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A WORTH WHILE PROPOSITION

Through the efforts of thirty patriotic local citizens Bandon is to have a Chautauqua commencing July 12th and extending through the following six days.

In order to obtain for this community the high class attractions offered by the chautauqua plan, these thirty citizens individually pledged themselves to pay any deficit that might accrue should it be found impossible to sell the allotted five hundred tickets. These boosters after investigation of the proposal of the Chautauqua people, believed the educational and other values of the Chautauqua would fully equal the monetary cost.

They are now engaged in selling the necessary tickets to meet their guarantee. In this work they should be aided by all. The Chautauqua is one of the greatest things that has ever been attempted by Bandon in the way of community entertainment. It is not a scheme for the enrichment of individual pockets—no one will receive any greatly increased financial returns as a result of it—but a conscientious effort to obtain for all at the least possible cost a few of the better things of life's pleasures.

These efforts should be appreciated by everyone; and an effort should be made to purchase at least one ticket to the affair; and if you have faith in it and are financially able to do so, purchase two. You will get value received.

GIVE THEM THEIR DUES

This week ushers in another link in the chain of local municipal affairs. It is the time when the recently elected city officials assume the duties of their various positions.

Although with two exceptions the officials of the old administration resume their places in city affairs, and to that extent the administration's policies are known; nevertheless there is a change. The old administration was not what could be by any means be classed as an extravagant one. The aim and effort of the officials were ever to the best interests of the city and every available opportunity to save the taxpayers expense was taken advantage of. However, the local city charter, similar to all written codes of procedure, is non-elastic in its phraseology and in many instances that in private affairs offer further opportunities for savings, in city procedure cannot be taken advantage of owing to charter restrictions, limitations or instructions.

Failure of the public to grasp this essential difference between private and governmental procedure is the reason for fully seven-eighths of the criticism heaped upon the heads of the men we elect to manage our legislative affairs.

The new-old administration goes into office equipped for the job with two years' experience and training. It will not make the mistakes common to new administrations and which to an extent are responsible for governmental extravagance whenever and wherever such is usually found. The officials are conservative business men who have the welfare of the city at heart; further comments are unnecessary.

TRUTHFULNESS VS. SEX

"Boys nearly always tell the truth. Girls seldom tell the truth."

Thus spoke Judge Hulbert, of Detroit, Mich., after finishing a day's session of court.

The Court's figures on the veracity of the girls are interesting. There were about 1,400 boys taken to juvenile court last year. Judge Hulbert says that all but eight or nine of this number are absolutely truthful, making complete confessions of everything.

In the case of the girl it is different. There were about as many girls as boys in court, and the judges say that only about eight or nine of them are absolutely truthful.

"The girl admits only what she

Colossal Struggle Now Witnessed In Europe Bound to Affect Far East

By Dr. T. IYENAGA, Formerly of Faculty of University of Chicago

HAD China followed at the time she first met the west the same course of policy as Japan—that is to say, to win her place among nations by her own effort instead of depending for her security upon her size and traditions or upon the grace of other powers, then the far eastern history of the last few decades would have been a totally different one. No Anglo-Japanese alliance, no Russo-Japanese war, no German-Japanese war would have come or been needed had China been strong and wide awake. That, then, is manifestly the desideratum in the far eastern situation. "The ultimate aim of our China policy," says Count Okuma, "has been no other than to awaken her from this morbid torpor in order to insure her future prosperity and avoid conflict with European nations."

THE COLOSSAL STRUGGLE WE ARE NOW WITNESSING IN EUROPE IS BOUND TO AFFECT TREMENDOUSLY FAR EASTERNERS ALSO. WHATEVER MAY BE THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR IT IS BEYOND DOUBT THAT THE EUROPEAN POWERS WILL MOVE AFTER THE WAR WITH REDOUBLED ENERGY ALONG THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD, EITHER FOR FURTHER GAIN BY THE VICTORS OR ON THE PART OF THE DEFEATED TO RECOUP THEMSELVES FOR THE LOSSES SUSTAINED.

