



The Western World

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AMERICA AND WAR

A few more days, perhaps only a
few more hours, and the United
States may be plunged into war with
Germany. It is a matter which the
future will reveal; at present the war
cloud seems large and ominous—al-
most a certainty.

What is the provocation. What
is the National honor involved. No
matter how just we of the United
States may feel are the reasons
upon which our actions shall be
based, we shall nevertheless enter
upon the struggle with a spirit of
adversity, with the knowledge that, no
matter how necessary it may be at
the present time, war is a futile;
an impossible solution to any inter-
national problem where justice is in-
volved.

Ours is the greatest democracy of
the earth, and to us citizens, a hun-
dred million strong, has come the
knowledge of how great and glorious
would be the lot of mankind were all
the world a universe of peace where-
in all men are free and equal, per-
mitted to work, to play and to work
ship their God in whatsoever method
they may choose; secure in the in-
tolerance that to them and their pos-
terity life holds forth all that indi-
vidual ability may make of it.

To we Americans, accustomed to
our dues under this great govern-
ment of ours, this is accented as a
matter of course; but to our fathers
or grandfathers or great-grand-
fathers, perhaps, whose reason for
costing their lot with America was an
appreciation of its government found-
ed on equality. It was as the realiza-
tion of their dreams. To them
through personal experience, was
given a knowledge of how wrong it
was to great a crime to humanity as
that fallacy, "Divine right of Kings."

When the great war is over and
we are given opportunity to look back
upon its many phases, there will
come the realization that it was af-
ter all but another of the countless
struggles that have been waged in
the name of Justice, Humanity and
Civilization, abetted by that man of
Satan, Satanism, wherein "Divine
Right" and his attendant nobility
have endeavored to divert from the
mind of the masses the growing cer-
tainty that God in his wisdom made
all of us of the same clay.

No, if we are forced in the cause
of humanity to enter into the great
world struggle, it will be with resolu-
tion. We will not send our fore-
fathers' bones to Germany because her
people are Germans, for of them as indi-
viduals and citizens of the world, we
have a justifiable admiration. Not
it will be the system they have in-
augurated against which our efforts
shall be directed; and when the in-
tellects have been brushed away
wherein the system compels us to
take part we will view Germany and
her peoples as before. In her sacri-
fices for humanity America will
stand forth a nation of patriots, un-
ited in their efforts for the accom-
plishment of a common cause.

And should in the course of events
our great country be invaded, we
will send forth from the highways
and byways of every corner of the
land our manhood in its prime, ready
and willing to shed its blood in the
protection of its home. And it will
matter not one whit whether our
selves, our fathers or their ancestors
came from Great Britain, Germany,
Scandinavia or Japan. Nor will it
matter when the oppressor may be.

CONFUSING THE ISSUES

In regard to that tax scandal
spoken of by the Portland Journal
as having taken place in Coos coun-
ty. It should be explained to public
that the case in question had nothing
whatever to do with the delinquent
tax publication law—the law the
Journal wants to have changed so
that postal cards should be used.

The delinquent tax publication law
governs only the notification of those
whose taxes are delinquent, while the
case in which the three newspapers
are alleged to have combined and
grafted the county, is governed by
an altogether different procedure—
that of advertising delinquent prop-
erty for sale. This could in no way
be done through the postal card sys-

tem as it would be impossible to
conduct the sale of property that
way.

The Journal, for the sake of argu-
ment, confused the two issues so that
the reader not familiar with the cir-
cumstances is given the idea that
the passage of the Journal's pet
measure will be the means of doing
away with the possibility of all such
so-called graft.

The fact of the matter is, such a
deal could never have been consum-
mated if the county officials had been
into their jobs, and it is safe to say
that it will never again be attempted.

BUY YOUR TICKETS HERE

If you are going to travel on the
Southern Pacific trains, no matter
whether it's from here to Portland
or from Coquille to Marshfield, buy
your ticket before boarding the boat
at the Bandon dock.

