



## The Western World

Owned and published by  
FELSHEIM & HOWE

L. D. Felsheim, Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Bandon, Oregon, January 24, 1913, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates: \$1.50 per Year  
Six Months, 75c; Three Months 40c.

Telephone 901

### PLANT A GARDEN

Now, when the beautiful days of early spring are stirring in the breast of everyone Nature's call to the soil, why not let that impulse lead to the planting of a family garden. There are many back lots in the city, which with a little care may be made to yield no minor portion of the family's support. If the soil is properly prepared, and a little care and foresight used in the selection of seed and in the planting, it is believed no one who plants a garden will be disappointed in the returns.

This is the season of the year for planting an early garden. There is no longer a possible chance for a killing cold, and the occasional showers of the coming spring months will cause all kinds of vegetation to grow luxuriantly. One of the main contributing reasons for the failure of many gardens to come up to expectations has been the habit of many to plant their gardens too late in the spring. Late planting is all right if the garden is situated on bottom land and in fact it is perhaps best for that class of land; but on the uplands, unless seeds are placed in the ground before the spring rains cease, the plants will suffer from the drought.

Another contributing cause in the failure of gardens to come up to expectations, is the fact new ground is planted to seed, without being first fertilized to some extent. This is a serious mistake for it has been demonstrated time and again that garden truck in particular will not grow luxuriantly on new land unless it is fertilized. Ordinary barn manure is as good a fertilizer as can be obtained.

### HANDLING ROAD FUNDS

A brief expression of the policy of the State Highway commission with reference to apportioning its funds among the several counties of the state, is contained in a letter written by E. F. Cantline, chief deputy-state engineer, to G. S. L. Smith, of the Grant County Stock Growers' association:

"Thus far the prevailing rule in the disposition of these funds is to expend same first in the counties that help themselves; second, at points where, for special reasons, the counties are unable to do very much for themselves, but needs of the general public due to volume of traffic, etc., require an expenditure.

"For example: Clatsop county, which has bonded itself for approximately \$400,000, has received state aid to the extent of \$100,000; Columbia county has received assistance to the extent of \$40,000; Hood River county has received assistance to the extent of \$50,000, both counties having bonded themselves, the first to the extent of \$400,000, the second to the extent of \$75,000.

"Jackson county, which has bonded itself, has received assistance on the Siskiyou mountains to the extent of \$40,000 the past year. Wasco county and Hood River county have received an appropriation for 1916, contingent upon Wasco county bonding to the extent of \$45,000.

"Counties do not necessarily have to bond themselves to be considered for assistance. They may assist themselves by other methods."

### THE FARMER'S ASSETS

The chief banking influence in rural districts is that of a commissioner or middle man. Where loans are made direct, either really or ostensibly, a high rate of interest is involved. If the money is obtained from a bank, a generous commission is charged. The same condition applies to loans obtained thru agencies outside of banks. It is an absurdity that the highest interest rates are paid for farm loans on the most permanent value in the world and with the widest margin of safety. It is rare that farm loans have been placed up to 60 per cent of nominal values, while the tenant farmer's chance to obtain loans is virtually

### WILL YOU BE MISSED?

Some of these days you, who are reading this editorial, are going to die and pass on to your reward—whatever that reward may be.

But will you leave a void behind?  
Will you be missed?

The Creator has ordained that man must carve out his own career in this world, and when he journeys to the great unknown he leaves behind him a record founded upon his own acts.

You may leave behind you a wife, or children, or other dependents. As you deal by them in life, so will their grief be gauged and tempered at your death.

Will they miss you?

In Bandon you have friends, and business associates, and perhaps many acquaintances. They know you as you are, as you have been for these many years. They have judged you living, and they will judge you dead.

Will they miss you?

In the banks and the stores, and the offices and out upon the farms are people who have known you in the past and who know you today. As you have been, so are you known to them now.

Will they miss you?

In the house of darkened windows, where sweet toned music soothes the tired brain and the minister tells of the ways of a better life, are many people who know you for your acts and your deeds, for that which you have performed or left undone.

Will they miss you?

