



The Western World

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L. D. FELSHEIM, Editor
JAS. H. HOWE, Bus. Mgr.

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RELAXATION.

Achievement is the result of
the proper co-ordination between
work and rest. Were it not for
its regular fraction of a second
rest between each throb the
heart would soon pump itself
out. Relaxation is energy stored
up. There is to relaxation a
quiet, cumulative power that is
sure to hold you in good stead if
ever panic or disorder come
near, for it is at such times that
every ounce of energy and re-
source is demanded. Relax as
you work. Take time to think
as you go. Reflect upon the im-
provement of everything you do.
All things can wait upon a man
building up and fortifying his
own soul and his own character.
Invest in relaxation.—George
Matthew Adams.

BONDING FOR SHIPBUILDING

High government officials pro-
claim it a patriotic duty of the peo-
ple of the Pacific Northwest to sup-
port and encourage the building of
ships, for on its shipping facilities
depends the success of this country
in the war against Germany. What
good are all our fine young soldiers,
our heavy guns and ammunition, our
airplanes and all other fighting
equipment if we cannot transport it
to the scene of action or if we can-
not carry sufficient food to our sol-
diers when we get them to France?

Realizing the grave necessity, it
is the privilege of every port that
can possibly float a vessel to en-
gage in the industry and every effort
should be put forth to accept that
privilege from the standpoint of loy-
alty if for no other reason.

But the satisfaction of helping to
win the war is not the only com-
pensation in this industry; it is highly
profitable to the individuals who
engage in it and to the community
in which it is carried on.

Fortunately or unfortunately Bandon
has not been recommended by
the Federal shipping board as avail-
able for building government boats.
If lack of federal recognition is the
reason we have not attracted build-
ers with federal contracts, then we
are unfortunate indeed. On the other
hand, if federal recognition would
have brought no results from that
source but served to keep out private
contracts because of the fact that the
government could commandeer local
plants at any time, then we might
consider ourselves fortunate. At
any rate, under our present status,
there is no uncertainty as to the
availability of this port to private
ship builders. And the fact that the
Federal shipping board did not recog-
nize this port does not preclude its
possibility to accommodate large
wooden vessels. The fact is we can
build ships up to 300-foot lengths
here and successfully float them out
over the bar.

Although the business men of
Bandon, individually and through
the New Era Club have been doing
their utmost to interest outside cap-

ital in the opportunity offered here,
so far at least, they have been unsuc-
cessful. Numerous prospects have
been exploited and the one finally ac-
cepted for the local yard brought
hope of early activity. But as the
season is slipping by without any-
thing materializing the situation is
becoming more and more discourag-
ing.

The thought of the industrial ac-
tivity this community might be en-
joying, coupled with the disparaging
results of attempting to deal with
outside promoters, has given birth to
the idea of using the credit of the
city to finance a shipyard. The pro-
posed plan to vote bonds as sug-
gested at the recent council meeting
is being widely discussed, and, while
as yet the prevailing sentiment can-
not be determined with any degree
of accuracy, it is believed that
if the public were reasonably as-
sured of being able to secure a com-
petent builder to take charge, it
would be willing to take a chance.

Western World by no means re-
lishes the thought of plunging the
municipality further into debt, nei-
ther does it believe in gambling with
the people's money, however if con-
vinced that the proposed plan can
be made successful to the extent of
paying out on the investment, even
without direct profit to the city, it
believes the chance would be worth
while. The benefit of the payroll to
the community would more than
compensate for any profit such an in-
vestment should ordinarily bring.

If for no other reason the propo-
sition deserves at least careful in-
vestigation as a measure of last re-
sort to re-establish the industry that
once was the greatest single source
of support to Bandon.

FINANCING THE WAR

The United States is financing
herself in this war by loans and tax-
es. It obtains funds from the people,
some by taxation and some by the
sale of bonds, and then it goes into
the markets and buys from the peo-
ple what it needs. The people supply
the government with money and the
government with this money buys
from the people what it needs for
the war. An official bulletin
from the U. S. Treasury Department
explains:

There are three sources from
which the United States can draw
the sinews of war. First is the fixed
property of the nation. This repre-
sents our farms, factories, mines,
railways and all other property in-
cluding accumulated savings. From
the corpus or body of none of these,
except the accumulated savings, will
the government obtain war funds,
and even from the accumulated sav-
ings it will draw a relatively small
portion. These accumulated savings
are invested in industries and
business which are necessary to the
country's welfare and prosperity
and it is only that portion of these
savings which are seeking invest-
ment that the government will re-
ceive in exchange for bonds.

