



## The Western World

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### FINANCING THE LIBERTY BONDS

The argument advanced by the man who refrains from buying a Liberty bond, because as he puts it, it is a duty that should be assumed by the large financial institutions, is not sound reasoning.

No doubt the entire amount of the second loan, huge as it is, could be subscribed in a short time by banks, insurance companies and other repositories of capital, thus obviating the necessity of canvassing the entire population and making up the total from small amounts. But treasury officials tell us that it is not advisable to raise the money in this way, because of the disastrous effect it might have on the business of the country.

The banks are the reservoirs of capital from which the current needs of business are drawn, and through which new industries are financed. The farmer gets a loan to carry him through the crop harvesting time, the business man to buy new stocks, manufacturing industries to advance payrolls, etc. In this way the wheels of industry are kept turning steadily. In war times it is even more necessary than in peace times to keep business normal, for a much greater production in all lines is necessary.

Should the banks take up the new war loan, the capital needed by business would be used up and industry would suffer. This would eventually mean curtailment and panic times. But if the war loans are subscribed largely out of idle money there will result the double beneficial effect of putting idle capital to work and still leaving bank funds to serve the purpose for which they are now being utilized.

Tying up current money should be avoided but idle money has an opportunity to perform signal services for the country.

### MUST BE PAID FOR BY SAVINGS

Wars must be paid for by savings, says the Official (U. S.) Bulletin. We must save in the consumption of commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces and the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we contin-

ue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived heretofore. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.

### PENALTY IS 20 YEARS

"Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States or shall wilfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States to the injury of the service or of the United States shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for 20 years or both."

Section 6 of the United States criminal code forbids conspiracy to overthrow the government or to take any of the property of the United States and violations of this code are punishable by a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for six years or both.

Section 19 prohibits intimidation of citizens and carries a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for 10 years.

Section 37 deals with general conspiracy against the government and fixes a punishment of a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

Labor conditions would be decidedly to our advantage, were Bandon's shipyards in operation at this time. While the strikes are in effect in the larger shipbuilding centers on the Coast, many of those affected—especially men with families—are looking toward the smaller places, where wages are perhaps not so large but where labor troubles are less frequent and where the cost of living has not yet reached the sky.

Peaceable working conditions and continuous employment are more attractive to the man with a family than top-notch wages at intervals with walk-outs and knockouts.

It is a bit discouraging to the young men called upon to defend their country at the front, that the men at home engaged in shipbuilding—the most important war necessity of all—should be impeding the government's progress by squabbling over details as to who shall be allowed to work and who shall not. Open shop or closed shop, it looks as if the government should have a word when the country's safety is at stake. It is time that every man should be made to work or fight.

There is a growing apprehension in this country over the shortage of coal and oil. While the demand is increasing on account of the war, the sources of supply are apparently diminishing. Coos county has a large coal area that as yet has only been touched. It also has good prospects for oil. All that it lacks is capital to develop them. A national emergency may yet bring these dormant resources into recognition and Coos county into her own.

If food should become as scarce as a number of experts fear, the amateur gardener will have a right to consider himself pretty close to the professional class.

Prussia sees no reason why she should require her aircraft to spare English children when she is sending her own into the trenches.

The Bandon public once more "did its bit" by making the Red Cross dance a big success. Now for a Liberty bond.

A woman is interested in a man as long as he knows something she wants to find out.

What we want is not food conservation so much as price conservation.

What women say causes more trouble than what men think.

Some people are proud of their past because it is past.

Love makes the world go round and men go broke.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

## A Free People Is One Which Uses Its Strength For Public Welfare

By Professor **FELIX ADLER**, Columbia University

**POLITICAL** democracy and industrial autocracy cannot permanently exist side by side. A house thus divided against itself cannot in the long run stand.

A free people is not one in which strong individuals are crippled. It is one in which their strength is used for the public welfare as for their own. **THEY MUST NOT THRIVE PARASITICALLY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE WEAK.**

A free people is one in which the inmost gifts, even of the lowliest, are released, in which the deepest, noblest energies of all circulate unhindered, enriching as they go out, enriched as they return, the life of each swelling the surrounding tide of life and lifted up by the refluxence of the tide.

This, as I conceive it, is liberty, the liberation of what is best in each. This is freedom, the free flow of life into life.

**THIS IS IDEAL DEMOCRACY. WHEN WE LOOK AROUND US WE SEE VERY LITTLE TO REMIND US OF THIS CONCEPTION.**

But it is our duty to keep the supreme goal always in view at however great a distance. Even the least successful effort to approach it serves at least to reconcile us to uncongenial environments and to make life seem better worth living.

### FOREIGN-BORN AMERICANS

I speak from the viewpoint of the foreign born. I, and millions of others like me, came to this country alone, without money and without friends. We sponged on all that America had, her free lands, her free schools, and above all, her spirit of wholehearted comradeship. She owed us nothing but she gave us all. We swore allegiance to her flag, her constitution and her laws. We would be recreants, ingrates, perjurers and a curse if in the hour of her need we counseled with her enemies and were disloyal to her cause. —Chief Justice Brandeis, U. S. Supreme Court.

