

THE PORT ORFORD TRIBUNE

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WE MIGHT IGNORE DRY LAW.

The plan of the administration, according to Senator Watson, is to "enforce prohibition to the limit," and then, if the people do not like it, "it will be up to them to have the law modified."

Senator Watson ought to be lawyer enough to know that the second half of this proposition does not follow. So long as thirteen states are satisfied with enforced prohibition, there is no way to "modify the law," no matter how dissatisfied the rest of the people might be with it.

There would still be only two things to do—keep on enforcing the law, or fail to enforce it. Realization of the absolute unbudgeability of the law itself is the first step toward clear thinking on this subject.

This does not mean that small changes, which interest nobody could not be made. A \$300 fine could be changed to \$200 or \$400; a different bureau might be charged with the enforcement, or the alcoholic limit could be a half per cent by weight instead of by volume.

Changes like this are within the competency of congress. But not the changes that anybody cares about. Especially, not a "beer and wine" law.

If congress were to pass such a law, the supreme court would throw it out. This is not guessing. It has already been decided.

The man in the street will tell you of a decision that congress may "define" how much alcohol it takes to make a drink intoxicating or non-intoxicating, but your lawyer can not find it in his books. There is no such decision. There is one to the exact contrary.

So the thing, in law, is simply finished. Strict or lax enforcement may make it harder or easier to get illegal liquor, but there can be no constitutional way to get legal liquor—including "beer and wine." The thing is done. You may enforce the law or not enforce it; obey or disobey it. You cannot change it.—Humboldt Times.

It is indeed gratifying to the people of Curry county to note that the state highway commission is giving such earnest consideration to the completion of the Roosevelt Highway through this county. While more or less work has been done during the past three years, it has only been during the past few months, much less than a year, that the members of the commission have been brought "to see the light," which, in reality, means the great benefit to be derived by the whole state in having this Highway completed through Curry county to Coos Bay and thus furnish to Oregon another inlet and outlet for the great horde of tourists that is awaiting an opportunity to visit Oregon and desires more than one highway over which to travel.

The county fair at Myrtle Point each year is just as much a Curry as a Coos county proposition. This county should "get into the ring" and help make it a genuine success with general and school exhibits, and let the world know that Curry has many advantages not heretofore exploited simply and solely because we have, up to this time, been almost isolated or shut off from the rest of habitation and civilization. The county court could well give a little consideration to this matter.

A lack of proper responsibility placed upon them by the law and society, is causing judges to become entirely too lenient with convicted persons, thereby making laughing stock of our charge against felonious acts. It begins to look to the ordinary layman that a premium is being placed upon the extent to which a man may go in committing crime.

It has many very highly specialized industries and the markets for Oregon products are broadening and widening every month. The products of Oregon, both of the farm and of the field, are sold on the merit of their quality and command the highest prices in the world's markets.

Church Involved Labor
In the Portuguese Congo a church has been built of stone which had to be carried four miles by the natives. The completed structure contains 15,000 stones, representing nearly 120,000 miles of walking.

Battle Already Half Won
There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to contemplate what we have a great desire to know.

In Paris the number of births in 1923 was 46,400 against 48,000 in 1922.

OREGON FORESTS CONTAIN RARE AND VALUABLE WOODS

Famous Port Orford Cedar, Grown Only in Oregon, Brings About \$4,000,000 Annually to State. Myrtle in Big Demand—Alder Now Leading Hardwood—Yew and Juniper Popular

(Oregonian)
Forest production, aside from Douglas fir, pine and spruce have become an important item on the Oregon market and some of these lesser known woods are veritable treasures, so rarely are they found in other sections.

A few years ago myrtle, alder and white cedar were regarded of negligible commercial value. Myrtle usually grew on land desired by farmers for other purposes, alder was burned from stream bottoms and logging white cedar was a minor consideration with timber companies. Within a short period of time modern manufacturing whims have completely changed the light in which these woods are regarded. Add to their manufacture the harvesting of cascara bark, cutting of shingles from western red cedar and you have a substantial income from the forests entirely aside from its three big items.

