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HOW BLUE AFFECTS US

By H. Addington Bruce.

The colors red and yellow are recognized by psychologists as having unusually exciting effects on the mind and nervous system of civilized man. Precisely the opposite is true of the color blue.

Instead of exciting his mind, blue tends to tranquilize it. When a deep shade, approaching violet in hue, it may act on the mind as a positive depressant.

This is borne out by numerous observations made by scientific investigators, both in this country and elsewhere. At the University of Illinois for example, Prof. N. A. Wells for six years studied the effects of various colors on his pupils mostly young men and women of the middle west.

Of the many persons thus studied only twelve found any shade of blue at all exciting. Its general effect was described by the subjects in such terms as "quieting", "peaceful", "restful".

Many, however, in the case of violet blue found that it had so subduing an influence as to give rise to feelings of sadness and gloom.

Some evidence is obtainable from various sources, indicating that in certain quarters the depressing influence of violet-blue is so well appreciated as to be turned to practical account.

Thus, it is alleged that in some Russian prisons the most talented political prisoners are, or were, subjected to violet colored light for the express purpose of breaking their spirit and dulling their minds.

Also in hospitals for the insane violet light has been used with decidedly effect subduing effect on maniacal patients.

From all of which it would seem to follow that blue, having the intensi-

ty of violet not be used to any great extent in household decoration or in article of dress. Persons naturally inclined to be pessimistic, and easily discouraged by any unpleasant happening, will probably do well to avoid the use of violet-blue altogether.

On the other hand, those who are temperamentally excitable and nervous may really benefit from the judicious use of a not too intense shade of blue. They can use it in the color schemes of their living rooms, and in the suits of dresses they wear.

And, because modern civilized life imposes an excessive nervous strain on nearly all of us, blue is strongly to be recommended to all for its tranquilizing quality.

WHITLOCK AT HOME

After several years of turbulent life as mayor of Toledo, Brand Whitlock hoped as United States Minister to Belgium to gain the repose necessary to literary undertakings for which he was well qualified. By one of those freaks of fate against which men contend in vain, he found himself in a few months at the very storm centre of the fiercest of all wars.

How well he has served his country and mankind under conditions as appalling as unexpected is a matter of record honorable alike to him and to the United States. Accredited to a King without a country, he has been a plenipotentiary only in name, and yet in point of achievement the careers of few trained Diplomats can be compared with his own. In dealing with enormous difficulties he has been wise, courageous and tactful. By deed and by word he has upheld the highest standards of neutrality, reminded conqueror and conquered of duty and responsibility, gained universal respect and, so far as we know, incurred not a single reproach.

It is in every way fitting that Mr. Whitlock should be received with great distinction at the national capital and at his Ohio home.—New York World

THE WHEAT SEIZURE

A great struggle is on over the world's breadstuffs.

The seizure of millions of bushels of the Canadian wheat crop by the Canadian government is a move in the game. Nobody understands exactly what it means, but all know that it is effort by government authorities to resist the demands of the exporters of wheat and the shipping combine, two great forces which are trying to absorb all the profits of this year's world production of wheat.

The effect of government purchases

by warring governments in the open market last year is well remembered. Prices were boosted and exporters made enormous profits. Both the exporters and ship owners then saw the opportunities for vastly greater profits in the food requirements of nations at war this year, and those giant combines are employing all their tremendous powers to get all the kernel out of the year's wheat production.

Thus for shipment of wheat from the Pacific coast to Europe, 105 shillings is asked by sailing ships. Thirty shillings is a big rate for wheat charters in normal times. As high as 120 shillings has been paid for wheat carrying steamers more than four times the normal rate from the Pacific Coast.

It is rumored in New York that Great Britain has planned to take over all the British merchant marine on the Atlantic as a drastic step for breaking the high freight rates. It is suggested by some high authorities that the Canadian grain seizure is the first step to such a program. In any event the big warring nations are appalled at the extortions of the grain dealers and ship owners, and it is wholly probable that the Canadian seizure will soon be followed by other decisive moves in resistance.

All to late, it is thus revealed that Woodrow Wilson was a prophet with long vision when he endeavored to have Congress make provision in the United States against the exact thing that is now happening. He foresaw with distinctness that the ship owners and masters of the wheat trade would bring about just the conditions that have come to pass, and that American farmers would be robbed of practically all of the benefits of the higher wheat prices that a great war naturally makes possible.

He brought forward the ship purchase bill, and had Congress promptly passed it many American ships under government control would now be in the wheat carrying trade between the United States and Europe with corresponding increase in wheat prices through lower ocean rates.

But, at the behest of the ship trust, a senate filibuster led by Burton beat the bill, and American farmers are paying dearly for it.—Oregon Journal

ARE WE NEARING THE END

Peace rumors thicken. From no source are they definite, but the neutral mind is gradually developing expectation and would not be surprised at any day if definite and authoritative peace advances should be made. As yet no living man can say when the war will end, or how. No man can

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how the map of Europe will be changed when the end comes, or when there in that respect there will be any material change.

