



The Western World

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BOOST.
Boost for every forward movement.
Boost for every new improvement.
Boost the man for whom you labor.
Boost the stranger and the neighbor.
Cease to be a chronic knocker.
Cease to be a progress blocker.
If you'd make your city better
Boost it to the final letter.
—Detroit Free Press.

ARTIFICIAL PROSPERITY

Governor Hughes voiced truly Western sentiments in one of his speeches along the coast last week, when he said:

"We can't build an American prosperity on the Underwood tariff. We must be able to live without an European war."

"If we are to have a prosperity that is a real American prosperity it must be based upon a sound principle of protection, the Republican tariff. We must look to the maintenance of American wages after the war. The artificial prosperity of today is pointed to by some as indicating Democratic success, but America is now supplying Europe to an unheard-of degree. The hundreds of thousands there are out of employment in industrial lines, and practically nobody is producing anything but munitions. We can't always depend on this condition for our prosperity."

"The Underwood tariff was passed to reduce the cost of living. It did not reduce the cost of living, but it did put a good many men out of the way of making a living. What I mean by a 'dominant Americanism' is that we must be able to live by ourselves and depend on ourselves. That's what I stand for and what the Republican party represents."

"We must avoid the ill-will of foreign countries and avoid conflict, but above all we must respect ourselves and make them respect us. We must be able to make them know we mean what we say, so that they will respect our declaration of intentions. We all want peace, but it must be peace with honor. That is what America wants and what we'll give."

The spirit displayed in greeting and entertaining yesterday's visitors was commendable. It elicited sincere compliments from the Californians and apparently had as much wholesome effect as if elaborate entertainment had been prepared. Being congenial and sociable right from the start made them feel at home and if the confidential remarks of some of the visitors can be accepted as a criterion they went away feeling that Bandon is one of the biggest little cities on the coast.

For a first attempt the products display is a decided credit to those behind the effort. A display of this kind each year, either in connection with a festival or some other occasion which attracts visitors, would do much towards creating interest in local resources, especially in the way of farm produce. Why not make this an inspiration for something permanent?

When the San Francisco press boys were given that old chestnut "Bandon is the farthest western incorporated city in the United States," they said it was the newest thing they had heard on the trip.

The fellows with the automobiles deserve a vote of thanks. They are always ready to do a little more than their part.

Now for a successful tomorrow. Don't be afraid to warm up and show the visitors around. Wear a smile.

Perhaps it was the fog that made the 'Frisco folks feel at home.

COST ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES

One of the most vital questions in production and manufacturing is costs. Price ultimately depends on costs; success or failure depends as much on costs as on selling price; the farming business is no exception to this rule. The elements of cost for all enterprises are fundamentally the same: Cost of material; cost of labor; use of capital in rent or interest; the compensation for risk; compensation for enterprise; compensation for civic service, or taxes. For practical accounting purposes, cost is divided into direct material, direct labor, and indirect expense.

Cost accounting on the farm is difficult on account of the great variety of elements influencing the farming business, and a large part of it is based on estimates. The requirements for keeping cost accounts are an inventory at the beginning and end of the year; an account of all money paid out and received; and a record of all work done by men and horses. In addition, it will be necessary to charge interest and depreciation. No profound knowledge of accounting is necessary; but a faithful application of common sense and a daily record of events. The value of habit can not be overestimated. However, it is essential that the cost accountant understand the economics of the business in which he is engaged.

The value of cost accounts is shown quite vividly by the increased production of dairy herds in cow testing associations. Over \$10,000,000 a year has been added to the value of dairy products in Iowa alone by the cow testing associations. Prof. Dryden, who developed the 1000 egg hen, ascribes his success to records. The same principles are true for other farm enterprises.

There are two ways of reducing costs: Reducing the cost of the same output; or increasing the output at the same cost.

The importance of carefully watching costs and marketing conditions is well illustrated on the Pacific coast in the ill-advised apple orchard development. With an accurate knowledge of conditions and facts, the Federal government and state authorities are trying to prevent a repetition of such mistakes.—J. A. Bexell, in Portland Live Stock Reporter.

ORIGIN OF GASOLINE

Billions and billions of tons of fish of prehistoric age which the cave men could not catch and which were later caught in shallows by volcanic action, according to scientists, furnish the petroleum from which gasoline is made. Oil men, who were in no sense geologists, were the first to advance the idea that the petroleum-gasoline was the product of decayed fish. Scientists declare that to the oil from the bodies of the fishes, much vegetable oil was added.

