



The Western World

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L. D. Felsheim, Editor.
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RAILROAD "DOPE"

The Coquille Sentinel of last week's issue contains a story that the Southern Pacific is said to have offered to sell its line from Beaver Hill Junction to Myrtle Point to the C. A. Smith Timber company, retaining only wheelage rights over it. The authority for the Sentinel's story therefore concludes that the S. P. "when time comes for it to build south down the coast, expects to start extension not from North Bend, but from Beaver Hill Junction about four miles northwest of Coquille."

This does not coincide with the inside information received here that a survey, abstracts of title and some deeds for rights-of-way have already been secured by the S. P. between North Bend and Bandon, and that work will commence within two years.

The S. P. owns a coal mine at Beaver Hill. That perhaps is why they want to retain the right of way to that point. That mine is now being developed on a larger scale and the company eventually expects to supply the Willamette valley with its product. That is good reason for wanting to keep the right-of-way as far as Beaver Hill.

When the Smith-Powers railroad franchise first came up it was reported in well-informed circles that before the six months, in which the Smith-Powers people are to begin work, are up, that company would own the present Southern Pacific line between Marshfield and Myrtle Point. That a second railroad will be built between those two points is not being taken seriously by a great many people. The Coquille story seems to lend credence to the foregoing.

It is generally believed that the object of the Smith-Powers company in securing a franchise from the county is to use it as a club in getting desired terms from the Southern Pacific. The latter, not wishing to see a competitive road established, and not expecting to use the line between Marshfield and Myrtle Point, except for a feeder to its main line, would naturally be willing to make good selling terms.

CAPITAL AND INDUSTRIES

"Portland is full of people who would be willing to give free factory sites to new industries, but will not invest a nickel in the stock of such industries, and that is the answer to the question of why Oregon's industrial development is no further advanced than it is," said Fletcher Linn, who recently reorganized the Albany furniture factory.

"Oregon is not yet educated to the need of her men putting their money into the industries of the state."

"If you men here in Portland would support promising new industries of the state to the extent of 2 per cent of your assets it would mean employment to 20,000 more men in Portland alone, which is more than all the men who were employed in all our industries here last year. There are 685 men employed in one industry that is sending out from Portland millions of dollars worth of goods each year—you can figure what industries employing 20,000 men would mean. Don't figure that from land or bonuses will encourage industries. If an industry is worth anything at all, it is worth support by putting your capital in it. If it is not worthy of support, no amount of bonuses or free sites will help it any."

And that is true of every Oregon community.

DAIRYING OUR MAINSTAY

A study of local bank deposits reveals the fact that while the town has been experiencing depressing times in recent years, due to the fact that payrolls have been lost, the country district, supported by the dairy industry, has made remarkable progress.

According to the bank deposits as a trade barometer, it must be conceded that the dairy industry is rapidly superseding all others as a bread winner for this community. Three years ago while the lumber business was down and out, and the fire had em-

barrassed many of our business institutions, bank deposits dropped to the lowest ebb in years. Since that time however, or at least since January 1st, 1915, local bankers say, the increase and success of the dairy business on the Lower River and Northern Curry have brought deposits not only up to normal but to the high water mark.

It is to our interest to encourage lumbering, shipbuilding, mining, and all other local industries, but we must doff our caps to the cow. She has proven herself a mainstay and as time goes on will eventually become, if not our biggest, at least our most substantial asset.

STRANGERS SEE OPPORTUNITIES

The black sand which is so plentiful along the local beach contains nine known minerals, all of which are valuable, according to a prominent chemist. Put under a glass, it is beautiful to see, giving off numerous striking colors. Successful methods of extracting and separating these values in commercial quantities have not yet been devised, but experiments are now in progress.

It is interesting to note how enthusiastic people coming here from their sections become over the mining prospects, after they have investigated some of the processes of gold and platinum extraction recently evolved, while local people generally do not display slightest emotion—even to the extent of keeping up with the progress of its development.

The fact that so-called black sand mining has been carried on here for 50 years or more, without any startling developments, is probably the cause of local apathy.

The fact may yet be proven that it takes a stranger to see the real opportunities of this community.

ABOUT TAX LEAGUES

There is a move on foot to organize a county tax league. Such an organization can be of service to the taxpayers providing it is composed of men who are representative of the best interests of the county.

