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WEDNESDAY Jan. 8, 1919.

ADVERTISING RATES REASONABLE.

Published Every Wednesday, by
HAROLD T. STEWART.



KEEP YOUR WAR SAVING STAMPS.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that now the war is over the government has no more need of money and cash in your War Saving Stamps. The fact of the matter is, your government needs the money and needs it badly. Instructions to this effect have been sent to postmasters directing them to urge everyone to hold their stamps and baby bonds because the money is needed.

The provision to pay these stamps at any time was made for the benefit of poor people in time of unexpected calamity. By cashing your stamps now, you have not helped your country in buying them, and unless the need is very urgent you are a financial slacker for doing so.

Show that you are true blue to Uncle Sam by keeping your War Saving Stamps.

SEINE MESH TOO LARGE.

Resolutions to the legislature are being adopted by the commercial bodies in Curry county asking that the mesh of the seine on Rogue river be not less 8 1/2 inches and that its length be limited to 125 fathoms.

At the present time there is an unjust discrimination between the 4 inch mesh allowed the seine and the 8 1/2 inch one allowed the gill nets, and it is proposed to put them both on an equal footing.

The use of the small mesh seine kills a great number of small fish, and threatens to exterminate the steelheads. It is this destroying of the small fish by the seine that has caused the agitation in the past by up river sport fishermen to close the stream entirely to commercial fishing.

The seine is the trouble-maker in the fishing industry on Rogue river. It takes about half a dozen men to operate it, and is a special privilege to one corporation. The gill nets employ several hundred fishermen and make competition possible. Under such conditions it is a travesty upon justice that the seine should be given the advantage of a mesh less than half the size allowed gill nets.

VACCINATING FOR THE FLU.

So much is being said in the press about vaccinating for the influenza that the average layman is "up in the air" so to speak.

A Federal and State health officer visits Port Orford with a two shot serum discovered by a Tacoma physician, which it was claimed killed the pneumonia or death germ in the flu and that thousands of cases had been watched where the patients had been inoculated with this serum and not one had resulted fatally. Following this shortly comes a report from a convention of health officers from all over the United States at Chicago that no serum of any value has been found and that vaccination for the flu is useless. And now the Mayo Brothers, the celebrated Rochester, Minn. physicians, announce the discovery of a serum that is effective in most cases.

The question the people of Port Orford are asking is this: Is the two shot serum as effective as the visiting health officer claimed? It is inconceivable that the State Board of Health would send out a representative who would humbug the people. Yet if this serum will do what Dr. Douglas claimed for it, an effective vaccination has been discovered—better even than the Mayo Bros. claim for their serum, following the use of which a few fatalities have resulted.

In the meantime the disease continues to claim its victims by the thousands, and the public should be kept reliably informed of the merits of the various serums.

New Serum For Influenza.

From the celebrated Mayo Foundation at Rochester, Minn., the Portland Health Bureau has received a new serum for prophylactic inoculation against Spanish influenza and accompanying pneumonia. Qualities of the serum, with which remarkable results are reported to have been obtained in the middle West, will be given to local physicians upon request, said Dr. George Parrish city health officer, says the Portland Journal.

The serum was originated and prepared by Dr. D. C. Rosenow, of the Mayo Foundation clinic, who is widely known as of America's foremost bacteriologists. It was brought to Portland by Lieutenant G. N. Pease of Portland, on his recent return from the east, where he has been attending training camps as a member of the medical corps.

Saunders Creek Items.

A. P. Saunders is building an addition to his barn.

Mr. Sherman passed through here on his way to Gold Beach.

Mrs. Geo. Dunlap was the guest of Mrs. Della Nichols, Monday.

We are in receipt of several letters of inquiry concerning the resources of this section of the country. Some of these prospective buyers live as far away as southern Texas.

A party was given in the honor of Miss Gertrude Bothwell's thirteenth birthday at the home of her parents Tuesday afternoon. The following guests were entertained: Misses Inez, Erma, Minnie, Clarice, and Vera LaClair, Ethel and Virgie Donaca, and Velma, Nichols, and Masters Freddie and Jackie Bothwell and Irving Nichols.

Gen. D. Chenoweth Visits Friends at Port Orford.

Gen. D. Chenoweth, Denmark, soldier-hero, was in Port Orford over last Friday night greeting his many friends at this place. It was his first visit here since his return from overseas service, and to say that his friends were glad to see him, is putting it mildly.

The outline of Mr. Chenoweth's service—his enlistment in Canada because this country would not take him, his training in England, the wounds in the big drive last spring from which he will never fully recover and which put him in the hospital for five months—is familiar with Tribune readers who have followed his letters in these columns from time to time. And as his letter indicated, he is very interested to talk with, as he is a soldier who kept his eyes and ears open and knows how to tell what they register.

