

THE PORT ORFORD TRIBUNE

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Managing Editor.
G. W. Norton
Local Representative.

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DO YOU KNOW?

That 21,000,000 letters went to the dead letter office last year?

That 403,000 parcels did likewise?

That 100,000 letters go into the mail yearly in perfectly blank envelopes?

That \$55,000 in cash is removed annually from misdirected mail?

That \$12,000 in postage stamps is found in similar fashion?

That \$3,000,000 in checks, drafts and money orders never reach intended owners?

That Uncle Sam collects \$92,000 a year in postage for the return of mail sent to the dead letter office?

That it costs Uncle Sam \$1,740,000 yearly to look up addresses on misdirected mail?

That 200,000,000 letters are given this service year, and—

That it costs in one city alone \$500 daily?

That this vast sum could be saved and the dead letter office abolished if each piece of mail carried a return address and if each parcel were wrapped in stout paper and tied with strong cord?

Moral: Every man knows his own address if not that of his correspondent.

Put it in the upper left hand corner!

Sending a child to the store without telling him what you want, is no more foolish than mailing a letter without a complete address.

Everyone knows his own address if not that of his correspondent. A return address on each piece of mail would put the dead letter office out of business.

WHO WANTS TO GO BACK TO 1860?

An interesting report, just completed by the Department of Agriculture, reveals the fact that in 1860 it was possible to purchase four eggs for a penny. At the same time corn was sold in the State of Minnesota for 30c a bushel, and wheat for 75c; while in 1816, in Illinois, beef sold at 2 1/2c a pound and stove wood brought \$1.00 a cord, while in 1834, in Morgan County, Illinois, cows sold for from \$10 to \$20 apiece, and live hogs could be purchased at 2c a pound.

Some of the things we hear about dry law enforcement are staggering. What courageous things a few anonymous writers to this newspaper can say.

A little nonsense may be all right now and then but why should it be called modern poetry.

Government can't be efficient so long as we elect men to office because they can't make a living.

What a queer world. We all kick about income taxes but we all envy the man who is in the big income tax class.

Some men have fine libraries because they love good books and others have large libraries because they like good looking book agents.

People who say there is no news in the paper are often the first ones to kick if a mistake is made and they fail to get their copy of this newspaper on time.

PREPARE NOW TO PROTECT FORESTS

Leading Pacific Coast lumber men and Federal officials have been conferring in San Francisco for the purpose of working out plans designed to lessen the annual forest fire hazard. It is the first time such a gathering has been called for the purpose of co-ordinating forest fire prevention measures.

The chief forester of the United States and representatives of various timber associations and individual lumbermen attended the conference. Such preventative measures as oil burners, instead of coal or wood engines for sawmills, equipment of mills with fire pumps and the constant cleaning up of inflammable material where timber cutting is going on were considered.

To secure the maximum results in forest protection the public must realize that a large part of the responsibility for forest fires rests on its shoulders and campers and users of our forests and forest roads should use the greatest care in starting and putting our camp fires and in discarding matches, cigar and cigarette stubs and pipe ash.

One would think to read all that is being printed in the daily press that evolution is a misnomer—it is more of devolution.

Send us your Job Work orders.

COUNTY COURT FILINGS

Warranty Deeds.
Vitale Pedrol, et als, to the State of Oregon, rock quarry, \$1.60.
D. I. Garvin, to Curry county, Oregon, right-of-way for road, across Chetco river upstream, about four miles, to a junction known as the Tamba road.
Quit Claim Deed.
Alfred V. Caughell, et ux, to Fred Caughell, one quarter acre undivided one-seventh interest in and to that certain tract of land heretofore deeded by J. H. Gauntlett to Fanny G. Caughell, on the 12th day of February, 1881, \$10.00.
City of Bandon, to Edward J. Bennett, 40 acres in Sec. 30, Twp. 31, S. R. 14, W. W. M., \$10.00.
Mark C. Wood, et als, to Curry county, for county road, across the Chetco river, upstream, about four miles, to a junction known as the Tamba road.
Mortgages.
Charles L. Heitman, et ux, to Joint Holding Co., 1540 acres in Sections 19, 20, 33, S. R. 14, W. W. M., also Sections 28, 33, Twp. 35, S. R. 13, W. W. M., also Sec. 29, 20, 21, 22, Twp. 35, S. R. 13, W. W. M. Also Sec. 4 and 9, Twp. 36, S. R. 13, W. W. M., \$94,725.00.
Charles Heitman, et ux to Frank Wenz, 1540 acres in Sections 19, 20, 33, Twp. 31 S. R. 14, W. W. M., also Sections 28, 33, Twp. 35, S. R. 13, W. W. M., also Sections 29, 30, 21, 22, Twp. 35, S. R. 13, W. W. M., also Sections 4 and 9, Twp. 36, S. R. 13, W. W. M., \$40,950.00.
Release of Mortgage.
Frank Wenz to Charles L. Heitman, et ux, Sections 19, 20, 33, Twp. 31, S. R. 14, W. W. M. also Sections 28, 33, Twp. 35, S. R. 13, W. W. M., also Sections 29, 30, 21, 22, Twp. 35, S. R. 13, W. W. M. also Sections 4 and 9, Twp. 36 S. R. 13, W. W. M., \$4,000.00.
Satisfaction.
State Land Board to Hugh Neely et ux, executing that certain mortgage executed by Hugh Neely, et ux, to the said Land Board, on the 9th day of November, 1911, to secure the sum of \$275.00.