There is no high cost of living in Japan. At least that is the supposition gathered from the following comments: "Everything must be regulated by an economy that reaches a stingingness unknown in western lands. For example, a school teacher gets \$15.50 a month and he is supposed to spend \$17.44, but his wife must do work at home to earn the difference. Two-thirds of the doctors in Tokyo do not receive more than \$50 a month. Even official salaries begin as low as \$37.50 a month."

Let men who will bewail their fate
And howl that life is sadness;
Let men who choose in all their views

Of this world see the badness.
But when I've passed an hour of cares,
It shan't come trailing after;
I choose to see the joys to be
The sunshine and the laughter.

Oh, life has griefs and life has cares
And life holds many bad things,
But day by day it sends our way
A dancing stream of glad things.
And I prefer to look ahead
Where glow and fields of clover,
Nor dwell too long on what is wrong.
But drop it when it's over.

—Edgar A. Guest.

The corner stone of success must lie upon the following foundation: Truth, kindness of heart, honor and right feeling.

Discretion is a thing that most men are able to use as long as they are free from temptation.

The person who insists upon seeing with perfect clearness before he decides, never decides.

As long as a man can keep his temper he may look without himself for his worst enemy.

Trouble is loath to pause in argument with the well-poised man.

This is the season when "passing the buck" is appreciated.

Again we appreciate the women.

TAX FIGURES

Assessor T. J. Thrift is asked so often why taxes are so much higher than they used to be that he has prepared a set of tables showing the increase by items from the year 1904 to the year 1915. He first starts out with the amount of state and county tax levied in Coos county for each of those years as follows:

Amount of State and County Tax to Be Collected from 1904 to 1915	
1915.....	\$409,527.59
1914.....	436,698.76
1913.....	459,492.63
1912.....	344,714.51
1911.....	344,658.94
1910.....	282,796.53
1909.....	266,614.21
1908.....	211,489.93
1907.....	175,971.59
1906.....	138,362.69
1905.....	110,877.34
1904.....	110,286.43

Total.....\$3,301,484.95
This indicates an increase of \$299,000 in 12 years, or almost 300 per cent.

Then comes the table for the state showing an increase in a little smaller ratio, as follows:

Amount of State Tax Paid by Coos County from 1904 to 1915	
1915.....	\$56,564.14
1914.....	65,675.65
1913.....	90,081.00
1912.....	24,811.00
1911.....	68,663.95
1910.....	39,675.01
1909.....	33,471.98
1908.....	25,882.50
1907.....	23,345.90
1906.....	20,807.50
1905.....	12,687.50
1904.....	20,807.50

Total.....\$473,472.69

Next comes a table giving the levy for roads and bridges in the county showing increases from \$36,740.06 in 1904 to \$168,877.36 in 1915, or a bulge of 360 per cent. Which means that we spent more than four and a half times as much for roads in 1915 as in 1904. That was not as bad as in 1913 and 1914, however, when we levied between five and six times as much for roads as in 1904.

Amount of Money Set Aside for Roads, Bridges and Ferries, '04 to '15

1915.....	\$168,877.36
1914.....	196,000.00
1913.....	199,000.00
1912.....	161,853.00
1911.....	124,000.00
1910.....	120,000.00
1909.....	122,198.18
1908.....	77,000.00
1907.....	70,388.55
1906.....	57,000.63
1905.....	40,193.05
1904.....	36,740.06

Total.....\$1,373,260.77
Amount of Special Road Levies from 1904 to 1915

1915.....	\$19,622.08
1914.....	30,945.09
1913.....	65,898.23
1912.....	45,353.30
1911.....	38,036.55
1910.....	35,005.45
1909.....	48,228.45
1908.....	48,980.45
1907.....	24,288.42
1906.....	6,006.60
1905.....	3,590.71
1904.....	No levy

Total.....\$365,955.38
Total amount of appropriation and special levies for Roads, Bridges and Ferries for 1904 to 1915, inclusive, is \$1,739,216.15.

This shows not only a remarkable increase from nothing in 1904 to \$65,898.23 in 1913; but an equally remarkable drop to less than one-third that amount in 1915.—Coquille Sentinel.

The dairy cow requires an ounce or more of salt a day, and while she should be given all she needs, she should not be forced to take more than she wants. It is best, therefore, to give only small quantities on the feed, and to place rock salt in boxes in the yard.—Farmers' Bulletin 743.