The most phenomenal growth of any industry in southern Oregon can be attributed to the white, or Port Orford, cedar boom between Coos Bay and the mouth of the Rogue river. The tree, which grows only in Coos and Curry counties, is noted for its sweet aroma, long life and for the durability of its timber. It is unexcelled as boat lumber and is one of the few woods that can be used in battery separators because it resists acid. So valuable is the wood that no small piece over two feet in length is thrown away.

Japan uses Port Orford cedar for houses and railroad ties, while France and England buy it for panel work interiors and Venetian blinds. Canada and the United Kingdom build their speed boats of it. This export trade has been a big item of income in the vicinity of Marshfield and the white cedar industry brought

in \$4,000,000 in 1923, this amount representing a cut from 70,000,000 feet. However, in 1924 the figure was not as high because Japanese earthquake orders had all been filled.

One-hundred and fifty logging camps, two large veneer factories and several mills, both large and small, are supported by the industry, which early in the year was furnishing employment to 3500 persons. The veneer factories devote themselves to manufacturing battery separators which are to be found in every American-made car on the market.

Logging white cedar involves logging other timber, for it represents only 15 to 20 per cent of the trees on a given area. It is scattered among spruce and fir and the stand estimated remaining early in the year was 800,000,000 feet.

The conversion of myrtle wood into high-grade novelties supports three factories in Coos County, which distributes their output in every part of the United States and ship to Canada, Australia, the West Indies and the Pacific Islands.

For many years it was possible to secure myrtle trees free of charge where land was being cleared, for the bulky evergreens were considered a nuisance.

Carpenters sometimes made chests of them or whittled canes or planed table tops from the furls, but they were not regarded as a commercial asset until recent years. Old planks cut several years ago and left lying around wood piles and barns are now most valuable, for the timber must season over a lengthy period before it is ready for use. The variety of articles which may be made from the rare trees, which occurs only in Coos and Curry counties and in the Holy Land, is infinite. A representative of

a Coquille factory went to New York not long ago and placed novelty goods in one of the most famous Fifth avenue gift shops and sold myrtle wood candy boxes to a well-known candy maker of that city. Radio cabinets, book ends, cribbage boards, lodge gavels, candy jars, vases, candlesticks, nut bowls, powder boxes and smoking sets are among the items in the company's catalogue.

It is interesting to note that myrtle furnishes the bay leaves which the housewife uses in her holiday seasoning.

Fifteen years ago red alder was regarded as of absolutely no value, whereas today it is the leading hardwood of the Pacific northwest and is turned into flat parts of furniture, chairs, novelties and cores for high-grade panels. It stains to imitate walnut and mahogany and is especially adaptable to the demand for English breakfast tables, polychrome lamps and the like.

Alder offers a field for many possibilities. This state has a stand of 750,000,000 board feet all within 30 miles of the coast.

Oregon, Washington and northern California furnish the world's supply of Cascara bark and the most productive area in which it is harvested is the Siuslaw national forest, with headquarters in Eugene. Of 1200 to 1500 tons collected annually in Oregon and Washington, between 700 and 1000 tons are generally handled through Portland buyers.

A little known tree is the Oregon yew which yields one of the finest woods known for archery materials. The forests of this section have other treasures such as rare bulbs, sphagnum moss, borists' moss, the bayberry bush from which candles can be made and the juniper which is excellent for pencils. Willow for making of furniture is also grown in domesticated groves.

Oregon School Children to Compete In Exposition Prize Essay Contest

Will Write About Oregon-Made Goods for Cash Prizes Totaling \$200—Include High School and Grade Pupils—Will Close September 15.

Here's a chance for the children of Oregon to make some easy money and at the same time improve their intellect.

Two hundred dollars in cash prizes will be offered for the best essays written by high school and grade school students in the prize essay contest to be conducted between now and Sept. 15 by the All-Oregon 1925 exposition committee, according to an announcement made today.

Contestants will write on one of the two general subjects: (1) Oregon-made products, or (2) the educational and cultural values of art. The subjects were deemed appropriate inasmuch as the All-Oregon 1925 exposition, to be held in Portland, Oct. 5 to 10 inclusive, will feature Oregon-made goods. The exposition itself is planned to promote the cause of art in Oregon.

The state prizes are as follows: The high school contest: \$50 for first place; \$30 for second place; and \$20 for third place.

Grade school contest: \$50 for first place; \$30 for second place; and \$20 for third place.