To Those Interested in the Development of Southwestern Oregon.

In the July 1st issue of Mining Truth, a mining journal published at Spokane, Washington, by the Northwestern Mining Association, and having a circulation all over the Northwest, including Canada, with a fair sprinkling among mining investors in various states of the Union. This article will be prepared by the Southwestern Oregon Mining Bureau, will be authentic, and will be run with a front page out of relief map of Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine and Lane counties. The regular price of the journal is 15c per copy. Every person interested in the development of the great mineral resources of Southwestern Oregon should subscribe for as many copies of this issue of Mining Truth as can be conveniently mailed to outside friends; in any event to at least one copy for personal files. Subscriptions should be sent in to the Southwestern Oregon Mining Bureau, accompanied by remittance, on or before June 25th, 1925.

SOUTHWESTERN OREGON MINING BUREAU.

FARM POINTERS.

Move the brooder house on to clean ground, says the O. A. C. experiment station. Coccidiosis, round worms and roup may be waiting for the chicks on last year's runs. It does not pay to treat chickens for these diseases, but it does pay to prevent them getting the diseases.

Additional means of combating the unsatisfactory wormy apple in Oregon is destroying wormy apples at thinning time.

This practice, recommended by the experiment station, is supplemental to spray control.

Be sure to feed good buttermilk or sour skim milk to chicks, says the O. A. C. station. Many chicks are ruined each year by feeding milk in which there is washing soda or some other form of neutralizer.

European canker, destructive on certain varieties of pears and occasionally apples, is materially reduced by cutting out cankers and spraying with bordeaux before fall rains set in, the experiment station reports.

One of the quickest ways to kill young chicks is by feeding them moldy grain, say reports sent the O. A. C. station. Do not try to save a few cents by feeding some of the grain that was left over from last year and allowed to become moldy. Examine it carefully and if there is any doubt, don't use it.

Leaf spot of cherry and prune is reported most generally where trees are crowded, or on thin soil. Where known to be troublesome it is sprayed according to directions in the O. A. C. spray calendar.

The second cover spray for codling moth in eastern Oregon is applied two weeks after the first. A third cover spray, says the experiment station, is applied four weeks later, and a fourth four weeks after the third.

BROOKINGS BANK WINS GREAT VICTORY OVER RESERVE BANK

JURY AWARDS NEARBY INSTITUTION DAMAGES OF \$17,500 FOR ALLEGED DETRIMENTAL ACTIONS FROM GOVERNMENT BANK.

PORTLAND, June 9.—That small banks have a right to charge exchange when clearing checks for the Federal Reserve Bank was affirmed today by a jury in federal court when it returned a verdict in favor of the Brookings, Ore., State Bank in the suit against the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

Actual damages of \$1 and punitive damages of \$17,500 were awarded the Brookings bank in the suit.

Attorneys for the Federal Reserve Bank were allowed 30 days in which to prepare an appeal.

The Brookings bank originally sued for \$130,000 damages.

T. T. Bennett, Marshfield attorney together with John F. Reilly of Portland, represented the Brookings bank.

The case began in 1921 when the Brookings bank, of which George D. Wood is president, sued the Federal Reserve Bank for right of small Oregon banks to charge exchange fees on out-of-town checks. The federal court decided for the bank in July 1922.

In November, 1922, the Brookings bank brought the suit for damages on the ground the Federal Reserve Bank had maliciously sought to injure its business. The case ended in a mistrial when one of the jurors dropped dead.

The case was called a second time on May 18 before Judge Wolvorton.

Governor Caulkins of the Federal Reserve Bank, Cashier Ambrose and Fred Greenwood, manager of Portland branch, were all present at the trial, but none of them took the stand, although the defense attempted to show that the Brookings bank had not been damaged.

The Brookings bank asked actual damages and also damages by way of punishment, or punitive damages, not only for what the Federal Reserve Bank did to the Brookings Bank, but for what the Federal Reserve Bank tried to do.