In the homes of the city are many little children who know you, who have passed you on the streets, who, perchance, may have been greeted with a kindly smile or with a frown. They will remember you.

But will they miss you?

There is no place you may go, no point of the compass to which you may turn, but what people have known you or will know you, and by all of these you will be judged when you have passed away.

As you shape your career in life, so do you write the record by which you will be known after death.

Your family, your associates, your acquaintances, even your dumb brutes will remember you after you have passed on.

But will you be missed?

none.

What tenant farmers hoped for was a co-operative arrangement whereby they could borrow at low rates on character and labor, the two assets upon which the notes of business men are taken at city banks. Character is the greatest asset in the world. The most suspicious and crafty banker in the world hasn't gone past that belief.

The rural credit bank may be either of two things. It may be the means of getting back to the land thousands of earnest and hardworking men who love farming and who are out of place at anything else. It may give to farmers who experience crop losses for one or two years a chance to get on their feet again without having mortgages eating out their heart's blood because of high interest rates. It may give tenant farmers a chance to own a place of their own. These are the results that are hoped for in a land bank law.—Exchange.

### WHAT IS FARM MANAGEMENT?

Farm management as a branch of agricultural science is defined as follows in an address delivered in New England by one of the department of agriculture's experts:

"The farm management investigator gets his information direct from the farmer. The solution of many of the practical problems of agriculture are found to have already been solved generations ago by large groups of farmers; particularly is it true of farm management and organization. Every farmer is of necessity more or less of an experimenter. The results of thousands of such experiments gathered by the farm management investigator, classified and interpreted in their bearing on the community's problems and on the individual farms problems, yield not only many fundamental broadly applicable principles of good farm management and organization, but also show in more or less detail in just what respect a successfully operated farm differs from one which is a failure or only moderately successful.

"In previous decades the agricultural investigator largely concerned himself with the study of how to accomplish certain ends. How best to feed a pig or cow; how best to raise potatoes or fruit. The farm management investigator is concerned with determining whether to keep cows or pigs; whether to raise fruit or potatoes; and, if an industry be found to be desirable, to what extent it should enter into the farm organization, and with what inten-

sity it should be pursued. All of these problems have in the aggregate been solved by the farmers. Farm management is merely a science for classifying and interpreting the collective experience of the farming people as to what constitutes business efficiency in farming.

"Farm management' considers farming as a business. It attempts to analyze the various factors having to do with the success or failure of that business as it is found conducted on the individual farm, and in so far as possible to determine the broad outstanding factors for efficiency which admit of general application for a region."

### FILL OUT THE ROAD BLANKS

Bandon's proportion of county road money will depend to a certain extent on the returns from the road blanks being sent out by the county roadmaster. Citizens who make considerable use of the local roads should take the time and bother to fill out and return the blanks. Let the county have an accurate check on the traffic of our roads.

A municipality has power to prohibit owners of five cent fare automobiles from carrying on their business on its streets, according to a decision of the Oregon supreme court recently. In making this decision the court upheld the validity of an ordinance passed by the council of Oregon City prohibiting such carriers unless their owners had been granted a franchise.

A certain dry state boasts that since going dry it has doubled the number of its automobiles, whereupon a journal in a neighboring state remarks that the people bought automobiles because they had to travel so far for a drink.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Oregon has more automobiles than the entire Russian empire. But how about good roads?

### Road Open to Auto Traffic

Agents S. G. Whitsett and M. D. Sherrard took a trip to Langlois today with their new Chevrolet. The Langlois road is drying up rapidly and in a short while autoists will be making regular trips. Jake White came up from there earlier in the week, his car being the first one to make the trip this year.

Neal of the Navy every Wednesday.

### Odd Incidents In American History

#### WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION

With our present facilities for transportation it is hard to realize with what difficulty our forefathers went about the country on their official business. To the present generation it reads like a romance, the journey of George Washington from his quiet home at Mt. Vernon to New York City to be inaugurated the first President of the United States.