So Japan says to China: "Let us, then, be prepared lest we be caught napping. Find in me your true and staunch friend and I shall prove worthy of your trust." This is the advice she proffers in the most friendly spirit, in sincerity and fidelity.

knows the court knows," the judge said. "She won't confess to a thing which she has reason to believe you are ignorant about. The boy on the other hand, when he gets into court seldom desires to keep anything back."

"The boy, on reflecting, nearly always decides that the best way is the truth. But the girl in her reflections devotes all her time to scheming and plotting for a story that will hide her mind."

Bandon, together with all other coast ports, is feeling the drastic effect of the longshoremen's strike and unless the same is settled or broken in the near future and local industries again resume activity, indications are that times will be still more stringent than they were during the recent slump in lumber prices. The break between the shipowners and the stevedores came just at a time when the coast was beginning to emerge from a period of depression. Everything pointed to a successful summer in all lines of endeavor and it was generally conceded that by fall this section would at least be nearing its normal state. These fond hope are once more beginning to fade and unless something happens that will allow the mills and camps to reopen before long the tedious process of rejuvenation will have to be gone through again.

The Mexican situation is again somewhat relieved, Carranza, following a rather defiant note to our government, denying charges of bad faith, has followed up with another, more conciliatory in tone. Apparently the military demonstration made in calling out the National guard has had a desired effect and the elusive de facto head believes it opportune to slightly deviate from his bombastic course. His sincerity, however, is not to be taken too seriously: "Safety first" is a proper slogan for Uncle Samuel right now.

Sydney, the capital of the leading Australian state, a city with a population of 700,000, has adopted the Single Tax; proposing hereafter to raise all taxes necessary to support the government from taxation on land values alone. This will now afford Single Taxers an opportunity to witness their theory worked out in practice on an extensive scale.

Dancing is more popular than ever. The one-step, the fox-trot and the waltz are the favorite steps. The public asks for more simplified dances, demanding less brain work. These are the conclusions of the International Association of Master Dancers, which opened a week's convention at Washington, D. C. recently.

And the next feature will be a continuous performance, intercepted by short intermissions, entitled, "Bandon-by-the-Sea, Oregon's Famous Summer Resort." The intermissions will only occur when the operator changes films, sketching in short sections known as "Bandon-by-the-Sea, Oregon's Winter Resort."

Since July 1, 1915, approximately 7,500,000 gallons more whiskey have been produced in the United States so far during this fiscal year than ever before. That fact looks simple enough, but it has already been made the subject of a hundred different explanations.

There are those who wear the flag on their coat lapel; and then there are those who wear it on their heart.

Well anyway, it was rather lively around town the Fourth even if Bandon didn't celebrate.

Partisan Politics Should be Eliminated From Diplomatic Service

By HENRY WHITE, Former Ambassador to France



Photo by American Press Association.

HENRY WHITE.

IT is the system hitherto acquiesced in by the public opinion of this country in its ignorance and indifference to the importance of our foreign relations to the nation's welfare that I am criticizing and not the shortcomings of this or any previous administration. The system under which ambassadors and ministers are appointed regardless of any previously known fitness for their posts, and after having acquired a certain amount of experience in their duties, occasionally also some knowledge of the language of the country in which they happen to be representing the United States, are recalled upon the accession to office of a new president.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating the appointment of our ambassadors from our own trained service, but that NONE OF THEM BE REMOVED AT THE MOMENT OF A CHANGE OF PRESIDENT UNLESS FOR SOME VERY SERIOUS NON-PARTISAN REASONS.

TEARS, IDLE TEARS.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean.
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and gather in the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
That brings our friends up from the underworld.
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square;
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered kisses after death
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned,
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love and wild with all regret,
Oh, death in life, the days that are no more!

—Alfred Tennyson.

Agates cut and mounted. Sabro Brothers.

