, our future sacrifices will be many times greater. Let no one deceive himself as to that. Right now we are pouring out boys—getting them ready. We must pour out dollars to equip them, but most of all, to furnish them with the instruments of war that their lives may not be lost by being put up as men go against machinery. Many of our boys will die; but some we may save if we are ready to spend the last dollar of our resources in giving them the tools with which to make a fair fight.

Right now it is "dollars and boys." In some ways it is a question of "dollars or boys." This is a question for generalization. It is a question for YOU to answer personally, with every thought of what money YOU have available. Every dollar held back for mere luxury, for non-essentials during this war, means a greater chance of the loss of a boy—it may be of your boy.

If you know of boys of service, and hold back your dollars, can you look your neighbor in the face when he loses his boy? If you do hold back, where do you think you are going to stand in your neighbor's estimation when this war ends?

This is the tenth of a series of ten articles by Professor Adams.

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