



The Western World

Owled and published by
FELSHEIM & HOWE

L. D. Felsheim, Editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Bandon, Oregon, January 2d, 1913, under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription Rates: \$1.50 per Year
Six Months, 75c; Three Months 40c.

Telephone 901

BANDON'S PUBLIC SPIRIT

A prominent speaker at a commercial club meeting in Eugene recently made the following remarks: "Perhaps it may seem that no one can afford to give time to the consideration of large questions not directly related to his own business, but this is not true. The people of the whole community must be a unit in going after and demanding the things that will increase the community's welfare. Eugene's case proves that this is true, for all of the great accomplishments of this city in recent years have been brought about by united effort on the part of its people."

These facts are not only true of Eugene but of every city and community in the west which has made any material growth or has an opportunity for development. Without the incentive of each individual to put aside his own personal welfare for that of the whole there is little chance for a community to make much headway.

Bandon has, in the past, borne a reputation for its co-operative spirit; its progressiveness and its public-spirited citizens. It still bears traces of progressiveness and many of its citizens are ever ready to put forth efforts for the common good. But it lacks initiative, unity and organization. During the strenuous few years just passed the effort required for the individual to keep his own craft afloat has precluded all interest in public matters; its commercial club has been allowed to die of stagnation and the value of that get-together spirit for the general welfare has been lost sight of altogether.

No other community in the west has more natural resources to the square mile than the lower Coquille valley. But these resources will never build up a great city here unless the people have the unity of interest and the large public spirit to work together for the things that will bring about their development. America was just as rich in natural resources before its discovery as afterwards but until a new race, filled with ambition and determination, came from across the sea it remained a savage wilderness.

We have reached the extreme ebb of the tide of adversity, and are approaching the dawn of a brighter day. The return of prosperity throughout the country has brought about a rapid advance in the lumber industry. Our mills and camps are again in operation; our shipyard bids fair to soon employ a large force of high-salaried men; payrolls in all lines are on the increase and the markets for produce of our farms and dairies are bound to be good. This returning prosperity, coming at a time when our first railroad connections with the outside world are at hand, offers the greatest opportunity in history for a period of development. There is every reason to be optimistic for at no time in the past has the immediate future been more prospective.

In view of this decided commercial regeneration it is imperative that the people of Bandon shake off the mantle of indifference towards the general welfare if they expect to reap the greatest possible benefits. Each individual who has any interest whatever in the future of the community must stand ready to give at least a small portion of his time, his moral support and some financial backing to an organization, that will make a unity of purpose possible. The commercial club, in spite of its checkered career and its vain efforts in the recent past to attain make itself a factor in the community, is still the most promising instrument at hand. It is a nucleus about which can be built an organization capable of performing invaluable service to the community. But to bring it back to life its past must be forgotten. All the factionalism, the petty scraps over local incidents and the failures of the faithful few who have tried to keep it up must be put aside and a new and more wholesome cooperation

active spirit created to take the place. It must have the support of those in better circumstances; those who although perhaps not actively engaged in any line of business depending on the people's trade but having large property interests. To a large degree this class of citizens has in the past stood aside and let a few of the less able but more enthusiastic take the lead. The latter have worked faithfully and hard but have been handicapped and often jeered instead of encouraged for their efforts. It is extremely discouraging to them to even consider a reorganization of the club without the aid of the others, and it is safe to predict that another effort to go it alone will result in like failure.

The time is at hand to take a new lease on life from a standpoint of public interest. A little enthusiasm is all that is needed to start the ball rolling and Bandon will soon be once more on the map as one of the live spots in the great state of Oregon.

MAN'S MATURER TASTES

In his old age Horace Greeley wrote: "I should have been a farmer. All my riper tastes incline to that blessed calling whereby the human family and its humbler auxiliaries are fed."

The phrase "riper tastes" is a happy and suggestive summing up. Man has unripe, half-ripe, and fully ripe desires. In his childhood the circus or the blacksmith shop attracts him; he fully determines to follow one of these occupations. In youth war or conquest or perhaps commerce appears to be his sole avenue of adventure and success. Manhood finds him striving for the world's applause or wealth. Then usually follows a riper tastes leading him to desire a home in the peaceful country. The more active the man's career is the keener becomes his craving for the comforting contact with mother nature. Pierpont Morgan was only one of the great financiers who felt the drawing. All literary strivers from Charles Dickens to George Ade have heard the call. As Greeley very aptly puts it, the "quiet of farm life, its segregation from strife and brawls and heated rivalries, attracts and delights me. I hate to earn my bread in any calling which complicates my prosperity in some sort with others' adversity—my success with others' defeat. The farmer's floors may groan with the weight of his crops, yet no one else deems himself the poorer therefor. He may grow a hundred bushels of corn or forty of wheat to every arable acre without arousing jealousy or inciting to dejection."

