



The Western World

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TO THE GREAT SPORT, FISHIN'

To every man or boy, whether he be the pampered son of wealth or the toiler of the street, comes along with the opening of spring, an inherent call of the wilds—a stirring of the senses from their period of inactivity; and the feeling that after all nature is great and good.

For fishin' time is here! Sorry is the man or boy to whom this does not mean something. Happy is the man or boy who understands the great message and can respond to it.

To most of us—it might be said to all of us—the call brings fond recollections from as far back as we can remember—perhaps as far back as the time when we were just beginning to learn things about the great outdoors and when father, or brother or uncle showed us how to fish with a bent pin for shiners down in the back yard pond or brook. Great was our elation when the first little finny beauty was pulled from the waters and greater still the proud feeling we had when mother served the tiny morsel to us at the breakfast table. For were we not full-fledged fishermen, as able as the best, in our own estimation?

And later when we had a real hook and line; dug "tons" of bait in mother's flower garden or spaded up the whole back yard in our efforts, what cared we for words of admonition or disapproval? For were we not disciples of the great outdoors, ready to do or dare hardships and disappointment in pursuit of our quest?

How thrilled we felt when the old cork gave the first bobble of life as "Mr. Fish" grasped the bait for a nibble! And when the unfortunate denizen of the old swimmin' hole had swallowed the bait, hook and all, and started for the realms of deeper water under the old leanin' tree, we brought him forth with a mighty heave and a yell that made father rush to our aid, torn between the thought we had either fallen into the creek or else caught an "elephant." Gee! How we did admire that "big one." How beautiful he did look! And well do we remember how proudly we marched home at father's side, the big fellow holding the position of honor at the bottom of the old willow stringer! Mother admired it gravely; brother looked on with envy and sister with disgust; but what cared we? Had father not set his approval upon our ability as a fisherman?

Those were the days which for the great majority will never return. Although we again feel the call of the wilds with the opening of spring it is of a more mature call; the call of the period of reeds, flies, special hooks—in fact the call of the practiced angler.

But whether a man is an "angler" or just an ordinary fisherman, whether he is acquainted with the mysteries of baitcasting or enjoys the sport in other ways, "fishin' time" means more to him than just the words can express. It means peace and rest out where the birds and flowers and whispering leaves are; happy times with old and genial friends; a chance to relax and a chance to test his skill when he feels like it. It means real recreation.

Recreation is not merely a rest and relief from toil. It literally recreates both mind and body—it is the enjoyment of the inherent call of the wild; the turning from the strife and care of civilization and heeding the impulses and thoughts of man that have come down through the devious path of his existence since the dawning of the human era.

The fishing rod is the wand, the tallman, which stirs these impulses to expression. Mortal man was never nearer the fabled Fountain of Youth than when he stands upon the brink of some mountain stream close to some eddy where the speckled beauties hide.

And yet, it is not all of fishing to fish. There is the sun and the shade, the view, the song of the swift-running waters, the sylvan stillness or

the rustle of balmy breezes, the odor of the majestic fir or the lowly rhododendron, the wild flowers and the myriads of other incidents of heart's content.

MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

How are the young folks of today to acquire the reading habit, is the pertinent question advanced by the Indianapolis Star (Ind.).

They all go to school and they are taught much more about literature than it was the custom to teach boys and girls of earlier generations. Yet somehow it does not appear that when they leave school they read the books written by the authors whose names they become familiar with as the great ones of the literary world. It does not appear, in fact, that many of them read books of any kind unless it is the sensational and trivial novels of the day, and even these they have little leisure for.

So many other matters take their attention. The automobile is one hindrance to the formation of the reading habit. The freedom it gives is more fascinating to the average young person than any book of fiction, to say nothing of anything more serious. It invites and knows no refusal. "Movies" attract a multitude to whom motor cars are not available. And there are dances and theatres and the general business of having a "good time" through some form of activity. For in these days youth demands a good time as an inalienable right.

POULTRY INDUSTRY LARGE

"Say, in round numbers the hens of the state produced their owners in 1909, \$2,250,000," comments the Portland Oregonian. Notwithstanding this fact, the editorial points out, one-half the farmers think it needless to take proper care of the chickens on the place. They regard the business as trivial. In refutation of this view the Oregonian compares the poultry production with the production of other staples. The potato crop was valued at \$4,000,000; the hay crop at \$9,000,000; the wool crop at \$2,500,000; and the wheat crop at \$12,000,000. So it can be seen that the poultry business is by no means a trivial affair.