You may think it makes no differ-
ence to the S. P. people where you
buy it. It doesn't. But it makes a
difference to Bandon.

When the train service first start-
ed and the local S. P. office was
opened the ticket sales here amount-
ed to from \$1500 to \$1800 a month.
Since the lay-over at Coquille and
then at Marshfield became necessary
by the changes in schedules, the sales
here dropped down to \$300 a month.
The same amount of money is being
spent for railroad fare by local
people, but they buy their tickets at
Coquille or Marshfield and those of-
fices are swelling their receipts and
get the credit for it.

The S. P. had intended to build a
little depot in Bandon, but since the
ticket sales have dropped down so
low they think "what's the use?"
The financial statement of the com-
pany doesn't show that Bandon's
tickets are bought elsewhere, so we
really "don't eat much ice."

If you are going to travel, buy
your ticket here and let the credit for
Bandon business go where it belongs.

OPPORTUNITY IS HERE

The time is here right now when
every individual who is sincere about
wanting to see local conditions im-
proved in a commercial and finan-
cial way, must come forth and back
up his good intentions with a lib-
eral subscription towards re-establish-
ing idle industries. A rare oppor-
tunity presents itself; if we pass it
up it may be several years before an-
other comes this way. We can't af-
ford to wait another day. A dollar
invested in this manner now will im-
mediately begin to earn, and you'll
find before long that it was the best
investment you've made for a long
time. Be ready to greet the com-
mittee with a smile and say,
"Sure, Boys, I'm with you!"

Bernard Shaw, the great Irish
writer, recalls the old political pre-
cept, "Treat your friend as one who
may some day be your enemy, and
your enemy as one who may some
day be your friend." He has no
clear an idea of the truth that there
is nothing more fickle than interna-
tional friendships, unless it be in-
ternational hatreds, that he declares,
"The day after the war we shall be
more afraid of Russia than of Ger-
many; and all Europe will be more
afraid of us than of any other single
power."

Municipal Judge J. W. Mast has
the hearty approbation of every law-
abiding citizen in fining Saturday
night disturbers all that the ordi-
nance will allow. It should be indel-
ibly impressed upon the minds of all
would-be hoodlums that a certain
amount of respect is due the decency
of a community.

Man is a peculiar animal, he will
lose ten dollars on a horse race and
not give it a second thought; ask him
to subscribe that much to a local
industry where he is sure to get his
money back, with good interest,
you'd think he is the most conserva-
tive institution in the world.

A sin committed is bad enough,
but by openness is already half
cured, while foul and wicked
thoughts, nursed in the mind poison
the whole character. And if you can
only sit and think of kindness, cour-
age and beauty, you are doing much
to help along the world.—Frank
Crane.

There's something good in all
weathers. If it doesn't happen to be
good for my work today it's good for
some other man's work today and
will come around to me tomorrow.—
Charles Dickens.

Failure means mental surrender.
Napoleon said that the old guard was
not beaten, it was annihilated. No
man is beaten until his hope is an-
nihilated, his confidence gone.

Remembering the fate of the im-
mortal ratio, the prohibition camel
may shy at Bryan's endeavor to take
it under his wing.

This is such a good world to live
in that there ought to be a great
many more good people to live in it.

Many people are two-faced, and
some are three-faced.

The solar system has no anxiety
about its reputation.

"PEP", that's the word.

HIT MOVING TARGET SIX MILES AWAY

U. S. Gunners Establish New Record
in Recent Trials—Target Used
Was About Size of Elizabeth.

The Boston Evening Transcript
recently published an account of the
presentation to Captain M. H. Thomp-
son, U. S. N., of the Knox trophy,
which is given to the commanding
officer of the coast artillery com-
pany making highest score in target
practice. Speaking of Captain Thomp-
son's record, made with a
twelve inch coast defense gun, the
Army and Navy Register says:

"The target was moving at a dis-
tance of more than six miles, or 11-
200 yards to be exact, and the score
broke the world's previous record for
big gun fire on a range of over ten
thousand yards. The target was a
mere dot on the surface of the sea to
the gunners at Fort Hancock, but
they located it and gauged its mo-
tion through the water with such ac-
curacy that had it been a battleship
six of those 7,000 pound projectiles
would have torn through the engine
room. There were not only six hits
but they were bunched hits and all
seven were fired in four minutes and
twenty-one seconds. The target was
really several miles farther away
than any enemy's warship would be
before she could get into the channel
and approach near enough to shore
for her guns to damage New York
City."