The All-Oregon 1925 exposition committee which offers the awards will make an effort to offer prizes for the best essays written in each county, but no announcement will be made on this plan as yet.

Essays must be confined in a general way to the two subjects mentioned: (1) Oregon made products, or (2) the educational and cultural values of art, but the contestant may choose his own title and, of course, his subject matter so long as they fall within one of the two headings mentioned. The committee suggests the following titles as an example of what is desired, but the contestant is not necessarily restricted to these titles, as has been stated. In fact, an original and striking title, provided it falls within one of the two general heads, may be one of the factors in weighing the merit of an essay.

The suggested titles:

1. The Economic Importance of Oregon-made Goods.
2. Oregon's Basic Industries and their Relation to the Welfare of the State.
3. The Value of a State-wide Oregon Products Exposition.
4. Art as an Expression of the Education of a People.
5. The Value of an Oriental Art Exhibit to the Pacific Coast.

Essays must be written legibly in ink or (preferably) typewritten, double-spaced, and have wide margins. The size of paper should be 8 1/2 by 11 inches. The contestant should write on one side of the paper only.

Essays must not exceed 800 words. Any exceeding 800 words will not be considered by the judge of the contest.

All direct quotations in essays must be enclosed in quotation marks. The essays must be in the hands of the secretary of the All-Oregon 1925 Exposition committee, 651 Court Portland, Ore., not later than Sept. 15.

The contest judges are: Judge Charles H. Carey, former president of the Oregon writers' league and author and historian; Anthony Euwer poet and illustrator, and Dean Eric W. Allen of the University of Oregon school of journalism.

The subjects in the All-Oregon exposition essay contest are designed to bring out the knowledge of the contestant of the role played in the economic life of the state by Oregon manufactures and the importance of art in the life of the community.

The All-Oregon 1925 exposition, to be held in the civic auditorium in Portland, Oct. 5 to 10, will be one of the most significant and comprehensive displays of Oregon products ever held. A small admission fee will be charged. The proceeds from this source will go toward a fund to finance a state fine arts building, to be constructed at some future date on the campus of the University of Oregon.

TAXPAYERS DISGUSTED WITH FINANCIAL STATUS

(From Curry County Reporter.)

County Assessor Fred S. Moore returned the latter part of last week from a two weeks' trip through Southern Curry county, making his annual listing of property for assessment purposes. Mr. Moore, whom everybody knows is not given to talking very much, says he never knew the taxpayers of Curry county to be so worked up over anything as they are over the present financial

status of the county, and all, with one accord are thoroughly disgusted with conditions, and are wondering what is to be the ultimate outcome and when it all will end. The people, practically to a man, say they do not consider that Curry county has any illegal warrants as has been contended, and they do not wish to repudiate any of the debts contracted because they feel that the county has received something for every cent expended; also many have expressed themselves as not understanding that the budget estimate has anything to do with the payment of warrants, past or present.

CURRY COUNTY TAXES.

Tax statistics compiled by the Oregon Voter for every county in the state reveal the fact that in Curry county 27.96% of the total property tax is paid by farm property, compared with all farm property in Oregon, which pays 25.97% of the total property tax. Lumber and timber pays 55.8% of the taxes, railroads and utilities 4.3 of 1% of the total, and all other property pays 15.81%. The following table, compiled by the Voter, shows the amount and proportion paid by each source.

	Amount	Per Cent
Agricultural Property	\$62,534	26.46
Railroads and Utilities	1,024	.43
Lumber and Timber	131,889	55.80
Port Districts	3,553	1.50
All Other	37,367	15.81

Total \$236,367 100.00
The average millage for the county is 41.195 mills. This is much lower than in either Josephine or Coos counties, the average rates in these counties being 60.06 and 63.10 respectively. The per capita tax in Curry county is \$78.14, the highest of the three counties. In Josephine county the per capita tax is \$69.45 and in Coos County it is \$71.73.

Curry county taxes this year show an increase of 33.96%, above those levied in 1924. This is the greatest increase in any county in the state, the increase for the state as a whole being 6.06%. The county tax roll of \$236,367 represents .55 of 1% of the total property tax levied in Oregon, which is \$42,660,781.