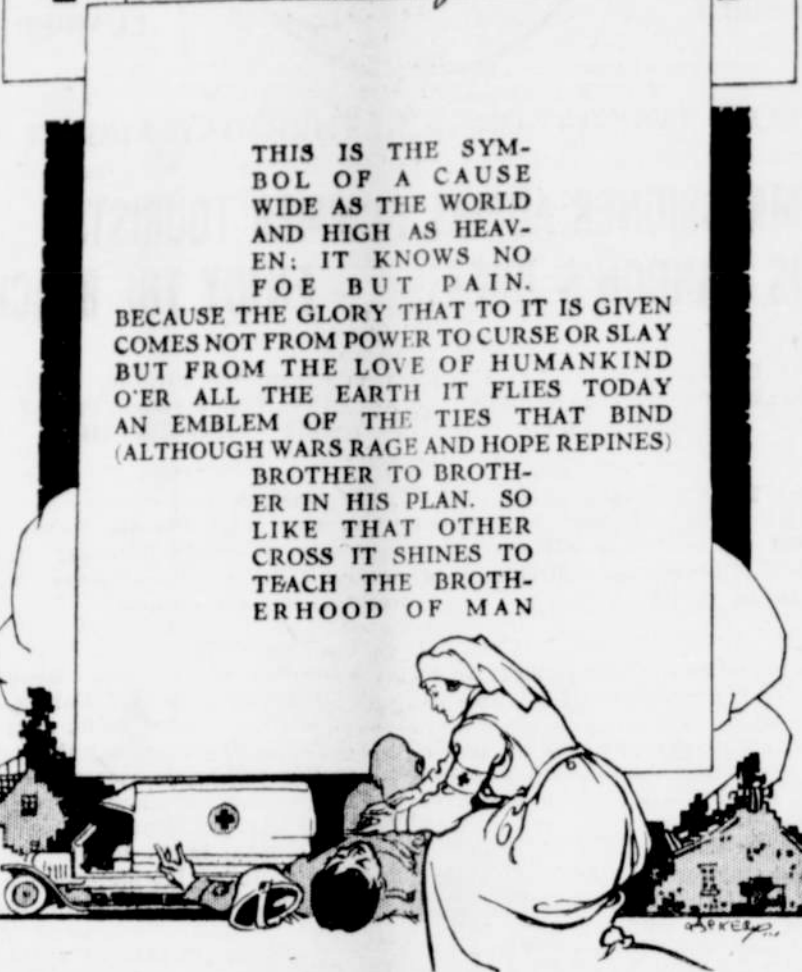
The second and the great source
from which the government is to de-
rive its war fund is the wealth pro-
duced during the war. Part of this
it will obtain by taxation and part
in exchange for bonds. The annual
production of the United States,
from its farms, mines, factories,
and other sources, amounts to fifty
billion dollars a year and out of this
fifty billion dollars will come the
funds, part from taxes and part from
sale of bonds, with which the United
States will finance itself during this
war.

By taxation this generation will
pay its portion of the cost of the war.
By the sale of bonds the next gen-
eration is called upon to pay for its
portion, and this last portion will be
paid from the wealth production af-
ter the war.

By this method the capital of the
country, its sources of income and
wealth, are unimpaired. It is only
the yearly increment of this property
that is called upon to bear a portion
of the cost of the war. Thus despite
the waste of war and the destruction
of property involved the country
may emerge from the conflict
stronger financially, more efficient
and even wealthier than before.
What the government receives it re-
ceives from the people without im-
pairing the sources of wealth of the
country, and passes it back to the
people in exchange for the produc-
tions of the country. It is in a way

The FLAG Under Which All Can Fight

by Gelett Burgess
of the Vigilantes



THIS IS THE SYM-
BOL OF A CAUSE
WIDE AS THE WORLD
AND HIGH AS HEAV-
EN: IT KNOWS NO
FOE BUT PAIN.
BECAUSE THE GLORY THAT TO IT IS GIVEN
COMES NOT FROM POWER TO CURSE OR SLAY
BUT FROM THE LOVE OF HUMANKIND
O'ER ALL THE EARTH IT FLIES TODAY
AN EMBLEM OF THE TIES THAT BIND
(ALTHOUGH WARS RAGE AND HOPE REPINES)

BROTHER TO BROTHER
IN HIS PLAN. SO
LIKE THAT OTHER
CROSS IT SHINES TO
TEACH THE BROTH-
ERHOOD OF MAN

only a shifting of credits.

The government collects the cur-
rent taxes and by means of bonds
anticipates taxes of the years to
come, and all the money thus acquir-
ed passes back into the hands of the
tax-payers. This is why governments
which follow sound economic meth-
ods not only are not impoverished
by wars but sometimes emerge the
stronger as England did after the
Napoleonic wars and the United
States did after our great Civil War.