"The men of Captain Thompson's
company made much more fuss over
the one shot missed than the six
scored. They explained apologeti-
cally that at the moment the range
for the shot came over the wire from
the plotting room he gun was fired
and the man at the time range did
not hear accurately. The result was
a misplaced decimal point in the cal-
culations, and the fifth shot fell a
trifle short. The next shot, however,
not only came within the limits of a
battleship's vitals but shattered the
target itself."

Only seven shots were fired by
each battery competing in the test.

The target used in these govern-
ment tests would compare in size to
that of the Elizabeth or even smaller.

PRICE OF BUTTER UP TO FIFTY CENTS

Highest Price Reached on the Mar-
ket in 8 Years; Retailers'
Profit Is Small.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—The re-
tail cost of two-pound squares of
fresh butter went to \$1 yesterday,
following an advance on the San
Francisco Dairy Products exchange
that lifted the wholesale price to
43 1/2 cents a pound, the highest level
reached in the local market for a
period of eight years.

The new exchange quotation, plus
the usual extra street-selling charges,
brought the cost of two-pound
squares at wholesale to 92 cents, and
retail tradesmen, who had been
charging their customers 95 cents a
square were obliged to raise the price
to \$1. The margin of profit at the
new price, retail tradesmen said,
hardly paid the cost of doing busi-
ness, but they were disinclined to
charge more because they feared
their customers would stop buying
butter altogether.

Cold dry weather and a conse-
quent shortage of green feed that re-
sulted in decreased production in the
heaviest dairying districts are res-
ponsible for the prevailing high quo-
tations on butter, according to E. R.
Patterson, president of the San Fran-
cisco Dairy Products exchange. The
present quotations, Patterson says,
are due to the supply being inade-
quate and to a shortage of cold
storage stock. Holdings in stor-
age a year ago were over a half
million pounds, while at present
there is practically nothing in the
icehouses.

CAUTIONS FOR USE OF LIME

Oregon Agricultural College Gives
Interesting Pointers on Use and
Non-Use of Lime.

LIME DON'TS:
Don't apply lime unless the soil
is acid.

Don't lime wet land.

Don't plow lime under.

Don't expect results the first year.

Don't apply to soil when too wet
to harrow or disk.

Don't apply the year potatoes are
to be grown.

Don't use wholesale until a trial
plot has shown results.

Don't expect results unless leg-
umes are grown and ample organic
matter is maintained.

LIME DO'S:
First test for acidity.

Apply to 3 tons ground lime-
stone per acre according to acidity.

Apply 1 ton every four or five
years thereafter.

Apply after plowing any time the
lime can be thoroughly cultivated in.

Apply preferably preceding corn or
other cultivated crops, except pota-
toes.

Apply with manure spreaders with
a little manure or straw in the bot-
tom.

Buy the cheapest material accord-
ing to actual acid corrective val-
ue.

Buy only material of high purity.

Pull for a state operated lime
plant.

To have what we want is riches,
but to be able to do without is pow-
er.

The Minstrel

By F. A. MITCHEL

There was a kingdom belonging to
the eastern Roman empire the sov-
ereign of which was at a certain period
a young girl named Eudoxia. She was
twenty years old and very beautiful.
For many generations the royal fam-
ily had intermarried among each other.
This had resulted in keeping up cer-
tain hereditary diseases among them
and they had been very much thinned
by death.