After Washington had bid farewell to his army and retired to the seclusion afforded at his beautiful home on the Potomac, this quiet was to be interrupted by his being chosen the first Chief Executive of the new Nation on the first Wednesday of February, 1789. He did not have very much time to prepare for his inauguration, which was supposed to take place the first Wednesday in March, and only two days elapsed after he was notified of his election before he set out from Mount Vernon.

His first stop was at Alexandria, where he was given a public dinner by his friends and neighbors. As he continued his journey from this small Virginia village, the road was lined with people to see him and cheer him as he passed. In every village the people from the farm and workshop crowded the streets to watch his carriage, and the ringing of bells and firing of guns marked his coming and going.

At Baltimore a cavalcade of citizens escorted him and cannons roared a welcome. Finally Chester, Pa., was reached, and here Washington mounted a horse, and in the midst of a troop of cavalry he rode into Philadelphia beneath triumphal arches, the day of his arrival being given over to public rejoicing and festivities. At Trenton, instead of snow and darkness and sudden onslaught upon surprised Hessians, as on the Christmas night of 1776, there were mellow sunshine, an arch of triumph and young girls walking before him, strewing flowers in his path and singing song of praise and gratitude.

At Elizabethtown Point, Washington was met by a committee of Congress and then was rowed to New York City.

When Washington arrived in New York, accompanied by Governor Clinton, he was dressed in the familiar buff and blue uniform. He walked the entire distance from the boat landing to the house where it was arranged he should reside. It is noted that "as the people caught sight of the stately figure and beloved colors, hats went off and the crowd cheered as he went by."

Owing to the length of the journey, and the delay caused by the citizens of the new Republic to pay their first Chief Magistrate appropriate honors, instead of its being the first Wednesday in March, as set by Congress, Washington did not reach New York until April 30th. He immediately repaired to his home, dressed himself in suit of dark brown broadcloth, with white silk hose, silver buckled shoes, and a dress sword and accompanied by a military escort, he went to Federal hall, and, in the Senate chamber, where both houses were assembled, was received by Vice President John Adams, who had been inaugurated a few days before.

The oath of office was administered to Washington by Chancellor Livingston of New York, after which the first President bent and kissed the Bible that Otis, the secretary of the Senate, had brought forward. "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" shouted Livingston, turning to the sea of upturned faces. At the signal a glad huzza rent the air and the cannons at the Battery near by thundered the first of Presidential salutes. The President then withdrew to Senate chamber and there read his inaugural address.

Shortly before Adams was chosen vice president he had returned from his weary and almost fruitless mission to the Court of St. James. When he was notified of his election he set out from Boston for New York. He was escorted by a troop of horse through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and in a similar manner from the state line to New York City. It was a more imposing escort than was given to Washington, but the President's reception everywhere along the route was in marked contrast to that of the vice president, who was looked upon as a man of vain, irascible disposition, and lacking in tact, although his great ability was generally recognized.

For Washington's executive mansion in New York a very handsome edifice was constructed on Bowling Green in 1790, but he never occupied it, as the capital was removed that year to Philadelphia. It was afterwards used by Governor Clinton.

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### Lodge Directory

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Stated communication Saturday after the full moon of each month. Sojourn Master Masons cordially invited.

WALTER SABIN, W. M.  
C. E. BOWMAN, Secretary.

### L. O. O. M.

Loyal Order of Moose meets Every Thursday Evening in Moose Home. Transient Moose cordially invited. Something doing every Thursday.

W. A. Le GORE, Dictator.  
C. W. BOWMAN, Sec'y.

### W. O. W.

Seaside Camp No. 212, W. O. W. Meets first and Third Tuesdays in each month at 8 P. M.: Knights of Pythias hall. Visitors are assured a hearty welcome.

J. N. HOSKING, C. C.  
F. H. COLGROVE, Clerk.

### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Delphi Lodge No. 64, Knights of Pythias. Meets every Monday evening at Knights hall. Visiting Knights invited to attend.

S. Ralph Dippel, C. C.,  
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### Professional Cards

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Our regular services are as follows: Public worship each Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 10 o'clock; Epworth league at 7 p. m.; prayer services at private homes on Wednesday evenings; a cordial invitation is extended to all.—Rev. C. Mayne Knight, Pastor.