Of the county total, \$86,410, or 36.56%, will be used for high and grade school purposes, and an additional \$10,075, or 4.26%, will go toward the support of higher educational institutions in the state. Roads will receive \$74,310, and in addition to this there was levied \$17,213 for road bonds. The levy for county general purposes is \$34,326, port district, \$3,553, and fire patrol, \$2,978. Curry county's share of the tax for state administrative purposes is \$9,191, or 1.35% of the county total, and for the soldiers' bonus, \$4,311.

RECALL ON FOR JUSTICE OF PEACE AT BANDON

As an aftermath of the stench stirred up in the Bandon schools over a remark alleged to have been made by the superintendent of the city schools, a recall election will take place on June 20 in an attempt to oust the justice of the peace, L. J. Radley, who is also school clerk and who was largely instrumental for the case against the head of the school, M. B. Hayden, a well known Bandon attorney, will be a candidate against Radley.

The case against the school superintendent, appealed to the county superintendent, has been dropped, the latter holding that the transcript of record was incomplete. And thus a mountain made out of a mole-hill sinks into oblivion and forgetfulness.

Airships equipped with skis instead of wheels for taking off and landing on the snow are seen in the mountain districts of Switzerland.

Send us your Job Work orders.

"OLD-SALT" TALES

By CAPTAIN IRA PERKINS



Minute Tells a Story

"NOW that the ten of you have made up your minds to call your club the 'Ten Skippers' club," I assume you are ready to hear a tale or two," said Captain Ira, and there was a humorous twinkle in his eye.

"Yes," answered several skippers. "And if you please, Captain Ira, I'd like to hear more about that pony named 'Minute,'" added Bobby Treat.

"As I told you some time back," began the captain, "I didn't really go along all the way with Minute. Some of the things I know about him were told to me by his friends. Other things I just had to surmise for myself."

"Suppose I tell you this story as Minute himself might, if he could talk. We'll see how close I can come to talking like you may think a horse should and to having horse-feelings, and horse-sense. Try to imagine these things with me. It was like this—

"And Minute thinks to himself—'Well, there I was tied tight and fast to this new manila picket line. There wasn't even a bit of grass to nibble, and I was so hungry that I could have devoured a bale of hay.'

"Pretty soon, some soldiers came, and they led us all away to a big courtyard where we were sorted out. Then we were assigned to certain men. These men looked us over with a great deal of interest. They patted us on the nose, and examined our feet, and some of them thumped us in the ribs till it hurt like everything.

"Finally, we were all led back to the picket line and tied fast again. 'If you have ever been real good and hungry, you know just how grouchy it makes a fellow feel. I was grouchy, sure enough. Besides that, some big horses near me started to shove and to make remarks about my size. I stood all I could of it, then I began to kick. Now, I'm a pretty good kicker, even though I do say it myself, and it was no time at all until I had all those big horses standing away at a respectable distance.

"About that time, the soldiers came along to feed us. One of them saw me standing there all by myself, and he stepped close and looked me over in that calculating way men have when they are thinking of buying one of us horses. Only, of course, he couldn't buy me. He could only pick me out, to ride and to take care of. Also, if you don't mind my saying it, so that I could sometimes take care of him. Then I heard him call to some one further down the line: 'Here is the horse I want.' Next, he went away and then came back with a big feed of oats—I never tasted anything more delicious.

"That soldier and I soon grew to be firm friends. He took good care of me. 'One day my soldier and I were to go on guard at one end of a big artillery practice range. The idea was that we were to keep everyone from going down a road which led to the far end of the range, where the shells exploded. I don't know how it came about, but in some way a farmer and his wife, with a cart drawn by two black oxen, had gone past the soldier who was on guard before we came. A friend of the farmer told us of it. He also explained how we could make a short cut through the hills and reach the farmer before the firing started.

"Away we went at a gallop. Down a lane; across a brook; through a thicket; into a cowpath; helter-skelter we scurried along for a mile or two. Then, right in front of us, a great long cliff loomed up. It was high as a three-story house, steeper than the steepest roof and studded with jutting boulders as big and broad as a door. 'My soldier was very angry. I'm afraid he said something which wasn't very nice. Then he jumped off my back and decided to hasten on foot, as it looked all he could do to climb the cliff himself.

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At Reasonable Prices. DRESSMAKING — TAILORING Phone 381 BANDON

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