The objective of the central allies appears to be the destruction of England, and that objective can be realized. The objective of the entente allies is the crushing of Germany. So far, in the actual achievement of arms the fortunes of war are with Germany. Wherever it has attempted to go it has gone—not all the way, it is true, but to an exceedingly uncomfortable distance from the standpoint of its foes. Not only that, but where it has gone it has stayed if we except some withdrawal of its more advanced lines on the Russian front. Against a cordon of powerful enemies the central allies under the inspiration of German military genius, have pushed back the line of its enemies.

If Germany and her allies cannot destroy the sea power of England, and if England and her allies cannot crush Germany, what is the use of fighting? Why should one side risk starvation and the other bankruptcy in a futile conflict? The constructive, civilizing genius of any nation in the war is not to be destroyed. Either of the chief objectives is hopelessly unattainable, and when the conflict ends the chief combatants will be maimed, not killed.

By all considerations that appeal to human intelligence must it appear that the passion of conflict cannot alone continue to hold the European powers in bitter and futile antagonism. Reason must begin to assert itself against the annual waste of billions of wealth—millions of human beings. To that end reason has already begun to assert itself and that is true not only as to its manifestation in neutral countries, but among those people who are deadlocked in the grip of war.

The world over there are ten organizations of national scope and worthy of respectful hearing that not only plead for peace, but have prepared something like definite programs for its restoration. One of these if American, two are English, one French, one German-Austrian-Hungarian, one strictly German, one Swiss and three of international composition and scope. The idea of a federated world government is held by some associations. As touching the details of that plan advanced by the American organization of which Mr. Taft is president, there concerned upon all points among 5 of them, and upon a number of points among a majority of them. In one particular, that of establishing a court of international justice, there is agree-

ment among all of them except one—the society that is strictly German.

Here is some evidence at least, that the national mind of the world has begun in a small way to gain ascendancy. As the utility of the stupendous conflict, so far as its original purposes are concerned, becomes the more evident, we may cherish the optimistic belief that reason will prevail more and more and the days of carnage will be lessened.—Evening Telegram.

News of Earlier Days

Interesting Items From Recorder Files of Ten and Twenty Years Ago

From the Recorder, December 6, 1895

R. F. Buck of Coquille was a visitor during the week. W. R. Panter of Riverton, ditto.

The Subject for debate at the Lyceum during the week to come was Suffrage for Women. The affirmative speakers were Rev. W. E. Scott, Mrs. O. F. Phillips, H. Neely, J. H. Barklow; for the negative, J. N. Upton, D. E. Stitt, John P. Wilbur.

Several improvements were noted in the Woolen Mills addition. Isam Walker was building an addition to his house. J. Walser was building a brewery. Dyer and Son had built a house near the broom handle factory for Mr. McMullen and Wrenshall Bros. have built a house for their present needs.

J. H. Upton of Denmark was commissioned a notary public.

Millard F. Oeschmacker was going to build another house on his lot in the Woolen Mill Addition.

Dyer and Son donated two lots near the mouth of Ferry creek on which the new Methodist church was to be built.

The winter flights have begun. They are a little premature but the young ones did not have time to train and adapt.

Miss Clara Menzies closed her private school here and was about to open another on Bear Creek.

Captain Snyder towed out five bar round schooners Monday and the harbor was clear once more.

The wooden mill was running overtime in order to get out orders.

The editor was pleased to note from a late copy of the Roseburg Review that the railroad from Roseburg to

Myrtle Point would be built and completed next year.

From the Recorder, December 7, 1905

Mrs. A. J. Hartman planned to put in a stock of groceries in the store recently vacated by R. A. Cox.

The Margarita Fisher Co. played 15 good houses in the Bandon Opera House three night last week.

The Coquille lead in the amount of lumber shipped. Coos Bay was second and the Umpqua third.

A. McNair moved during the week to his new residence in the south part of town.

The Cody logging camp at Lampa employed 60 men.

Gus. Barre moved into his new house on the southeast part of town last week.

Roy Gibson and Dale Barrows returned from Humboldt county where they had been employed for two or three months.

W. E. Craine moved his family to town from Coquille during the week. He had purchased the Bedillion house and an acre of land on the east side.

The city election in Marshfield resulted in the election of E. F. Straw as mayor and J. M. Upton as Recorder.

The office of secretary of the local Moose lodge made vacant by the removal of Carl Bowman to Powers has been filled by Harry Hornung.

Christmas Is Coming!

SANTA CLAUS SAYS

"I've tried the windy places that make the folks believe they're all there in Bandon. Without them none can live. But they are gone with all their cant. And still one place remains To buy your toys and notions, in sunshine as in rains. They make no fuss nor feathers and don't fly very high. But there my goods you'll always find And they're never very high. The old reliable Backet store. My depot of supplies. And that is but a gentle hint To all the good and wise. To buy your Christmas fixings. Your mince meat and your dolls. A roaster for your turkey, your toys and rubber balls. Of this my faithful servant. Who's always on the job. With prices right and cheerful face. But patient yet, as Job. Your Patronage Solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed."

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D. W. CARPENTER, Mgr.