We described Mr. Chenoweth's uniform when he returned about two weeks ago, and the part of this that he takes particular pride in, is the letter "S" on his sleeve that designates him as a sniper. In the English army the soldiers are rated as poor shots, fair shots, good shots, marksmen and snipers. Of the 80 in his company that passed the test for marksmen, more than half failed to qualify as snipers.

Since he came home Mr. C. has discarded the use of a cane, although the knee and ankle of his right leg, that were shattered with a hand grenade, are not very strong. He was certainly in a hot place when he received his wounds, and has 6 or 8 pieces of grenades sticking around in his anatomy as souvenirs of the occasion. One grenade is going off in the street destroyed the hearing in his left ear, another exploded near one of his hips severely bruising it, and others were dropping all around him. Here he illustrates the power of discipline. The British soldier is trained to lie with his legs wide apart when shooting, and when he went down under the shower of grenades he automatically went into this position, and it was well for him that he did, as one grenade struck between his legs, and while both of them were injured by it, they were left in tact. Lying on the very edge of the German trenches just as morning had commenced to break, with one leg shattered and bruised from head to foot, the wounded man said that under ordinary conditions he might have surrendered, but for a Canadian to give up to a Hun was sure death, so fighting the enemy back he crawled out into the inferno of No. 1000 Land which was being swept with machine gun fire and heavy artillery.

Drawing the one lucky chance in a thousand, he reached his own lines. Mr. Chenoweth has a souvenir British grenade and a piece of one used by the Germans. The former is in the shape of a barrel about 3 inches long by 2 inches in diameter. It is made of steel a quarter of an inch thick and checked so that it breaks into 64 pieces. A key holds down a lever that when released drives a plunger into the high explosive with which it is filled that causes it to ignite in five seconds. It is thrown with an over-hand movement up to a distance of about 40 yards, and the thrower is supposed to drop upon his face as pieces from it have been known to kill a man at a distance of 194 yards. The German grenade has a handle and resembles a potato masher, which caused the Canadians to give it that name. It can be thrown further than the British grenade, but is not nearly so effective as it is encased in a very thin layer of metal and depends mainly upon concussion for its destructiveness. The piece Mr. Chenoweth has is part of the casing some three inches long an inch wide and was cut in a hospital from one of his companions.

Some of the local papers in a reported interview with Mr. Chenoweth upon his return stated that before the Americans came the morale of the allied troops was reduced to a very low point and that they had no heart to fight. This the ex-Canadian soldier denies. Most emphatically. To show the fine fighting spirit of his companions he says they never gave an inch of ground under fire during the big drive that they did not almost immediately take back. At one point the enemy decided to break through the Canadian line, and on the 7th and 8th of April they subjected it to a terrific bombardment. Front line trenches

were completely demolished, and their occupants crawled into shell holes in No. 1000 Land and sought shelter as best they could. At the close of the latter day the Germans came over to take possession, bringing their blankets, shovels, tools, and 48 hours provisions. But where they had expected no opposition, enough Canadians had survived so that but a handful of the attackers ever got back to their own trenches to tell what they found. Holding ground under such conditions, Mr. Chenoweth says, certainly does not indicate a low morale. And this was at a time when the allies were going to give ground if it was going to cost too much to hold it. Along this line Mr. Chenoweth says some of the ground won by the Germans to their drive cost them as high as a man and three quarters to the square yard—not enough ground to give each of the dead an ordinary sized grave.

Contrary to the accepted opinion in this country, Mr. Chenoweth does not believe the Canadians were any better fighters than the British regulars, nor the British better than the French, and, more surprising still, that the Americans were no better than the others. They were all great fighters, he says, and that one thing that made our boys seem better was that they came in fresh and formed the balance of power at a time when the morale of the enemy was about to break. And among the Germans, the Prussians were great soldiers. He says they were arrogant and cruel, and the Canadians hated them intensely, but their discipline and courage could not be questioned. Small groups of them working machine guns in shell holes, Mr. Chenoweth says, have repeatedly been known to stick to their post and continue working their guns while a British tank would lumber up, twist around over them, and crush them beneath it.

Next week we will give some more of the impressions gained by Mr. Chenoweth in his war service.

Inman Mines Co. Rebuilding Dam.

C. C. Inman, manager of the Inman Mines Company on Sixes river, who was here during the past week told about the damage done to his company's property by lightning during an electric storm on Nov. 14th. Lightning struck four times within a short space of time, one or more of the bolts striking the valves in the dam, wrecking the bulkhead and causing damage to the extent of \$20,000. This included wrecking a large sector of trestle carrying the water to the hydraulic, also a part of the trestle that carried the railroad.

The dam and pipe line had just been completed and it was intended to begin operations within a few days. It was a costly blow to the company but the stockholders are not discouraged. Two eastern stockholders were at the mine at the time the damage occurred. They realize that it was no one's fault and are anxious to begin rebuilding again. The company has voted to begin at once making repairs and more men are now going to the camp. The saw mill has been started up and the work of rebuilding the dam is under way. It is estimated that it will take nearly three months to get the plant up to the point of operation again. About 25 men will be employed during that time.—Western World.

