



## The Western World

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### COST: ONLY 82 A VOTE

In an effort to make corruption of the election machinery impossible, Oregon law stands so straight that it almost leans backward, says the Eugene Register editorially. We have election boards of five members, each member supposedly a check on the honesty of the other four. We guard election supplies sacredly, and send them out to the various precincts in personally conducted excursions. We follow the theory that every person connected officially in any way with the election is a crook who must be watched, and so we set other people—at so much per day—to watch him. As a result of all this, it costs the public something like two dollars for every vote cast. And Oregon, it might be mentioned, is not a great deal worse off in this respect than other states.

It is sound public policy, of course, to safeguard the integrity of elections in every reasonable way, but we do not stop there. We go on and add unreasonable and unduly costly safeguards. The custom of sending election supplies, such as ballots and ballot boxes, out to the various precincts under the personal convoy of some official and having them similarly convoyed back after the ballots have been cast is an instance. At one time it might have been necessary to go to all this expense, but that time is past. The parcel post system has made it as little necessary to send ballot boxes by personal escort as to send letters by special courier.

Presumably the reason for personally conducting election supplies to their destination is that thereby tampering with them en route is avoided—which makes the custom all the more silly. The United States mail is generally regarded as the most inviolable institution in the country, and the business man who has an important and valuable package to send merely registers it and drops it in the box at the post office.

To be sure, sending election supplies by registered mail instead of by courier would not of itself reduce the tax levy to any material extent, but it would be a step in the right direction. The mails are safer than any private carrier can possibly be and they are infinitely cheaper.

### HIGH TAXES

Looking at the proposition from an unbiased standpoint, high taxes are the result of three factors: The slowness of the human race to accept any method or mode contrary to the old order; political greed; and the inherent supposition that every man holding a public position is a crook.

The first factor is closely related to the last two, and perhaps to a large extent is prolonged by them. At any rate even the simplest of the most foolish as well as expensive governmental methods are persisted in long after even in the minds of illiterates they are classed as such.

Humanity jogs along, noticing nothing of the workings of the machine, but only increasing monetary burden; spasmodically wakes up for a moment and like a flea-infested canine, "chases its fleas, real and imaginary, sometimes to the discard. And then goes back to the infested spot whence he and they joined company."

Oh well, such is life.

### TEETH AND THEIR OWNERS

Are you teaching your children the proper care of their teeth?

Are you impressing the fact that it is more important to brush inside than outside where it shows?

Do you have the children's teeth inspected every few months by a dentist?

Not only will this save you money in the long run, but it will save your children from long hours of toothache and even perhaps from sickness. Every tooth is needed for the mastication of food, for the grinding of hard bread and tough meat rather than soft.

Dr. Wiley says that much sickness

## Public Service Can Be Improved Only by Permanency of Office

By RICHARD HENRY DANA, President National Civil Service Reform League

THE belief is widespread that democracy means and must mean inefficiency, that we in America "are freer than we are strong" and, in the words of Walter Lippman, "have more responsibility than we have capacity." Some in their despair urge the suicide of democracy and the birth of an empire, saying that it is a choice between freedom and strength. NOW, WHAT WE NEED, I BELIEVE, IS NOT LOSS OF FREEDOM, BUT A PARTNERSHIP WITH EXPERT SERVICE.

"Does that not mean," some one will ask, "substituting government by experts for government by the people?" No; I answer it means that to help us in self government we avail ourselves of the experts both for advice in settling our policies and also when settled in carrying them out.

BUT TO GET THE FULL BENEFIT OF THIS PARTNERSHIP WITH THE EXPERT WE MUST GIVE THE NEW PARTNER HIS FULL SHARE OF POWER AND AUTHORITY.

We know we have failed by mere executive appointment to secure the best experts in public service. One reason is that we do not offer them tenure beyond that of the executive that would appoint them. That makes it hard for an honest executive wishing to secure the best experts to persuade them to serve. Rarely can one of them afford to give up a good permanent job in civil life for an uncertainty in politics.

among children—and grown people, too—is directly due to decayed teeth and the inability to chew food in the way it should be chewed before it enters the stomach.

Do you neglect this very important duty as a parent? And by the way, have you examined your children's teeth lately? Have a look now.

### REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

(An outline of what is proposed by the Hon. Chas. E. Fowler of New Jersey.)

Let us declare in favor of a genuine Americanism; a genuine democracy of responsibilities as well as opportunities; that our army shall be composed only of national troops; that companies doing an interstate business may have national charters; that we will pass a protective tariff law, founded upon reason and justice, thus securing our commercial independence; that we will fix discriminating duties for the upbuilding of an American merchant marine; that we will make our Panama Canal free to our American ships; that we will establish a truly American banking system in accordance with the principles laid down by Alexander Hamilton; that we will perform our duty, execute our trust and protect all American citizens in the Philippines; that American rights shall be protected everywhere, both on land and sea all the world over; that due preparation shall be made to guarantee such protection; and that we will work to secure the world's peace and the advancement of the human race—an end that can be achieved only by retaining our own self-respect and by having the respect of all the nations of the world, which in turn, can be hoped for only by loyalty and unflinchingly adhering to the principles of Washington, Hamilton, Webster and Lincoln who have defined and exemplified the principles of the Republican party.

### THE DAIRY'S STAR BOARDER

A star boarder, in the general conception, is one who does not pay his or her way in cash or something equivalent. The keeper of a dairy herd is not unlike the keeper of a hotel or boarding house. Many landlords have gone fast on the financial rocks because they had too many star boarders, boarders who paid their bills mostly in conversation.

It is, however, rather difficult to size up every boarder just exactly right. Indeed, it is impossible. But in the dairy herd the dairyman has the Babcock tester to fall back on, and it never fails if handled right. With this tester he can tell to the fraction of a cent the revenue each cow returns each day. There is no guesswork, no complicated figures to be gone over. It is just a simple weighing of the milk to ascertain the amount of butterfat.

The dairymen, even the owners of only one or two cows, should know just what each cow is paying in milk for the feed she is eating. It is an easy matter to find out how much it costs in feed to keep a cow. For instance, there is the rule laid down by the colleges and the agricultural department, which is fairly accurate. Better still, in the counties so equipped there is the county agent to ask. His figures will not miss the mark a dollar a year.

When the test is made and the dairyman finds a cow eating at the rate of \$60 worth of food a year and not returning to exceed \$50 worth of milk, he should have the courage to get rid of that cow and give the same amount of feed to one that will return \$2 in milk for every dollar's worth of feed she eats.

In a recent number of the Weekly News Letter, issued by the department of agriculture at Washington, there is an article dealing with this problem. It points out that many farmers are not making 5 per cent a

year on the value of their farm, while right beside them are farmers who, on similar land and under similar conditions are making interest and a wage of \$1000 a year or more, aside from their living.

It can be understood really why farmers a few decades ago, before we had the beneficiary assistance of the agricultural department, of the agricultural colleges, of the county agents and the railroad agriculturists, and experts to assist us, that farmers went wrong by following this star boarder business in their dairy herds. But there is no excuse now. In plain words, a farmer who is carrying in his herd cows that are "eating their heads off" is a detriment to his country, his community, his family and himself. It would be better all around if he would give someone else a chance to take the same farm and make it a real asset to the community.—Oregonian.

### MEMORIAL DAY

Each recurring year finds fewer and fewer of the old veterans at the graves of their comrades. Soon the last old soldier will have gone and only the cherished memory of those brave men who saved the Nation will remain. But the great day in whose observance the 30th of May was first dedicated will not die. It is founded on a principle dear to the hearts of all humanity—the honoring of the dead—and as such we of the younger generation will always observe it. And when, in the day of tomorrow, our descendants have taken our places, they will have been so trained by our example that Memorial Day will take its place in their lives as the greatest of holidays, international in its scope for humanity in its sorrows and griefs recognizes neither race, political boundaries or religious creeds.

The Democratic antipathy to Oregon's interests in the land grant bill, displayed in the House last Thursday, should be a factor worth considering by every voter of this state at the November election. Do the people of Oregon wish to foster an administration not in sympathy with the interests of the west? Indeed not. Then it is up to the voters to cast Republican majorities for president, vice president, and representatives in Congress.

Nowhere is the sky so blue, the grass so green, the sunshine so bright, the shade so welcome as right here now, today. No other blue sky nor bright sunshine nor welcome shade exists for you. Other skies are bright to other men. They have been bright in the past and so they will be again, but yours are here and now.—David Starr Jordan.