When the queen was urged by her
nobles to marry that there might be
an heir to the throne the heralds were
instructed to hunt up some person of
royal blood whom she might wed. It
was found that there was no man liv-
ing whom her majesty might marry
who was not tainted with some heredi-
tary disease. But a man Harmodius
was discovered, who had descended
from another branch of the royal fam-
ily, who was young and wealthy. It
was represented to the queen that if
she did not marry this person she
could not marry at all. Furthermore,
if she did not have an heir Harmodius
would be the only person who would
have any claim whatever to the throne.

Now it happened that not long before
this marriage question came up Eu-
doxia had been sitting in the royal
gardens one summer day when from
beyond the wall came sounds of music.
A man was singing accompanied by a
lute. The princess listened and when
the song was finished sent an attendant
to command the singer to come to her.
He did so, and his face and figure
proved to be as charming as his voice.
The queen kept him singing for awhile,
then dismissed him with a gift, which
he refused.

Eudoxia resented this refusal, though
in her heart she admired the man the
more for it. She had intended to com-
mand him to come again to sing for
her, but since he would not take
pay for doing so it was beneath her
royal dignity to accept the service.
Nevertheless she could not forget ei-
ther him or his music. Finding her
self pining for him, she tried to drive
him out of her mind. Not succeeding
in doing so, she resolved to have him
introduced into the palace surrepti-
tiously, for should it be known that she
was accepting a favor from a subject
it would create a great scandal.

She sent one of her attendants whom
she could trust to the musician with
instructions to tell him the circum-
stances which compelled the queen to
send for him privately and admonish
him to keep the secret. This allayed
a feeling of resentment that her maj-
esty had not before invited him to sing
before her again, and he went to the
palace, where the queen received him
attended by a single maid of honor
who was in the secret.

When it was announced to Eudoxia
that there was but one man whom she
could legally marry she had become
madly in love with the musician. She
put her ministers off as long as pos-
sible in the matter of marrying Har-
modius, and when she could do so no
longer directed them to bring her his
portrait. This encouraged them, and
they set out to obey the royal instruc-
tions. Harmodius declined to fur-
nish his portrait.

Eudoxia was not disappointed at
this, for she was every day becoming
more and more infatuated with the
handsome singer who by royal com-
mand came frequently to the palace
in secret to sing for her royal mistress.
However, the cabinet insisted that the
queen should marry, and since Harmo-
dus was the only man she could mar-
ry she must marry Harmodius. She
resisted their demands until they
threatened that if she did not yield
they would set up a revolution and
put Harmodius on the throne.

One day when the minstrel came to
sing for the queen she told him that it
was the last time she could listen to
him. She confessed her love for him
but added that she was obliged to mar-
ry or lose her sovereignty. The min-
strel begged that he might sing an
adieu song to her. He was permit-
ted to do so and sang, expressing his
love so pathetically that the queen
broke down and told him that she
would give up her kingdom for him.
He told her that his love for her would
not permit him to accept the sacrifice
and they parted.

The queen now informed her minis-
ters that she would wed Harmodius
or any one they chose. Preparation
were made for the wedding, while the
queen wept in secret. She was solicit-
ed to receive Harmodius before the
ceremony, but declined. When the
marriage came off she would not look
at him. After they had been pronoun-
ed a married couple her husband said
"My queen."

Eudoxia started. The voice was that
of the minstrel. She looked up, and
there beside her was the man who had
won her heart and for whom she had
offered to give up her kingdom.

Harmodius had heard before any
one else that he was the only man the
queen could marry and, being possess-
ed of a winning voice, had sung to her
from beyond the wall of the royal gar-
den and found her heart an easy prey.
The two ruled as King Harmodius
and Queen Eudoxia till the Turks over-
ran that part of Europe in which their
kingdom lay.

The story of King Harmodius and
Queen Eudoxia was long told as an
illustration of the power of music, es-
pecially over a woman's heart.

Felt Like 90, Now Like 21

Like a weak link in a chain, a
weak organ enfeebles the whole body.
Weak kidneys lower vitality. A W.
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fered with pains in the back. I am
43 years old, but I felt like a man of
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