The farmer may know that he is pursuing the calling that is most free from scandal, criticism, graft, over-reaching, impure motives and unworthy desire. He may comfort himself with the reflection that he is doing what all good men, when they come to their riper tastes, desire to do. And above all, while he cannot put an old head on his boy's young shoulders, he can set before that boy the advantages of farm life, in such sensible fashion that the lad will come to something of riper taste before old age makes that taste only a regret.

It is encouraging to learn that men, who have for years watched the growth and development of Bandon, still retain sufficient confidence in the future of the place to invest their money here. Chris Rasmussen is one of these. His announcement that a new building will be put up within the next sixty days is proof of his optimism and will do much to encourage those who are inclined to believe that this section has reached the zenith of its career.

Have a good word for the band; the boys are willing to sacrifice their time and effort, the least you can do is to encourage them. If you feel able don't be afraid to sign the petition for a few dollars; you'll never miss the little contribution but think how you'll enjoy the open air concerts this summer.

Sad will be the day for every man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life he is living, with the thoughts that he is thinking, with the deeds that he is doing.—Phillips Brooks.

"In unity there is strength." Individual boosting for Bandon will bring results, but a united effort will be much more effective.

When the idols of youth are broken we must set up new and better ones.

Another vessel may be lost and still our shipyard is idle.

Between base ball and war, we'll soon be occupied.

Reno has nothing on Coos county.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

—ANNOUNCEMENT—

I hereby announce myself a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of Sheriff of Coos county, subject to the action of the voters at the primary election in May.
JOHN H. SHIELDS.

FOR ASSESSOR

Subject to the decision of the Republican electors, I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Assessor at the Primaries, May 19, to M18p.
J. P. BEYERS.

—FOR SHERIFF—

Subject to the wishes of the electors at the primaries May 19, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Coos County on the Republican ticket. My platform is brief: "Efficiency and economy; strict enforcement of law."
DANIEL BARKLOW,
M16-Ma18p Myrtle Point, Oregon.

—FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR—

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for County Assessor subject to the action of the Republican primary next May—A. L. NOSLER.

—FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR—

I hereby announce myself as a Republican candidate for the nomination for County Surveyor.
S. E. HENDERSON,
M23 My18p Coquille, Ore.

—FOR SHERIFF—

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-nomination for sheriff of Coos county, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the May primaries, at the same time thanking them for past favors.
ALFRED JOHNSON, JR.,
Mr30t M18 Present incumbent.

—FOR SURVEYOR—

To the Republican voters, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-nomination for the office of County Surveyor at the primary election May 19th, 1916.
C. S. McCULLOCH.

—ANNOUNCEMENT—

To Mr. and Mrs. Republican Voter
Coos County,
Oregon.
Dear Sir and Madam:—

I wish to announce my candidacy for Coos County Representative and respectfully solicit your consideration at the coming primaries.

My position is in favor of rural credits first; a more conservative policy of law making, second; and less public expense all the time.

Very respectfully yours,
ARTHUR K. PECK.
(Paid advertising) Mr23tf

THE POOR LISTENER

I sit in the grocery store, discouraging of current events, each eve, when my labors are o'er, with other industrious gents. We talk of the scurrying in France, discuss the high prices of hay; and each gives the others a chance to say what they suffer to say. When Johnson unlimbers his jaws, we listen politely to him; when Jimpson stands up for his cause, we cheer his remarks with a vini. There's peace in that grocery store, each orator feels at his best, till Kicksaw, the champion bore, comes in to take part in the fest. This man, with his head full of wheels, too oft in our presence has sinned; he wants to make all of the spels, to furnish the bulk of the wind. That's why we old fellows arose, last night at the grocery store, and lifted that chump with our toes, and hoisted him clear through the door. Free speech is a blessing to men, without it no race can advance; but talkers should pause now and then, and give other fellows a chance.—Walt Mason.

THE WRONG PRESCRIPTION

A so-called "business doctor" in an address on why there are so many failures among manufacturers on the Pacific coast, told the students of one of the universities that it was due to bad systems of accounting and bad organization. He made no reference to high taxes, minimum wage and workmen's compensation laws or over-regulation by labor bureaus, demands for endless reports from red tape departments and endless inspections. He thought the fundamental requirements were a kind of Y. M. C. A. righteousness and commercial college training. The surplus of economic theories emanating from universities are not one of the least obstacles to successful industries. Some of the universities teach radical socialistic theories, not philosophical socialism, but the red-eyed variety that sends a cold chill down the backs of investors and makes bank depositors feel that their money is only safe when it is locked up in the safety deposit vaults.—Pacific Coast News Service.