"But it is nothing like it ought to be, and nothing to what it would be if the owners of fowls would but use the machinery at hand, viz., the Oregon Agricultural college, with its consulting experts. The farmers all pay a tax toward the upkeep of this institution. It belongs to the people at large. If the farmers would only make full use of it in this one industry and follow the advice of its poultry experts, Oregon hens would return as much profit each year as does the wheat crop."

HAVE YOU \$1,318.11?

No, this is not an inquiry for a loan, although at times when "life is just one continuous holiday" a little more of the "eternally desired" would allow the editorial minds to dwell less upon such sordid matters as how the devil shall be paid.

Neither is it an impertinent effort to "locate" the reader in the position occupied in the financial niches of the community.

It merely so happens, that in the daily grind, a short paragraph is observed dealing with the wealth of the United States and its distribution.

It is observed that if the total wealth of the United States were equally distributed among all the people, each individual would be possessed of \$1,318.11. And if the public debt were distributed in the same way, each person would owe \$10.53. On the same basis, he would have an income of \$350 a year, and have \$34.53 of the money in circulation. An equal division would give every Englishman an income of \$260 a year, or \$90 less than the people of the United States would have.

FOODS BEST IN SEASON

Foods, especially fresh fruit and vegetables, taste best and are best as well as cheapest when in season, says the domestic science authorities at O. A. C. We ought, however, to eat these foods the year round, and modern methods of preservation have made this possible. Nevertheless, those who, for the sake of so-called styles, seem to enjoy these products most when they are scarcest and most expensive and refuse to eat them when they are common on the market, are making a grave dietetic mistake. During the spring and summer seasons there are no more wholesome and necessary foods than simple and properly prepared salads and greens. These dishes should not be looked upon as luxuries or as something to be omitted at the least excuse, but as foods of greatest value to be used while they are now best and cheapest.—O. A. C. Bulletin.

Be firm; one constant element of luck
Is genuine, solid, old Tentonic pluck.

Railroads Not In Need of Regulation by the Government

By E. PENNINGTON, President
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault
Sainte Marie.

WITH the enormous crop which we have had in the northwest and generally throughout the United States I LOOK FOR HIGHER LEVELS IN GROSS AND NET RAILROAD EARNINGS.

I do not believe that much money will be spent in construction or improvements until railroad securities are higher. I do not believe that President Wilson's recommendation for the appointment of a commission to investigate the railways' situation should be carried out. In my opinion they have been thoroughly investigated. He would better recommend that something be done to relieve the burden already placed upon them. I am not in favor of government regulation. THERE IS TOO MUCH "POLITICS" IN ANYTHING CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The plainest face will soften and round into lines of beauty and attractiveness if the mind back of that face persistently holds ideals of beauty and refuses to dwell upon or discuss the ugly, the disagreeable or the vicious phases of life.

Whatever other benefits may accrue it is certain many will soon attain the distinction of being able to spell, define and elucidate on the subject, "Chautauqua."

A shiftless man is always boasting of what he would do if he had the money.

Ponder the path of thy feet and let thy ways be established.—Proverbs, iv., 26.

He goeth back that continueth not.—St. Augustine.

Our glory is in the race we run, not in the price.—Samuel Rogers.

CURRY CO. OAK MAY
BE USED IN FURNITURE

Macleay Estate Now Conducting Experiments With the Wood—Difficulties in Marketing.

Speaking of an effort to determine the worth of Curry county tan-bark oak wood for furniture making, the Gold Beach Globe says:

Mr. Macleay, whom the Globe mentioned several months ago as making an effort to introduce the Curry county tan oak on the markets as furniture lumber is greatly encouraged over the prospects of the industry and the showing the lumber has made among furniture manufacturers. He has experienced no little difficulty, however in getting the samples of the lumber to Portland in quantities sufficient to undergo the many tests it is subjected to.