### BRINGING UP THE CHILDREN

Parents, teach your children to be independent. Make them early learn to be resourceful.

Teach them that to be a leaner on others is to be the most wishy-washy sort of an individual. Make them understand that it does not count so much what some one else thinks as what they themselves know. Time has gone by when every woman must have a man to lean on. All signs to the contrary, men have more respect and admiration for the girl who is not always waiting around the corner to find out what they think.

Teach your children to be self-reliant. Preach these precepts in season and out of season, and when your boy or girl meets the world as it is, you will have nothing to regret.—Exchange.

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## THE LOST KEY

By **ESTHER VANDEVEER**

John Brown, sexton of Trinity church, was about to go to bed, when, looking at a hook on which the keys of the church were wont to hang, he noticed that the bunch did not look so large as usual. Going to the hook, he took down the keys and found the one to the vestry door missing.

The sexton asked his wife if she had taken the key, and she said she had not. Had it been stolen?

But what object any one could have to steal the vestry door key was a mystery. There was nothing of value to a thief in either the vestry or the church. The plate was not kept there. Hymn and prayer books there were in plenty and cushions to the seats, but these were scarcely attractive to a robber.

So reasoning, the sexton went to bed and to sleep, thinking that some one had taken the key for an ordinary purpose and forgotten to put it back in its place. The clock on the church tower was striking 12 when Mrs. Brown awakened her husband.

"There's a light in the church, John," she said.

Brown bestirred himself and, looking out through a window, true enough, saw a dim light, not in the church, but in the vestry. Thinking that, after all, there might be thieves at work, he dressed himself and started for the church. While dressing and on his way he thought what he should do on his arrival and concluded to be guided by circumstances.

On reaching the vestry he stood on tiptoe beside a window and was thus enabled to look inside. The light within was so dim that he could not see very well, but he managed to make out a man and a woman. They were sitting together, and the man was talking earnestly to the woman, who seemed ill at ease.

While John was looking at them he heard a step not far from him, and some one entered the vestry door. As soon as the person was in the vestry John saw that he was a man in the vestments of the Episcopal church. He approached the couple, and John saw that they were talking alternately, though the two men were talking alternately to the woman, all of them it appeared to Brown that they were using persuasion upon the woman. She seemed very young, about twenty years of age. Finally the man who had been sitting with her, rising, took her hand and gently pulled her out of her chair. With evident reluctance she stood beside him, and the man in canonicals began to read from a prayer book.

"This is a marriage," said John to himself, "quite likely a clandestine one. Any way I don't like it that the rector should be beaten out of his fees in this way. I'll happen in and investigate."

So John went to the vestry door and knocked. Not bearing an immediate reply, he opened the door and entered. All three of the persons within stared at him as an intruder, the clergyman turning to do so.

"I'm looking," said John, "for the rector of the church. 'There's a man dyin' and wants him at once.'"

"I'm the rector," said the clergyman. "As soon as I have married this couple I'll go with you."

"I thought Dr. Brook was the rector here," said John.

"I am Dr. Brook."

"You Dr. Brook! Not a bit of it, I've heard Dr. Brook preach many a time. I know him well."

"What's that?" said the woman, starting. "Isn't this Dr. Brook?"

"No, miss. Dr. Brook is an older and a larger man than this gentleman."

"Oh, Henry," she exclaimed reproachfully, turning to the man beside her. "Who have deceived me?"

"Who are you, and why do you come here at this time of night?" said Henry to the sexton angrily.

"Well, seein' as there's no use in makin' any further pretense, I'm the sexton of this church, and I come here to find out what was goin' on in the vestry. I missed the key and suspected somethin' was wrong. Just now my wife saw a light here, so I tumbled out o' bed, and here I am."

At this the woman turned to the man she called Henry and, white with anger, said:

"You villain! You contemptible dog! This explains your story of your parents' objection to your marrying me. This is why you must marry me clandestinely, is it? Don't ever let me see your cowardly face again!"

The man tried to calm her; but, paying no attention to him, she stalked out of the vestry and disappeared in the darkness. Henry made a lunge at the sexton, but the old man was spry enough to get out of the way, and Henry rushed from the vestry, followed by the man in canonicals.

Brown found the missing key in the vestry door, and, locking up, he went home and to bed.

The next morning when he was at work in the church the lady of the evening before entered. The first John knew of her presence he felt her arms about his neck. When the embrace was over she told him her story, which differed but little from such cases. She was a girl without fortune, and the man she was to have married was a rich man's son. The man in canonicals was a fake clergyman. She admitted that John had saved her from a terrible fate, but she was unable to reward him.

However, when the congregation of the church heard of John's good work they made up a handsome purse for him.

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