V. R. Wilson, Optometrist, defects of vision scientifically corrected, optical repairs, broken lenses duplicated. Coquille, Ore. A10 to 28c

Register! Register!

All voters who have not registered with either the County Clerk or C. B. Zeek, since January 1, 1916, must register with C. B. Zeek (at Bandon) for general election, before October 8, 1916.

I will be at my office all the time; will remain at office on Saturday nights, so workers and their wives can register. All persons who have moved or "married" since Primary Election must also re-register. (Naturalized citizens must exhibit final papers.)

C. B. ZEEK,
Registrar.

Odd Incidents In American History

A NATION'S UNGRATEFULNESS

Few persons have ever felt the ungratefulness of a nation as did Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, who spent a considerable period of his later life in prison on account of debt. The services rendered our country, however, in her day of trial by the illustrious Morris will never be forgotten by the American people. There is at this day an affectionate reverence for his character, which ranks his name second only to that of Washington among those who achieved the liberty we now enjoy.

When our armies were without provisions, and on the point of disbanding for want of means to continue the campaign, to him was committed the management of the finances of the country. His exertions in the cause of freedom were herculean. Upon his private credit money was raised to furnish food to the starving army, and his enterprise commanded supplies which promoted active operations in the field.

In one of Morris' letters, dated from his home in Philadelphia, July 20, 1776, he expressed the sentiment "that it is the duty of every individual to act his part in whatever station his country may call him to, at times of difficulty, danger and distress." And this sentiment the great financier lived up to during the whole of the struggle for the independence of his country.

The reverses, which in subsequent years swept away his private fortune and led to his imprisonment for debt, mark a sad era in the life of the patriot. After the Revolution he continued to live in his fine mansion, from which he was taken on February 14, 1798, and was conducted to the debtors' apartments in Walnut-street jail. There he remained for three years, six months and ten days, throughout the yellow fever scourge of 1798, when men lay sick and dying around him, his condition a witness to the disgrace of the city, the State and the Nation, and of a civilization in which such things could be.

Morris' great traits of land, destined before long to possess the greatest value, were scattered under his very eyes, for lack of money to pay the taxes and interest charges. Another Philadelphian, who was incarcerated in the same prison at the time Morris was there, and for the same reason, gives the following account of the financier's prison life:

"His person was neat, and his dress, although a little old-fashioned, was adjusted with so much care. Mr. Morris appeared cheerful, and when I saluted him, he returned it the politest manner, but in silence, continuing his walk about the prison grounds."

"Later when I met him, he became more communicative. One day when he noticed that I was ill, he said to me, 'Sir this is but an ill place for one so sickly, and apparently so young.' From this time he spoke to me daily, and always with great kindness."

The writer states that in after years he frequently met his venerable fellow-prisoner on the streets of Philadelphia, and longed to pay him the tribute of his respect, but was deterred by the fear of reviving painful recollections.

Mr. Morris after the Revolution, began to speculate largely in unimproved lands in all sections of the country, and in February, 1795, he organized, with several others, the North American Land Company, which through the dishonesty and rascality of one of the partners, caused his ruin and burdened the closing years of his life with utter poverty. The government that he had carried on his shoulders through adversity to prosperity, allowed him to remain from February 16, 1798, until August 26, 1801, an inmate of a debtors' prison without raising a hand to help him.

Mr. Morris survived his imprisonment not quite five years, dying on the 7th of May, 1806. In the fall of 1798, when Washington repaired to Philadelphia to superintend the organization of his last army, he paid a visit to the prison house of Robert Morris. The old man wrung the hand of the chief in silence, while his tearful eye gave the welcome to such a home. Whittier wrote a beautiful poem on Robert Morris, containing the following verse:

"What has the grey-haired prisoner done?"

Has murder stained his hands with gore?

Not so; his crime's a fouler one,
God made the old man poor."

Morris' will, which was made in 1804, after a few slight bequests, states: "Here I have to express my regret at having lost a very large fortune acquired by honest industry, which I had long hoped and expected

to enjoy with my family, and then expected to distribute it among those of them who might out live me. Fate has determined otherwise, and we must submit to the decree, which I have done with patience and fortitude."

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR TEETH

A Clean Tooth Never Decays

By having your teeth examined and the necessary work done about twice a year you reduce your dental bills very materially. I do your work with no more pain than the prick of a needle. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

Pyorrhea is easily cured and does not cost much when taken in time.

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