

THE PORT ORFORD TRIBUNE

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SMART ALECK MAGAZINES.

The police departments of some of the larger cities are engaged in a righteous crusade against libidinous magazines which have no merit other than their appeal to an exaggerated sex instinct and are as much of a peril to the country as the old time "red light" districts which have been banished from most American communities.

Another class of magazine which should be banished, not by the police power, but by public sentiment, is the hypercritical periodical which makes a specialty of "razing" everything American. Edited by super-smart-alecks of certain literary skill, these pervasive journals are constantly engaged in the effort to discredit and make contemptible everything typically American.

To the editors of these journals every American who lives in a rural community is a boob and a yokel. The truth is that there are many more greenhorns to the square inch in the big cities of the country, and especially in the biggest of our cities, than in communities where fresh air, clean living and straight thinking are more common.

There is no reason to believe that back of this effort to make everything American, especially everything rurally American, seem mean, narrow and contemptible, there is a purpose deeper than may appear on the surface. Many influences are at work to destroy the traditions, the ideals and the institutions of the American people, and among these may be catalogued the journals edited by European provincials are habitually portray the typical American as a yokel. The truth is that these graduates of East Side cellars and devotees of decadent Europeanism have not the slightest idea of what America is about.

One of these journals of the super-smart-aleck breed has recently printed articles showing that Lincoln was a moron, and John Brown a horse thief. The only residents of the United States either living or dead this periodical has found worthy of favorable mention have been two or three orchestra leaders from Central and Eastern Europe whose names would have to be pruned in order to give them the slightest resemblance to anything American.

The American people should refuse to patronize journals whose stock in trade is abuse and ridicule of everything American. This business will go on only so long as it proves profitable, either through American patronage or foreign subsidy.

SOME INTERESTING TAX FACTS

Nearly 11 cents out of every dollar received by the Portland Electric Power company in the form of gross earnings during 1924 will be paid out for local, county, state and federal government taxes. Its gross revenue was \$10,841,617; its tax bill was \$1,140,000. These taxes were paid in three counties, to the federal government and for rental for using the Washington-Oregon interstate bridge. Under the program for public ownership of such properties as this, it has never been claimed that more efficient or cheaper operation could be secured. As publicly owned properties are tax-free, who would make up to the various departments of government which collected in 1924, \$1,140,000 tax revenue from this property, the amount which would be lost under public ownership? Should the general taxpayer be assessed this additional amount so that the favored users of the service could receive a lower rate? That is what usually happens in public ownership undertakings but it is an unfair proposition which the public rebels against as soon as it understands the situation.

Chicago refuses to pay tax to the state because the legislature failed to redistrict Illinois, and is acting on the theory that taxation without representation is still tyranny. Next thing those Chicagoans will be dumping corn into Lake Michigan.

Canada claims everything which lies in the space between the north board of the Dominion and the North Pole, and so far as we are concerned they can go and get it whenever they want to.

Senator Caraway says the Democrats are going to make oil an issue in the campaign next year. Those Democratic leaders are certainly glutted for punishment.

Hindenburg has been president of Germany for a month now and so far as known the ex-Kaiser has not given up his lease on the castle at Doorn.

LOSS OF ARM PUTS MAN OFF BALANCE

Owen Smith, son of John R. Smith, lost his arm a month ago when he fell from a logging train at Powers and the wheel cut the limb into five pieces, requiring amputation at the shoulder.

Mr. Smith is out about North Bend now, after being in the hospital for 27 days. He was very weakened by the loss of blood and the shock but is now gaining strength.

He describes his feelings to the Harbor as peculiar. Mr. Smith says he feels unbalanced in walking about and inclines to topple to one side. It is a very disturbing sensation, according to his description.

He is also bothered by the imagination that his lost arm hurts him. This imagination takes the form that the hand is doubled up and straining the muscles and tendons.

This latter sensation is a common one and often reported by persons who are unfortunate enough to lose a limb—Coo's Bay Harbor.

Mr. Smith's father, John R. Smith, is well known in Curry county, being a resident of the Floras lake district, where he is establishing a large resort, which will be open the year round. The elder Mr. Smith was looking forward to being joined by his son this summer to aid him in the work at Floras lake and to make his home with his parents.

FORMER GOLD BEACHER MAKING GOOD IN PROFESSION

John W. Hoyt, Jr., who attended the public school in Gold Beach, the son of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Hoyt, formerly of this place, graduated June 15 from Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., as Bachelor of Science. In the fall he will enter San Francisco Theological Seminary. During this summer he will preach in the Presbyterian church of Clarkston, Wash. Mr. Hoyt is now an accomplished violin soloist and a Scoutmaster of Troop 1, Walla Walla.

YOUR HEALTH

CONCERNING VACATIONS.

Why are vacations, anyway? Why do we break into the ordered routine of a perfectly cheerful and useful life, and go wandering off into the various ends of the world in search of whatever it is we are looking for? What makes us shift restlessly on our office chairs when the balmy breezes of early summer begin to ruffle the papers on our desks? And why did we catch ourselves wandering absentmindedly in to a sporting goods store, when Wife asked us to bring home two pounds of steak last night?

Change is a wonderful thing. It's natural to develop a craving for surroundings and life that we miss in our daily routine. The yearning of the lonely prospector for a good blowout in the biggest place nearby is no stronger than the desire of the city dweller for a spell of "back to nature." Both these feelings are perfectly normal, and on the way that we go about fulfilling these wants of ours for a change depends the success or failure of our vacation.

Change is the first essential to a vacation. For a real rest, we must leave our usual haunts and occupations and find new ones. Rest is not an entire lack of occupation, but indulging in pursuits which are strange to us in our ordinary life. The lone-some worker in the open wants gaiety and social diversion; the worried office worker needs physical exercise and enough mental exertion to keep his mind off his problems.

The greatest danger in taking a vacation is that of overdoing. We are supposed to return to work rested, refreshed and ready for another period of our daily work. Instead we often come back home to recuperate from our vacation. It is very easy to get carried away by the joy of the unusual outdoor life, or by the attractions of the social swirl, and to attempt feats that would have taxed our powers when we were much younger and in better condition to stand the strain. We must pick the place which will give us the sort of relaxation we need, and then we must take it in the proper doses.

The best plan is not confine the vacation to one lump, once a year. A longer vacation at that time is very useful, but it is much better to get entirely away from our work oftener—once a week, say though it be for only a few hours. When we do that, we are not apt to overdo things; we spread our enjoyment over a longer period and get the good effects of vacation permanently. This need not rule out the usual holiday—but let us plan definitely to leave our routine behind us for one day a week, or half a day, all thru the year. Then let us seriously organize the time so that it will be a true vacation in every sense of the word—as far removed from business as possible, and giving us what we do not get the rest of the week. This will be the very best kind of a holiday for us.

The real name of Kameneff, the vice-president of Russia, is Rosenfeld, a Federal receiver's sale to satisfy tax assessments levied against the land for the construction of highways.

Scent of Fox Is Keen A fox can scent a man a quarter of a mile away.

"Fighting Bob" LaFollette Is Dead--Noted Figure

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Robert Marion LaFollette is dead. "Fighting Bob," for 29 years United States senator from Wisconsin, staunch defender of what he believed was the popular will and independent presidential candidate last year, passed on at his home here at 1:21 p. m. today.

A gradual weakening of the heart muscles induced by a siege of bronchial asthma brought the end. He was 70 years of age last Sunday.

For the last two weeks he has been confined to his bed with a cold which he contracted during recent sudden weather changes here. Passing his 70th birthday Sunday, it seemed that he might be able to throw off the attack but his frail physique had been so weakened by continuous illness for the last two years he soon afterward took a turn for the worse.

His family had been forwarned by attending physicians, who could do little to fight off the combined attack of age and disease.

Peaceful End.

Death came peacefully and quietly, with his wife and children at his bedside.

Starting life in a log cabin of a Wisconsin farm and fighting his way through most state offices there to the senate of the United States, LaFollette reached the climax of his career when he entered the presidential campaign last year and polled five million votes against President Coolidge and John W. Davis, democratic nominee.

Instigator of the sensational Teapot Dome investigation LaFollette took up the cudgel to fight what he believed to be corruption in government. Despite his age, he stumped the country to the rim of the Midwest. He did not live to see the le-

gal outcome of the sensational oil battle.

His strenuous efforts brought him but 13 electoral votes from his home state and the day after the election found him weak in health.

Loses Honors.

Politics next stripped him of all the honors of his long political service. First he was ousted from the republican party of the senate by a vote of his party caucus, then he was shorn of his seniority honors, dropped as chairman of the manufacturers committee, his clerks were taken from him; he was forced to give up his offices in the senate office building and to take up an undesired office like a newly elected senator. He came back to take his place, fighting in the ranks just as he had fought for 10 years. It was almost like the war days when he was "the lone man of the senate"—ostracized and denounced because of his opposition United States entrance into the war.

LaFollette went to Palm Beach last winter and came back this spring tanned and feeling much better, although it was apparent he had not fully recovered. The strenuousness of his career dug deep lines into the face which only the final rest could erase.

During the two years of congress, closed last March, LaFollette wielded the dominating influence upon important legislation. With his little group of followers in the house and senate, he held the balance of power between republicans and democrats. Which ever of the two parties with which he aligned his forces was assured of a majority.

The remains were taken to Madison, Wis., where the funeral was held Monday of this week.



ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE

Urge Legislature Be Called Special Session for Road Relief

At the Road, Rail and Sail banquet in Marshfield last Thursday night the following resolutions, adopted by the North Chamber of Commerce, were read by its president, Peter Loggie, and copy was sent to Governor Walter Pierce, who was unable to be present:

WHEREAS, in 1917, by an overwhelming majority the people of Oregon voted \$2,500,000 to be made available when the U. S. government appropriated a like amount, thereby giving their approval of the Roosevelt Coast highway. Such plans having never been carried into execution on account of the U. S. government having failed to make such an appropriation and

WHEREAS, it is apparent that it would require a long campaign of education to induce the U. S. government to make such appropriation and

WHEREAS, a convention of men prominent in civic, business and political affairs of the state of Oregon was held on June 13, 1925, at Gearhart, Ore., for the consideration of plans for completion of the Roosevelt Coast highway and

Whereas, it was the consensus of opinion of the delegates to this convention that the Roosevelt highway would be of great economic benefit to the state of Oregon and

WHEREAS, it was indicated by the highway commission that the completion of the Roosevelt highway

exclusive of bridges, across the six major waterways would cost approximately \$7,000,000 and

WHEREAS, there seems to be no hope for an appropriation from the U. S. government and

WHEREAS, the interest and installments falling due on the highway bonds now issued on the credit of the state of Oregon are in such amounts as will preclude the finishing of the Roosevelt highway within a period of six or seven years from current revenues and other available funds and

WHEREAS, the governor of Oregon has indicated that the Roosevelt highway will be finished during his administration

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the chamber of commerce of North Bend, Oregon, in a meeting assembled, respectfully request that the governor call together the legislature in special session at an early date for the purpose of placing a one-cent extraordinary tax on gasoline for such a period of years as to produce an amount of money sufficient to match U. S. government funds to produce the amount required to finish the Roosevelt highway and

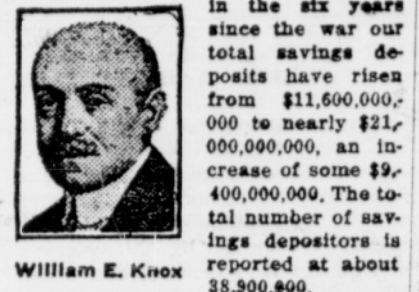
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the state should be reimbursed for the expense of the special session out of the gasoline tax placed thereon by the legislature if such action should be taken.

Vermeer, the famous Dutch landscape painter of Delft, painted his masterpiece in his kitchen and sold them to the buyers who came there.

The Power Behind The Savings Dollar

By WILLIAM E. KNOX, President American Bankers Association

A recent compilation made by the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers Association showed that



William E. Knox

The full significance of this is realized only when we visualize savings deposits as meaning much more than merely dollars in the banks. They really mean an increase in the accumulated productive capital of the country, since money deposited in the banks as savings is promptly applied by the bankers in the purchase of securities by which plant, railroad and other industrial development is made possible. These figures mean, therefore, that the small savings of many millions of people, instead of being frittered away in the purchase of goods that are immediately consumed, which involves a destruction of capital, are gathered together and applied in the better utilization of capital through the upbuilding of industrial equipment. This means the preservation and perpetuation of the country's physical wealth and its application to the production of further wealth more easily and in larger volume, resulting in a higher standard of living for all classes in the country.