The verdict of the jury is, in effect, that the Brookings bank suffered only one dollar actual damage, but that to punish the defendant for a malicious attempt to destroy the Brookings bank, they found damages in the sum of \$17,500, which is almost two-thirds of the entire capital surplus and undivided profits of the Brookings bank.

Bennett declared on receiving news of his victory that George D. Wood was to be congratulated upon making an earnest fight to strike a wrong.

He also said that in the first case which was brought to establish the right of the Brookings State Bank and in the second case which was an action for damages, he had spent over eight weeks in actual trial work in court.

Bennett declared the jury's verdict was a terrific indictment against the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; that never before, so far as he knew, had a federal reserve bank, had a verdict against it for a malicious desire to destroy the business of any citizen of the United States.

My Favorite Stories

By IRVIN S. COBB

A Fifty-Fifty Proposition

The original of Peter Dunne's immortal character, "Mr. Dooley," kept a saloon in Chicago much frequented by newspaper men. He was a born wit and in his way—and a very good way it was, too—a philosopher and a student of human nature in its varying aspects.

One wintry evening as he perched behind his bar in friendly conversation with two of his regular patrons there entered a so-called journalist whose reputation as a ready borrower and a poor payer was more than city-wide.

"Uncle John," he said bristly, "I'm detailed to an out-of-town assignment and I'm a little short of cash—need some coin for traveling expenses. Slip me a ten-spot, will you? I'll hand it back to you sure on pay night along with the rest of the small loans I've had off of you lately."

The old man's face gave no sign of his real feelings. He lifted his broad bulk, waddled to the damper, extracted from the till a bill and without a word passed it across the bar to the promising man.

The latter, murmuring his thanks, started to cram it in his pocket but took a second glance at the greenback.

"Hold on here, Uncle John," he said. "I needed ten bones and this bill is only a five."

"That's all right, me son," said Uncle John; "it makes the thing come out even."

"What do you mean, makes the thing come out even?"

"Why, five I lose and five you lose," said Uncle John.

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WHEN SIGNALS ARE SET AGAINST YOU

Danger Signs Given by Bankers—People With Money to Invest Warned Against Ways to Lose It—The Lure of "Easy Money."

If you were an engineer on a railroad you would not intentionally pass safety signals set against you. To the experienced investor there are similar signals for safeguarding his investments. Some of these signs of danger, issued by the Public Service Committee of the State Bank Division, American Bankers Association, in conjunction with the Better Business Bureau, are briefly indicated here.

BIG RETURNS—It is easy to promise an abnormally high rate of dividends, or large market profits, to prospective investors. Heavy risks usually accompany such lures. They are too often the chief talking points of financial charlatans.

PROMINENT NAMES—Promoters know that the names and endorsements of successful men carry weight. They are often used without authorization. The prudent investor will look beyond names and will investigate.

THE "GROUND FLOOR"—An opportunity to "get in on the ground floor" often turns out to be the same sort of opportunity which the proverbial spider extended to the fly.

INSIDE INFORMATION—"Inside tips" are usually expensive pieces of misinformation. When used as "confidential information" to influence the small investor they are generally of spurious character.

THE FICTITIOUS ADVANCE—Professional promoters often arbitrarily advance the prices of the shares they sell as their campaigns gain headway to create buying excitement and induce new buyers to get in before the next rise. Such price advances are artificial, usually employed merely to "speed up" the unloading of shares.

THE TELEPHONE CANVASS—Irresponsible vendors find it easy to work over the telephone to victimize incautious investors. The cautious investor will not enter into securities transactions by telephone unless he personally knows with whom he is dealing.

THE UNSELFISH PROMOTER—The promoter who "gives his services" in organizing a company or as an officer of it and advertises that he does so, will bear watching.

THE IRRESPONSIBLE GUARANTEE—Irresponsible sellers of securities often "guarantee" certain profits, or even that they will buy back shares when the purchaser wants his money. Promises of this nature are made to create confidence and to lull suspicion. They should indicate to the prospective purchaser a special need to investigate.

"REORGANIZATION" AND MERGER—Unsuccessful companies forced into "reorganization" often call upon stockholders for new funds. Response to such appeals often means merely throwing good money after bad. A conspicuously fraudulent device has been the "merger," by which a new company trading upon fresh prospects and promises, takes over the assets of an unsuccessful venture and issues new stock for old, provided the shareholder pays 25 per cent or so in cash.

THE PARTIAL-PAYMENT PLAN—This helpful method of selling securities has been much abused. People who prefer to buy securities out of their weekly or monthly earnings, are sometimes victimized by vendors of stocks which have little or no value.

We Make Money By Our State Agricultural College

(Pendleton East Oregonian.)