The writer has had the opportunity to witness the manner in which several such leagues operated in other parts of the Pacific Northwest. They started out splendidly, but invariably the membership simmered down to a small bunch of radical conservatives, (usually land poor), who completely lost sight of the original objects of the league, and used the organization to fight anything and everything, no matter how badly it was needed, so long as it cost the taxpayers something.

A tax league is a fine thing providing it retains sufficient progressive element to keep it rational.

A MONTH FOR BARGAINS

There is no time of the year more favorable for advertising than the present month. Now is the time when thrifty people expect and look for bargains. A great many of them always wait until this time of inventories and stock clean-up, expecting to get mark-downs. This class of buyers watch the papers every week to see what is being offered. It is only the merchants who advertise that get a share of this trade.

The results of carrying goods over until next fall will be even more costly than usual. Styles change in these days with startling frequency. No doubt a moderate sum spent in advertising now would save serious losses later or heavy interest charges.

JUST ANOTHER REASON

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 10—The high cost of paper within the last month caused 700 newspapers in the United States to suspend publication. In the next year, according to the manufacturers, the price being charged for print paper will put 25 per cent of the publications of this country out of business."

The above dispatch will give you our reason for insisting upon prompt subscription payments. That dollar and a half which perhaps means but little to you, in the aggregate is the difference between success and failure to us. Consideration on your part will be appreciated.

AND THEN WHAT?

When they legislate the cigarettes and tobacco out of Montana, close the Sunday theatres and Sunday movies, close the stock exchanges, kill men who spit on the sidewalks and send to eternal punishment the young folks who go to dances and stay out till midnight, your work will be done, then good and faithful servant.—Courtier, Cascade, Montana.

Paul R. Haffer of Tacoma, Wash., was given six months imprisonment for publishing an article charging George Washington with immoderate use of intoxicants, using profane language and being a slaveholder. Haffer displayed poor judgment; he should have chosen a state of some other name in which to make his charges.

Cattle rustling is considered a lost art in the West, but shooting fat steers and sheep for the meat seems to be quite a common practice in this neighborhood. Let us hope it will cease before the old time "hanging bees" come back into vogue.

Such splendid weather makes the auto bug begin wiggling.

Unmarried men in Virginia who do not reside with their parents will not be permitted the monthly quart

of whiskey that the state allows each individual. Even Imperial Rome never conceived a more ingenious method of promoting marriage.

However it must be admitted that Denmark's belated agreement to sell those islands is more gratifying than a greedy acceptance of the \$25,000,000 would have been.

The Port of Bandon finds that having money appropriated for this harbor and then getting it, are two separate and distinct tasks.

The weather never ceases to be of interest, although, it is true, that it has fallen somewhat into disrepute as a topic of conversation.

Lots of men will tell you how to get rich, but they haven't the time to explain why they are still poor.

A man never does anything desperate if fed regularly.

Honeyed words are often used to mend broken promises.

The halving of the nickel may cut the size of the soft drink in two.

If time is money, that of some men must be lead nickels.

An Eventful Year

A Review of the Long Record of Events Transpiring in 1916.

(Portland Telegram)

The year 1916 was eventful even at a time when the world has come to look upon great events as almost commonplace. To refresh our memories, let us have a brief review. It must be very brief if it is kept within reasonable limits of space, and then only the "high spots" can be touched. A full page, for instance, could be given over to American affairs, but these do not loom largest in the world's view.

In blood-stained Europe the battle of Verdun, beginning February 21, will go down to history as the greatest it has recorded. Vaux, Dead Man's Hill, Douaumont and Pepper hill became familiar words to the civilized world. The finest soldiers under Germany's crown prince in attack and the flower of the French armies in defense, fought for nine months. Life blood had less value than water.

On the river Somme the British and French began the great drive July 1. Winter has probably put an end to active operations. In these extraordinary battles artillery reached its highest development. Time, of course, has brought Europe one year nearer to peace; the sword has not.

On the eastern front, Russia's victories and defeats about balanced one another. Roumania entered the war August 27. The German campaign, the fall of Bucharest, Germany's peace proposals, the allies' unofficial replies and President Wilson's move toward a conference are fresh in memory. Likewise Lloyd George's advance to British leadership.