Did you hear the band? Not half bad for an extemporaneous gathering of musicians completely out of practice. Think what an opportunity Bandon has for a real live musical organization, such as we had years ago. All we need is a little encouragement and support.

"Think well before you speak. If you have a thought that is not worthy of you just let that thought slip away without being put into words. But speak that word of appreciation, of thanks, of praise. You will have the opportunity today.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare the truth thou hast, that all may share. Be bold, proclaim it everywhere; they only live who dare.—Lewis Morris.

Gold does not count to the man who has a conscience which nags and pricks him so that he cannot enjoy life.

Opportunities approach only those who use them.—Emerson.

## Odd Incidents In American History

### MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE

The most bloodthirsty of the atrocities committed in the troubles between the Mormons and the United States government, when the former took up their residence in Utah, was the Mountain Meadow massacre, which occurred in the autumn of 1857.

Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, threatened the government that if they insisted on sending troops to molest them, he would not "hold the Indians by the wrist any longer. If the issue comes you may tell the government to stop all emigration across the continent, for the Indians will kill all who attempt it".

His threat was speedily fulfilled, for two days later occurred the Mountain Meadow massacre at a point about 300 miles south of Salt Lake City. The incidents connected with the massacre were as follows:

A wagon train of Arkansas emigrants, with some few Missourians, said to number some fifty men, with their families, were on their way to California, through the territory of Utah, and had reached a series of grassy valleys, called by the Mormons the Mountain Meadows, where they remained several days recuperating their animals. On the night of September 9, 1857, not suspecting any danger, as usual they quietly retired to rest, little dreaming of the fearful fate that awaited them.

On the morning of the 10th, as with their wives and families, they stood around their campfires passing the congratulations of the morning, they were suddenly fired upon from an ambush, and at the first discharge fifteen of the best men are said to have fallen dead or mortally wounded. To seek the shelter of their corral was but the work of a moment, but there they found but limited protection. The encampment, which consisted of a number of tents and a corral of forty wagons lay on the west bank of, and eight or ten yards distant from a large spring in a deep ravine. All the wagons were pushed together in order that the emigrants could afford themselves as much protection as possible. Thereupon the attacking party, which numbered from 300 to 400, withdrew to the nearby hills, on the crest of which they built parapets, whence they shot down all who showed themselves.

Surrounded by superior numbers, and by an unseen foe, the party stood the siege for a week, and though they fought bravely, they had but little hope of escape. All the outlets of the valley were guarded, their ammunition was almost exhausted; of their number, which included a large proportion of women and children, many were wounded and their suffering from thirst had become intolerable. Some of the little ones, it is said, stood by their parents and pulled the arrows from their bleeding wounds.

Long had the brave band held together, but the cries of the wounded sufferers must prevail. They were offered their lives by a company of the Nauvoo legion if they would lay down their arms. They did so, but faith was at once broken, and disarmed and helpless, they were fallen upon and massacred in cold blood. Only three men escaped from the valley, and of these two were quickly run down and slaughtered, and the third was slain at Muddy creek, some fifty miles away.

Of the women, none were spared, and of the children, only those who were not more than seven years of age. The Mormons were aided in their work by Indians, who grasping the helpless men by the hair, raised their scalps in triumph. The massacre was finally completed, and after stripping the bodies of all articles of value, Mormon Elder John D. Lee, the ringleader of the massacre, and his associates, went to breakfast, returning after a hearty meal to bury the dead.

The survivors of the slaughter were seventeen children from two months to seven years of age, who were eventually placed in charge of Mormon families. All of them were recovered in the summer of 1858. Lee was the only one who was executed for his part in the tragedy, and this was not until March 23, 1877, so carefully had the Mormons covered up all evidence of the crime.

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Read how C. E. Summers, Holdrege, Neb., got rid of his cold: "I contracted a severe cough and cold and could hardly sleep. By using Foley's Honey and Tar as directed my cough was entirely cured and I give it full credit for my speedy recovery." Foley's always soothes and heals. Children love it.—ORANGE PHARMACY. je

Choose always the way that may seem best, however rough it may be.—Pythagoras.

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