There are good people who worry about the cost of higher education in Oregon. They need not worry. For every dollar this state expends on such educational institutions it gets back \$2 in the direct financial return from the work of the Oregon Agricultural college through its stations and various departments. The millage tax which supports O. A. C., the State university and the Normal school provides about \$2,000,000 annually. The college work each year nets the state \$5,000,000. That is a conservative estimate. The estimate could be doubled and the figures would not be astray.

In Umatilla county we have conclusive evidence of the value of the college work for increased agricultural production. The college introduced Federation wheat and Hard Federation through the Moro station. Federation yields about five bushels per acre more than other varieties, and being a good milling wheat, sells at a higher price. We have 100,000 acres of that wheat in crop in this county alone this year. Think of what that means.

The college introduced copper carbonate treatment for wheat smut control. Last year the seed for 600,000 acres in Oregon was treated by this process and the saving to the farmers is estimated at \$281,000 for this item alone.

The college introduced Hanschen barley, No. 7 barley and Minnesota corn, used on 51,000 acres in the state last year. It is estimated the use of those varieties over previously grown varieties meant \$181,000 additional income last year. Grimm alfalfa, advised by the college, was grown on 30,000 acres in 1924, and it yields from a half ton to a ton more than previously used varieties. The value of that advice was easily \$90,000 for the one year.

The college, through the station near Medford and the home station at Corvallis, discovered and introduced the use of sulphur by alfalfa growers. That soil treatment was used last year in 10 counties of Southern Oregon and Eastern Oregon on a total of 26,900 acres. The growers had an extra ton per acre for their work and estimating alfalfa at \$6 per ton, the value of the new process last year was \$161,400. Experts say that sulphur may be profitably used on 100,000 acres in Oregon. That would add a half million annually to our production.

On wet and weak lands in Western Oregon the college has introduced the use of Hungarian vetch and some other varieties of vetch. This means production on lands not previously used. From 12,000 acres of Hungarian vetch last year the crop totaled \$200,000.

This is but part of the story, and a small part. In the pear-growing district of Southern Oregon, in the apple districts, such as Hood River, and in other horticultural districts, the work of the college can hardly be overestimated. There is the best of disinterested authority for this statement. A few days ago, A. B. Cordley, dean of the school of agriculture at O. A. C., was honored at a banquet by friends because of his 30 years' service at the college. At that time W. K. Newell of Eugene, a horticulturist and former food commissioner, said that Dean Cordley, who discovered lime sulphur spray, had saved the state millions of dollars. "The work that Dean Cordley alone has done for the agricultural interests of Oregon is worth

more than the entire cost of the college since its inception," said Mr. Newell.

Much of the value of the college work consists in the fact that the benefits are continuous and cumulative. A new variety of wheat, alfalfa, barley or vetch, when successful, becomes generally used as a matter of course. The same is true of pest control methods and in other lines. Each year we get new things and have the continued use of methods formerly introduced.

The college, through its experts, station men and others, including the county agents, has all the agricultural data of the world at its command. It adapts that knowledge to Oregon conditions and to conditions that exist in different parts of the state. The benefits are immense and they extend everywhere. An estimate of \$5,000,000 annually for this work is a moderate estimate.

Why worry about the millage bill? When we invest \$2 and get \$5 back, and in addition give college, university and normal school training to thousands of young people each year, we are doing something we need not be ashamed of.

Campfire girls of New York have been requested to popularize old-time American folk songs such as "Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe," "Swanee River," and such old English and Scottish ballads as "Auld Lang Syne" and "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Few girls in camp last summer knew the words of these songs.

An Italian claims he has invented an apparatus whereby submarine crews can see through water 100 yards. This would reveal the presence of mines and other contrivances to destroy submarines.

Bacilli
The largest bacillus recorded is about 1-500 of an inch long and 1-5,000 of an inch wide, while the smallest known form has an average size of 1-50,000 of an inch by 1-125,000.

PORT ORFORD LODGE
A. F. & A. M.
No. 170

Meets second Saturday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome.
WALTER SABIN, W. M.
Worshipful Master
JOHN F. GILLINGS, Secretary

CURRY CHAPTER NO. 135 O. E. S.
Regular meetings, third Saturday of each month. Visitors always welcome.

MRS. MYRTLE MCKENZIE,
Worthy Matron
MRS. FLORENCE PONTING,
Secretary

Woodmen of the World
W. O. W. Camp 609

Meets First Friday of each month. Visitors welcome to our camp.
W. J. SABIN, C. C.
BERNAL FORTY, Clerk.

BARBER SHOP
Suits cleaned and pressed
ROY OSTRANDER
PORT ORFORD -- OREGON

THE OPTICAL SHOP
DR. A. M. SIMMONS,
Optometrist
Hartman Theatre Bldg.
Bandon -- Oregon

DR. ARTHUR GALE
Physician and Surgeon
Office in Ellingsen Building
Phones, Office 351. Res. 352
BANDON -- OREGON

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F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio