

THE COQUILLE HERALD

VOL. 33, NO. 22

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915.

PER YEAR \$1.50

CITY DIRECTORY

Fraternal and Benevolent Order

A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting of A. Chadwick Lodge No. 68 A. F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, every Saturday night in each month on or before the full moon.
D. D. PIERCE, W. M.
R. H. MAST, Secretary.

O. E. S.—Regular meeting of Beulah Chapter No. 6, second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, in Masonic Hall.
MARY A. PIERCE, W. M.
ANNA LAWRENCE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Coquille Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday night in Odd Fellows Hall.
C. H. CLEAVER, N. G.
J. S. LAWRENCE, Sec.

MAMIE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 20 I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Wednesday nights in Odd Fellows Hall.
EMILY HURSEY, N. G.
ANNE LAWRENCE, Sec.

COQUILLE ENCAMPMENT, No. 25 I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Thursday nights in Odd Fellows Hall.
J. S. BARTON, C. P.
J. S. LAWRENCE, Sec.

K NIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Lycurgus Lodge No. 72, meets Tuesday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
R. R. WATSON, K. R. S.
O. A. MINTON, C. C.

PYTHIAN SISTERS.—Justice Temple No. 35, meets first and third Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
MRS. GEORGE DAVIS, M. E. C.
MRS. FRED LINDBAR, K. of R.

RED MEN.—Coquille Tribe No. 46, I. O. R. M., meets every Friday night in W. O. W. Hall.
J. S. BARTON, Sachem.
C. P. MILLER, C. of R.

M. W. A.—Regular meetings of Beaver Camp No. 10,550 in M. W. A. Hall, Front street, first and third Saturdays in each month.
C. D. HUDSON, onsu I.
L. H. IRVINE, I. e. r.

R. N. A.—Regular meeting of Laurel amp No. 2972 at M. W. A. Hall, Front street, second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month.
MARY KEEN, Oracle.
EDNA KELLEY, Rec.

W. C. W.—Myrtle amp No. 197, meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. at W. O. W. Hall.
LEE CUNNINGHAM, C. C.
JOHN LERNEY, Sec.

EVENING CIRCLE No. 214, meets second and fourth Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall.
ORA X. MAURY, G. N.
MARY A. PIERCE, Clerk.

FARMERS UNION.—Regular meetings second and fourth Saturdays in each month in W. O. W. Hall.
FRANK BERKHOLDER, Pres.
O. A. MINTON, Sec.

FRATERNAL AID No. 398, meets the second and fourth Thursdays each month at W. O. W. Hall.
MRS. CHAS. EVLAND, Pres.
MRS. LORA HARRINGTON, Sec.

Educational Organizations and Clubs

COQUILLE EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE—Meets monthly at the High School Building during the school year for the purpose of discussing educational topics.
LENA ANDERSON, Pres.
EDNA MINARD, Sec.

K O KEEL CLUB—A business men's social organization, Hall in Laird's building, Second street.
A. J. SHERWOOD, Pres.
FRED SLAGLE, Sec.

COMMERCIAL CLUB—L. H. HAZARD, President; C. A. HOWARD, Secretary.

Transportation Facilities

TRAINS—Leave, south bound 8:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m. North bound 9:26 a. m. and 4:26 p. m.

BOATS—Six boats plying on the Coquille river afford ample accommodation for carrying freight and passengers to Bandon and way points. Boats leave at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 9:50 a. m. and at 1:00, 3:30 and 4:45 p. m.

STAGE—J. L. Laird, proprietor. Departs 5:30 p. m. for Bandon via Myrtle Point, carrying the United States mail and passengers.

POSTOFFICE.—A. F. Linegar, postmaster. The mails close as follows: Myrtle Point 8:40 a. m. and 2:35 p. m. Marshfield 10:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. Bandon and way points, 7 a. m. Norway and Arago 12:45 p. m. Eastern mail 4:15 a. m. Eastern mail arrives 10: p. m.

City and County Officers

Mayor—A. T. Morrison
Recorder—J. S. Lawrence
Treasurer—R. H. Mast
Engineer—P. M. Hall-Lewis
Marshal—A. P. Miller
Night Marshal—Oscar Wickham
Water Superintendent—S. V. Epperson
Fire Chief—T. J. Thrift
Commissioners—Jesse Byers, C. T. Skeels, C. I. Kime, Ned C. Kelley, W. H. Lyons, O. C. Sanford. Regular meetings first and third Mondays each month.

Justice of the Peace—J. J. Stanley
Constable—Ned C. Kelley

County Judge—James Watson
Commissioners—W. T. Dement, Geo. J. Armstrong
Clerk—Robt. Watson
Sheriff—Alfred Johnson, Jr.
Treasurer—T. M. Dimmick
Assessor—T. J. Thrift
School Supt.—Raymond E. Baker
Surveyor—C. F. McCulloch
Coroner—F. E. Wilson
Health Officer—Dr. Walter Culin

Societies will get the very best

PRINTING
at the office of Coquille Herald

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest Reported For The Herald

(By J. E. Jones.)

THE FILIBUSTERING SENATE

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If one's daddy happens to be more than middle-aged he will tell you that there were no electric railroads in his boyhood days. And yet 400 men met at a railway convention in Washington a few days ago, and they represented \$4,000,000 worth of property. These people of the American Electric

Railway Association, and other organizations, united in an address to the public, asking them for cooperation.

The possibilities of electric railway control could hardly be better illustrated to these men in the business than right in the national capital, where two parallel lines owned by different companies, do not interchange transfers, and continue to operate year after year in defiance of the protests of the people of Washington. Government ownership and other methods of changing the situation have frequently been urged, but the electric railway interests find it as simple a job to handle Congress as though it were a third rate city council.

INTEREST IN THE "JITNEY" SERVICE

The "jitney bus" has struck Baltimore which is less than an hour's ride from Washington. It has been coming east for many months, and in the west it has long since vindicated itself against adverse criticism and warring electric lines. It is a semi-taxicab and "bus" combined, only the fares are light and they run everywhere, unrestricted by tracks, trolleys, police or pull. The "jitney bus" will go a long way toward relieving situations like that found in Washington and other parts of the country where the representatives of this four billion dollar industry of electric railway "juice" and watered stock, monopolizes the public streets, and grows richer as the strap-hangers increase in number.

MAKE IT IN THE UNITED STATES

Having failed to talk manufacturers into the idea of producing articles in common use, the Bureau of Standards at Washington resorted to another way of reaching results. Two years ago the Bureau employed experts to solve the problem of making optical glasses in the United States, and now it is announced that if any American institution wishes to engage in the business that Uncle Sam will tell them all about how things should be done. The same Bureau has solved the problems of manufacturing porcelain, which heretofore practically all came from Germany. Since the war a great many articles in common use in this country have been difficult to procure, and the government is taking advantage of the conditions to drive home the necessity of producing everything

collected in the general interest of a community from individuals and corporations by virtue of the sovereignty of the nation or State for the support of governments and for the defrayal of expenses growing out of the public need, which are levied without reference to the special benefits which the contributors may severally derive from the public purposes for which the taxes are required.

That is a remarkably close approximation to a perfect definition. Let us analyze it.

The Census Bureau tells us that taxes are "contributions." Well they are contributions in the sense

benefits from public expenditures. But the Census Bureau goes further than to give us a definition. It gives us also the multifarious material which it had to wrestle with. "There is a 'general property tax' which is planned to snatch wherever it can be found. Then there are 'special property taxes' which snatch at what the general property tax has not succeeded in snatching. Then come poll taxes which tax a man for being alive, and occupation taxes which tax him if he tries to keep alive by his own useful work. Of the same ilk are business and income taxes. These reach out for a different class. But like the others they make no distinction between profits and incomes that are earned and profits and incomes that are not earned. There are several other kinds of taxes in the Census classifications, but with almost negligible exceptions all are levied and collected without reference to whether the taxpayer gets any special benefits in return for his tax or not.

As a matter of fact some people do and some people don't. Of two persons who pay the same amount of tax, for instance, for the building of a city hall or to maintain police guardianship or for fire protection, both persons will benefit alike in a certain personal sense of safety and in a certain fact of safety; but one of them will be able to get a higher price or more ground rent for his building-lot and the other will have to pay the higher price or ground rent if he buys or leases that lot.

So there you have our present system of taxation as the Census Bureau has truly shown it to be. There is no scientific principle about it, unless you count legalization of robbery as a science. Some students of taxation, perhaps most of them, go so far as to say that not only is there no scientific taxation now but that no scientific taxation is possible. If you read their books you will be inclined to agree with them on that point if on nothing else. At least you will concede that they themselves don't know of any science of taxation. But even if there can be no science of taxation that does not dispose of the subject in its scientific aspects. Taxation is not an end; it is only a means. The end is public revenues. The means may be taxation or it may be something else. It had better be something else if the world's preceptors in taxation are to be everlastingly

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SCIENCE OF TAXATION

Address Delivered Before the Cleveland Ben Franklin Club Published by Request of a Prominent Citizen Who Used to Take the Herald

(By J. E. Jones.)

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That is a remarkably close approximation to a perfect definition. Let us analyze it.

The Census Bureau tells us that taxes are "contributions." Well they are contributions in the sense

benefits from public expenditures. But the Census Bureau goes further than to give us a definition. It gives us also the multifarious material which it had to wrestle with. "There is a 'general property tax' which is planned to snatch wherever it can be found. Then there are 'special property taxes' which snatch at what the general property tax has not succeeded in snatching. Then come poll taxes which tax a man for being alive, and occupation taxes which tax him if he tries to keep alive by his own useful work. Of the same ilk are business and income taxes. These reach out for a different class. But like the others they make no distinction between profits and incomes that are earned and profits and incomes that are not earned. There are several other kinds of taxes in the Census classifications, but with almost negligible exceptions all are levied and collected without reference to whether the taxpayer gets any special benefits in return for his tax or not.

As a matter of fact some people do and some people don't. Of two persons who pay the same amount of tax, for instance, for the building of a city hall or to maintain police guardianship or for fire protection, both persons will benefit alike in a certain personal sense of safety and in a certain fact of safety; but one of them will be able to get a higher price or more ground rent for his building-lot and the other will have to pay the higher price or ground rent if he buys or leases that lot.

So there you have our present system of taxation as the Census Bureau has truly shown it to be. There is no scientific principle about it, unless you count legalization of robbery as a science. Some students of taxation, perhaps most of them, go so far as to say that not only is there no scientific taxation now but that no scientific taxation is possible. If you read their books you will be inclined to agree with them on that point if on nothing else. At least you will concede that they themselves don't know of any science of taxation. But even if there can be no science of taxation that does not dispose of the subject in its scientific aspects. Taxation is not an end; it is only a means. The end is public revenues. The means may be taxation or it may be something else. It had better be something else if the world's preceptors in taxation are to be everlastingly

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