Let THIS paper be YOUR paper.

Odd Incidents In American History

DUELING IN AMERICA

It would appear that the now almost-eradicated style of settling contentions by resort to arms in personal combat found its way to the new world at a very early date for the colony of Plymouth was only in its infancy when it is recorded that Edward Doty and Edward Leister, both servants of Stephan Hopkins, settled an altercation with swords, in 1621. Both contestants were wounded and there being no statute covering that style of offense, the whole community of Pilgrims assembled and sentenced the two offenders to "be tied together, heads and feet, for twenty-four hours without food or water."

More than a century later the first duel to be fought in Boston was decided fatally on the night of July 3, 1728, between two of the leading young men of the town—Benjamin Woodbridge and Henry Phillips. The former was a partner in business with a nephew of Chief Justice Sewall and Phillips was related by marriage to the famous Peter Faneuil.

Their grievance was engendered at the card table and they each withdrew and, securing their swords, quietly repaired to a lonely place on the Commons and there, without witnesses, fought it out. Woodbridge was mortally wounded and Phillips escaped to a British man-of-war at anchor in the harbor. He was conveyed to England where he died in a few months. This proved to have been not only the first duel fought in Boston, but was also the first fatal duel in all the colonies. The most notable American duels mentioned in the order in which they were fought, are:

Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, 1802; Hamilton killed.

Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, 1806; Dickinson killed.

Henry Clay and Humphrey Marshall, 1808; both slightly wounded at second fire.

Stephen Decatur and Commodore Barron, 1820; Decatur killed.

Henry Clay and John Randolph, 1828; bloodless.

It is rather remarkable that the analogy in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis should even extend to dueling, in which both figured, yet harmlessly. The ridiculous affair between Lincoln and Shields, so often told, finds a counterpart in the life of the Confederate president. During a discussion of the Missouri Compromise in the National Congress the feeling on the question of slavery ran high. William H. Bissell, a member from Illinois and James A. Sedden from Virginia, one the champion of slavery and the other opposed to it, became so earnest in their argument that they resorted to bitter personalities, which finally resulted in a comparison of the relative courage of the soldiers from the free states and those of the slave states in the Mexican War, which had just ended. Bissell cited the conduct of the Virginia volunteers at the battle of Buena Vista, to their discredit.

Jefferson Davis, who commanded the Virginia volunteers in that action, took exceptions to Bissell's remarks and challenged him to a duel. Bissell accepted the challenge and named muskets at thirty paces. As in the case of Lincoln and Shields, the duel was not carried to a conclusion.

There were many other American duels of less importance. Conway, the slanderer of General Washington during the Revolution, was in Philadelphia when the British evacuated the city, and his abusive language and offensive manners involved him in difficulties with the American officers, and on the 4th of July, 1778, he fought a duel with General Cadwallander, receiving a wound which it was believed would prove fatal, but he finally recovered.

In 1766, Simpson, master of the British sloop Viper, fought a duel with Thomas Whitehurst, who took sides with the colonists. Whitehurst was killed and Simpson was tried for murder and was acquitted.

In 1777 in consequence of military rivalry a duel was fought between Button Gwinnett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Colonel McIntosh, a brigadier-general of the Georgia Continental army. Each was wounded by a bullet in the thigh. McIntosh recovered and Gwinnett died—McIntosh was tried for murder and was acquitted, but was relieved of his command in the south and given a similar position in the north.

Another duel in the south occurred in August, 1778, between Christopher Gadsden of Charleston and Robert Howe of North Carolina. Howe's conduct was censured by Gadsden as to his conducting of the campaign in the defense of Savannah and they met at Cannonburg, but all the damage either sustained was a scratch upon the head by Gadsden.

False friends are like our shadow—they are only with us in the sunshine.

Our duty is not only to keep the peace, but to make a peace that is worth keeping. For the kind of peace that the world needs cannot be had for the asking. It comes high, but it is worth the price.—Samuel McChord Crothers.

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