Land Brings \$600 Per Acre.

Charles Mahaffy, a well known North Coast River rancher, Thursday closed up the final details for the purchase of 23 acres of the John Holford ranch. The property adjoins the Mahaffy holdings.

The land fixed a new high price record for Coos River bottom land, \$600 per acre.

Mr. Mahaffy paid \$7,400 for the 23 acres. Of the tract, 12 acres is bottom land and this was figured in at the rate of \$600 per acre. The purchase gives Mr. Mahaffy one of the best ranches on Coos River.—Coos Bay Times.

Dances Still Under The Ban.

The ban has been lifted here and the churches will all hold their usual services Sunday; but the school board thinks there are still too many sick with the influenza to open the schools next Monday. No time has yet been set for opening them, though it may be Monday, Jan. 13, if conditions improve.—Coquille Sentinel.

SOME VERY QUEER LAKES.

Bodies of Water That Are a Source of Wonder to All Who Behold Them.

One of the most singular lakes in the world is the celebrated Pitch lake of the island of Trinidad. This lake spreads over an area of 99 acres, and its surface is composed of one great floating mass of asphaltum, sealed with veins of clear water. From it, and a singular lake in Venezuela, the world's supply of asphalt is drawn, states the Washington Post.

The pitch lake is a hideous place as far as smells are concerned, for the air all about it is heavy with noxious vapors, and from the center of the lake gushes a fountain of liquid asphaltum, in which there float and break bubbles containing most horrible gases.

The workmen go out on the surface of this lake and cut great slabs of asphaltum, which are carried away. But the next morning the hole they left is filled up again with the pitch which has risen during the night, so that the supply seems to be inexhaustible.

This curious lake was discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh when he landed in Trinidad in 1595, on his way to the mouth of the Orinoco in search of El Dorado.

Another strange lake is situated on a peninsula which juts out into the Caspian sea. The whole surface of this lake is covered with a crust of salt so thick and strong that a man can ride across it on horseback with safety.

In central Asia, near the Caspian sea, is a lake of beautiful rose color, while the banks are covered with salt crystals as white as snow. From the waters of this lake there arises a flower-like odor. The color and the odor are supposed to be caused by vegetable matter in the depths.

There used to be a curious lake on the top of the Volcans de Agua, in Guatemala, 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. It was not fed by springs nor by rivers, but was caused by accumulations of snow and rain—in fact, was an immense reservoir. It lasted for centuries. Then one day the sides of the lake gave way, and down the waters rolled, dealing death and destruction, and digging a great barranca, or ravine, in the mountain side, which is still visible.

MULES PLOW IN ASPHALT.

Don't Big Rebuilding Plover Through Deep Deposits in the Chikassaw Country.

In the Indian territory, where all sorts of things are done that were never heard of elsewhere, they are plowing asphalt, says the Kansas City Star of recent date. Eighteen miles southeast of Comanche, in the Chikassaw country, six strapping Missouri mules are hitched to a big breaking plow every day and long furrows of asphalt are turned. It is the same kind of a plow the farmers use who break ground in the black loess country, and the asphalt is the kind got by blasting on the island of Trinidad. The mules are plowing in the center of a deposit one-third larger than the asphalt deposits on Trinidad. Wells have been dug to the depth of 100 feet. Streets of asphalt of varying thickness have been encountered to what ever depth the wells have been sunk. The supply is apparently inexhaustible. Men of means have become convinced there are millions of dollars to be made, and are either going to make it or lose a fortune in their experiment.

NEED ALL-ROUND EDUCATION.

Desire for Physical Development Comes to Parents Slowly—The Views of One Mother.

It is a curious fact that the desire for physical development for their children comes to many parents more slowly than that for intellectual development, says Youth's Companion. It is pretty well acknowledged now by everybody—from the illiterate immigrant to the "poor white"—that "book-learning" is a good thing for the children. But the schools in England meet the same opposition as those in America when they try to put the development of muscle on the same basis as that of memory. Many a school principal has listened to protests substantially like that of the good woman who carried her views of education to the grammar school teacher:

"I want ye to teach me girl readin', writin', and 'rithmetic," said she, "but she ain't 'tarn anny more of this physical trowth. If it's jumpin' she needs, I c'n teach her jumpin' meself!"

Presently we shall make good our return to the Greek system, which included music and gymnastics as essentials to education, and so produced a wonderfully balanced creature—with body, mind and spirit in such due proportion that no one could overtop the other. The professional athlete, the puny scholar and the religious recluse are each the result of the separation of one department of education from the others. The symmetrical man is the result of the well-considered union of all the departments.

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At the end of 30 days you decide whether the piano is just the one you want. If it is, you keep it, paying our low factory-to-home price, in payments to suit you. If not, for no reason, it does not prove to be up to your expectations in every way and the Starck piano you have received for the money, you may send it back and get your money back, and we will take your old piano in exchange.

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