These tremendous savings figures indicate sound habits of thought and practice on the part of millions of people in their personal economic affairs. This is an asset of no small value in appraising our present business outlook. It is, in fact, one of the most promising elements in the situation today. It means that we not only have the resources for prosperity, but also enough common sense to make good use of them.

FORGING LOWER TAXES

Gerard B. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury in the American Bankers Association Journal says: "The burden of taxes must be lightened. Per capita Federal taxes rose from \$32 in 1913 to \$64 in 1920; then commenced to drop, and have been successively \$45, \$32, \$28, \$29 in the last four fiscal years. It is estimated that for the next fiscal year the figure will be about \$27. With the states and municipalities the opposite tendency is disclosed. In 1913 their per capita tax was something over \$20. In the next four years it rose to \$27, \$30, \$36, \$38, and later figures will undoubtedly show further increases."

He says of excessive death taxes that "examples have been cited of how the states and Federal government, under existing laws, can take more than 100 per cent of an estate. If Federal and state governments take more than the particular source of taxation can stand, it will ultimately destroy all revenue from that source. After a man has provided for the reasonable requirements of living, the impetus to further production is largely the desire to leave one's family well provided for. So long as the individual feels that he can pay the tax and still leave an estate to his family, he will increase his efforts; but a man will not seek to build up a large fortune just to have it taken away from his family at his death."

STORE CREDIT COSTS 25 PER CENT.

In a survey of 800 farms made by the North Carolina Experiment Station, it was found that over 40 per cent of the total credit needs for the farmer is for short term loans, either through the bank or through merchant advances. Only one-sixth of this amount comes from banks and the rest from stores or landlords. For store credit farmers are paying over 25 per cent interest, and only a little better than half of the farmers realized this fact. The bank rate of interest at the same time was only a trifle above 5 per cent. Practically all merchants would be delighted to go over to a cash basis.

The remedy lies in the production of more food and feed and in the discontinuance of shipping in hay and grain with their attendant high freight rates and dealers' profits. This means the establishment of better working relations between bankers and farmers, for there is great opportunity for educating the farmer along the line of bank credit.—Banker-Farmer.

UNDER NATURAL LAWS

Great changes are occurring in the agricultural situation. Gloom and gloom are giving way to renewed hope. We all rejoice that this is happening. It is being brought about through the immutable and inexorable natural laws. It is as difficult to legislate prosperity as to attempt by law to make folks honest. Agriculture in the last analysis operates under about the same basic laws as any other business.—F. B. Doty, Agricultural Consultant, American Bankers Association.

LUMBER MEN UP NORTH OPTIMISTIC

BRITISH COLUMBIA OUTLOOK DECLARED IMPROVING—SAWMILL OPERATORS EXPECT TO RUN AT LEAST ONE SHIFT DAILY THRU OUT SUMMER.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 22.—Lumber conditions in British Columbia show a decided improvement and sawmill operators anticipate running on at least a one shift basis all summer.

The only big orders on hand are 10,000,000 feet of lumber for Australia and 4,000,000 feet of ties for Egypt.

In the case of Australia another 7,000,000 feet is in the offing, and may come here inside the next ten days, while Egypt is expected to place another 18,000,000 feet of ties here in the next two months.

Japan is inquiring for material, but is offering from \$2 to \$3 under the market. Big squares are quoted at \$20 flat here today and babies in the same vicinity.

In the Atlantic markets two-inch dimension is around \$17.50 and \$18 f. a. s. fir boards \$16, timbers \$18, with hemlock about \$1 under.

The ruling prices on fir logs are \$20, \$15 and \$10, according to grade; cedar logs \$23, \$17 and \$9, and hemlock about \$1 under. Shingles are quoted as follows: xxx, \$3.25 xxxxx \$3.75; Eureka \$4.50, and Perfections, \$4.70.

Forty-five men begin work on Gardiner section of Roosevelt Coast highway.

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.

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