Not so in the greatest naval battle of history when on May 31 the British and German fleets met, off the coast of Jutland, Denmark, inflicting equally heavy losses on each other. Armed rebellion in Ireland broke out April 22, and its leader, Sir Roger Casement, was hanged in London August 3 for high treason.

Lord Kitchener and his entire staff were lost when the cruiser Hampshire, en route to Russia, was torpedoed west of Orkney Islands.

The romance of the year was the voyage of the submarine freighter Deutschland, which arrived in Baltimore harbor July 9. It was the greatest surprise since the beginning of the war.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, creator of the German navy, resigned because his emperor disapproved his plan for relentless submarine warfare.

In our own land three crises developed over submarine warfare. The British channel steamer Sussex, carrying Americans, was torpedoed. At three separate times it seemed as if diplomatic relations with Germany must be broken off. Finally Germany promised to refrain. Very recent violations of the promise have not yet been taken up by our government officially. We have filed protests with England against unwarranted interference with mails, and against her blacklist.

On January 10, nineteen Americans were taken from a train near Chihuahua, Mexico, and brutally massacred. Other outrages followed. On March 9, Villa, at the head of 1500 bandits, attacked the town and American garrison at Columbus, N. M., and six days later a military expedition to punish Villa entered Mexico, and is yet there. As this is written we have not reached under- standing with Carranza.

Nationally, an eight-hour law was passed by Congress. The new army reorganization bill became a law on June 3. A rural credits bill was passed with slight opposition. Louis D. Brandeis was appointed to the federal supreme bench January 28, and the nomination was held up until June 1, when it was confirmed. Secretary of War Garrison resigned February 10, and was succeeded by Newton D. Baker. Congress adjourned September 8, after a session of nine months during which \$1,600,000,000 was appropriated.

The most notable deaths of the year were Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and Lord Kitchener. Other notable persons, internationally known, who passed away were: Tomaso Salvini, greatest of tragedians; Ada Rehan, distinguished actress; Henry James, famous novelist; "Carmen Sylwia", dowager queen of Roumania; James B. Angell, president emeritus of the University of Michigan; Richard Harding Davis, story writer and war correspondent; Gen. Victoriano Huerta, of Mexico; James J. Hill, empire builder; James Whitcomb Riley, well beloved Hoosier poet; Mrs. Hetty Green, richest woman in the world; Dr. John B. Murphy, America's greatest surgeon; and Jack London, the red-blooded California novelist.

Some time within the next four years, Europe, or whatever may be left of Europe after the war, will be reorganized. America's future position among the nations of the world will be determined largely by the vision and firmness of president of the United States. History must decide whether the election held November 7 was not the most important event of 1916.

FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS PER DAY

Beginning with July 1, 1917, it is going to take \$4,500,000 a day to run the government of the United States. The deficit in national reserve, as compared with expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 is likely to reach enormous proportions—\$300,000,000 is the estimated shortage. Nothing like this huge difference between national income and national expenditures has occurred since the close of the Civil war. More than \$800,000,000 will be spent next year on the preparedness program alone. The need of additional revenue to meet expenditures already has become so imperative that the Democratic members of the ways and means committee are looking about for new things to tax.

Estimates show clearly that the national government is making rapid progress to the point where it will take \$2,000,000,000 a year to meet its constantly increasing expenses.

"HANDING IT TO YOUR FRIENDS"

So you take pride in the fact that you have what is called a "sharp tongue"? Say an exchange.

You had better carry a dynamite cartridge with you than possess a tongue which fires the word volleys that wound. For mental anguish is harder to bear than physical pain.

The person who wounds another physically is taken in charge by the police, but the person who has a tongue which cuts to the heart is left at liberty. To be able to say things which make others uncomfortable is not an indication of intelligence. In fact, it establishes one as a boor.

A really admirable character strives to avoid wounding, even in the slightest degree, the most lowly person. No person is invulnerable to verbal shafts. But, supposing you are sure of hitting the sensitive spot every time, what satisfaction is there in hurting another?

Small stuff, isn't it? Better leave this sort of shrapnel unfired.

Worth Attention of Women

When you feel too tired to work, wake up weary, have backache or pains in sides, when you suffer rheumatic twinges you may be sure the kidneys are disordered. Fay Sheldrick, Ail. Mo., writes: "I had kidney trouble two years. Nothing did me any good until I got Foley Kidney pills. Two 50c boxes cured me." Sold everywhere.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. All Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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