Ambition, 'tis thou we must have and hard work, too, if we would laugh at the efforts of Father Time.

Odd Incidents In American History

OUR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

When the framers of our Constitution were busily engaged in that work, the subject came up as to how the Chief Executive was to be elected, and it was one of the most discussed of the articles constructed for our government. There was a strong opposition to the intrusting of the choice of the Chief Executive to the people. "To refer the choice of a proper chief magistrate to the people would be as unnatural as to refer the trial of colors to a blind man," said Mason, and there were many who agreed with him. There was also much discussion as to the length of the term of office. Should the President serve for one, five or twenty years? "Better call it twenty, that's the average reign of princes," said sarcastic Rufus King. On the 26th of July 1787, the convention voted that the president was to be chosen by Congress, for a term of seven years, and was to be ineligible for a second term. Late in August, however, the method of election was referred to a committee that reported in favor of choosing the president for a term of four years, with no limitation regarding re-election, and the choice to be made by a system of electors. Each state was to be empowered with the choice of as many electors as belonged to them by right of their population, and the person receiving the largest number of votes was to be the president, and the one receiving the second largest number was to be vice president.

It was supposed that the presidential electors would exercise a wise discretion in their work and choose with greater wisdom than could be expected of the people. With the development of political parties the electors became mere automatons. Today, no elector would venture to vote for any other than the candidate nominated by his party.

Of all the provisions of the original constitution, the electoral college was probably the most defective, and the time will no doubt come when the people will vote direct for their chief executive. The electoral system was one of the few things in the constitution that was new.

A great English statesman once described the American constitution as "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," but it was not created out of nothingness. The framers of our constitution used materials that had been tested by use and selected them with rare discrimination. For this work they were well fitted; for years they had been steeped in political theory as their great-grandfathers had been in theology. Time has verified the wisdom of their work. The constitution that they framed, slightly amended, is today the supreme law of the greatest republic in the world. The term "electoral college" is not used in the constitution, and its first appearance in law is found in the act of January 23, 1845, which purported to empower each state to provide by law for the filling of vacancies in its "college of electors," but it had been used informally since 1821.

To show the diversity of opinion of the eminent men of the country at the time the way of choosing the president was under discussion, Wilson of Pennsylvania wished to have a popular election by districts. Sherman of Connecticut wished to retain the choice by congress. Gerry of Massachusetts apparently at first wished to have electors chosen by the states in proportion to population, with the unit rule, but he afterwards settled on a choice of the president by the governors of the states. Hamilton wished to have the president chosen by primary electors, chosen by the people. Gouverneur Morris wished to have the president chosen by the general popular vote "en masse."

Thomas Jefferson in 1800 thus expressed himself regarding the present system of the electoral college: "The contrivance in the constitution for marking the votes works badly, because it does not denote precisely the true expression of the public will." And later in a letter, after he himself had been president for two terms, he wrote to George Hay: "I have ever considered the constitutional mode of Legislature, voting by states as the most dangerous blot in our constitution."

Taken With Croup

"A few nights ago one of my patrons had a child taken with croup," writes M. T. Davis, merchant, Bearsville, W. Va. "About midnight he came to my store and bought a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Before morning the child was entirely recovered." Many such letters have been written. ORANGE PHARMACY.

Politeness and civility are the best capital ever invested in business—P. T. Barnum.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. Winfield S. Smith, Pastor
Sabbath Services
10:00 A. M. Sabbath School
11:00 A. M. Preaching
7:00 P. M. C. E. Prayer Meeting
8:00 p. m. Preaching
Wednesday
8:00 p. m. Prayer Meeting

His Age is Against Him
"I am 52 years old and I have been troubled with kidneys and bladder for a good many years," writes Arthur Jones, Allen Kans. "My age is against me to ever get cured, but Foley Kidney Pills do me more good than anything I ever tried." Rheumatism, aching back, shooting pains stiff joints, irregular action, all have been relieved. ORANGE PHARMACY.

Methodist Episcopal Church
Sabbath services: Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Epworth League devotional service, 7 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesdays at 8 p. m. tf

Church of Brethren
Services every Sunday at: Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; preaching at 7:00 p. m. Everyone cordially invited. C. H. Barkliw, Pastor. tf

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C. E. BOWMAN, Secretary.

L. O. O. M.

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W. A. Le GORE, Dictator.
H. E. HORNUNG, 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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