GOOD ROADS ARE VITAL

It is a mistake to regard good
roads as more or less of a luxury
and to discourage work on them on
the ground that it should be di-
verted to spheres of greater urgency.
The condition of the roads has a
close connection with agricultural
production, and a greater depend-
ence must be placed on the highways
for motor transportation, which can
make up in part for the inadequacy
of railroad facilities to the present
enormous demands.

Every mile of new roads enables
the farmer to extend his operations
and to make greater profits. A cer-
tain amount of road building should
therefore come before farm work it-
self. The prices of materials have
risen and labor situation presents
difficult problems, but instead of the
construction of good roads being sus-
pended, it should be pursued consis-
tently thruout the period of adjust-
ment to war conditions.

While the press proposals of the
Pope are to be acknowledged by the
Allies, because of the sincerity of the
pontiff in endeavoring to find a basis
of mediation, it is not believed,
according to early press dispatches,
that they will receive much consid-
eration. The only basis that the Al-
lies can afford to settle on is the
complete elimination of the Kaiser
and his system of government, which
practically means unconditional sur-
render.

The man, who, at these war times,
seeks to rob the public, especially the
poor, by creating a monopoly on the
necessities of life, ought not to be
favored by imprisonment. He de-
serves to be treated like an enemy
spy or an American traitor.

Under existing conditions there is
no substitute for war, but if the
present pressure upon the world's
militaristic element shall not pro-
duce one then the world cataclysm
will have been in vain.

Three Methods by Which the Government May Get Reasonable Prices

By FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary
of the Interior

THIS problem of getting reason-
able prices, which is the one
England and France have had
to meet and which should not be
permitted to hold back our work,
may be met in three ways:

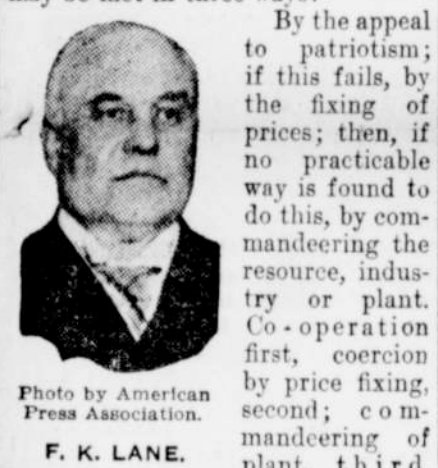


Photo by American
Press Association.

F. K. LANE.

This is the practical program.

For this war must be won, and
the last ton of ore, the last pound
of steel, the last bale of cotton, the
last sheaf of wheat, will be needed.
We must not hesitate to do the drastic
thing if it is to be the effective
thing that we want. But the second
and the third steps will rarely be
needed if we say just what we want
our people to do.

I HAVE YET TO SEE THE MAN
WHO WILL SAY, "I AM FOR MONEY
OUT OF THIS WAR AT THE EX-
PENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT OR
OF THE PEOPLE."

There must be some one to say
what should be done. Congress can
do it if it will take 80 or 90 per cent
of all war profits.

This war is not to make any man
rich. There will be revolution in
the country if business works to
that end, AND SOCIALISM WILL
SURELY COME.

The pleasure of dropping bombs
in Paris is a scant substitute for the
German dinner parties that were
scheduled to be held in Paris, in
1914.

This country has not yet fully
awakened to the fact that it is at
war, and the enemy is doing every-
thing possible to keep it asleep.

It must be admitted that some of
those European queens have not
been much help to their husbands.

Emperor Wilhelm's personal par-
ticipation has been largely confined
to long distance strating.

Russian women call on civilization
to raise the old toast: "The ladies!
God bless 'em!"

The war had a birthday recently,
but nobody wished it any happy re-
turns.

Many a man is generous to a
fault—especially when it's his own.

From now on Mr. Hoover will do
the national behooving.

Boost Bandon Beach.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR TEETH

A Clean Tooth Never Decays

If you want work that lasts;
if you want it done with no
more pain than the prick of
the needle; if you want your
Pyorrhea CURED, or if you
want to KEEP FROM GET-
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EVER WAS MADE

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BACK OF A REPUTATION THAT
LIVES AND LASTS LIKE THAT



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MADE STRICTLY FOR ITS CHEWING QUALITY
WOULD NOT KEEP FRESH IN THIS SECTION
NOW THE PATENT POUCH KEEPS IT
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AND LASTS LONGER THAN A BIG CHEW
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HAVE STARTED!