The first was cut at Agness, at a rate of \$30 per thousand, and an attempt was made at towing it down the river. The raft hit a rock, went to pieces and all of the lumber sank to the bottom. The order was duplicated and placed on top of a raft of fir lumber which reached Wedderburn and finally Portland. This was not enough, however, to satisfy the experimental workers, and another demand on Mr. Macleay, for more lumber was made. Not being able to procure any more at that time at Agness an order amounting to about \$400 was placed with Mr. Larson of Port Orford for immediate shipment. So sure is Mr. Macleay that the lumber will prove good that he is now trying to solve the question of which would be the cheapest, to put portable mills in the woods and scow the lumber down the river, or float the logs to his mill at Wedderburn. The latter proposition will be exploited first. It is Mr. Macleay's idea that the logs can be made to float by means of an air tank attached to them, and to put his idea into execution he had constructed what might be called air-tight barrels 12 inches in diameter and 10 feet long. One or more of these will be lashed to one or more logs (as the case requires) and in this way floated to the mill. E. R. Miller has been placed in charge of this experimental work, and will soon know whether the scheme will be practical or not. If this scheme does not work Mr. Macleay will put portable mills in the woods, and rely on the slow but sure method of scowing the lumber down the river.

"Shorty" Whitman of Lakeport was a visitor in the city the forepart of the week.

Odd Incidents In American History

AT THE FIRST CONGRESS

A visit to Congress in session at Washington, D. C., in the wonderful Capitol building, one of the most striking pieces of architecture in the world, should be followed by a visit to Carpenter's hall in Philadelphia, where assembled the first Congress. It will be easy for the visitor to contrast the difference, after a look at the little dingy room, reached thru a court running from Chestnut street with a few hardwood chairs labeled "used by members of the first Congress."

From letters of John Adams and his wife we get almost our only glimpses of what was the daily life of these devoted patriots during the first and second Congress, and of how they were affected by the events that took place in other parts of the country, and also of the deep anxiety with which the people waited for news of their deliberations.

The plans and discussions of Congress had to be kept absolutely secret until they were finished. But from these extracts as penned by the Adamses, we see what men composed that assembly, and by what labor, unselfishness and devotion to duty, those great men won the freedom of the great American Republic.

"It would fill columns," wrote Mr. Adams, "to give you an idea of the scenes I behold and the characters I converse with. We have so much business, so much ceremony. We go to Congress at nine and there we stay most earnestly engaged in debates upon the most abstruse mysteries of state until three in the afternoon. Then we adjourn and go dine with some of the nobles of Pennsylvania at four o'clock, and feast upon ten thousand delicacies, and sit drinking Madeira, claret and Burgundy till six or seven, and then go home fatigued to death with business, company and care."

Again he writes: "The business before me is so arduous, and takes up my time so entirely that I cannot write oftener. I had the characters and tempers, the principles and views of fifty gentlemen, total strangers to me, to study, and the trade policy, and whole interest of a dozen provinces to learn when I came here. I have multitudes of pamphlets, newspapers and private letters to read. I have numberless plans of policy and many arguments to consider. I have many visits to make and receive, much ceremony to endure, which cannot be avoided. I am wearied today with the life I lead. The business of the Congress is tedious beyond expression."

"Every man is a great man, an orator, a critic, a statesman and therefore every man upon every question must show his oratory, his criticism and his political abilities. The consequences of this is that business is drawn and spun out to immeasurable length. It is the general disposition to proceed slowly."

The colonies made this Congress with no other thought than that of making the strongest protest possible against the oppression of England, and no one expected that it and the ones that immediately followed it, would be at the helm of the country for almost a score of years, that it would direct their war, if the troubles came to war, or steer them into the open sea of the world's great powers as one united nation. Nor were there any plans, then or at the beginning of the second Congress of declaring independence or of having a war if it possibly could be avoided.

The work of the Congress was simply to state the grievances of the Americans with "decency, firmness and wisdom." It has been summed up by a historian in these words: "It agreed upon new declaration of rights. It asserted the right of the colonies to govern and tax themselves, and named eleven acts of Parliament which were attacks upon these rights. It sent an address to the people of Great Britain, and a petition to the King and did not now petition Parliament. It commended the people of Massachusetts for their peaceful resistance, and declared that if Parliament should use force to make Massachusetts submit, all the other colonies would use force to help her."

All had been done in this first Congress with dignity and judgment and the moderation of its resolutions, while the country was being continually smarted by new wrongs. "I know not a people or Senate," exclaimed Lord Chatham, "who, in such a complication of difficult circumstances can stand in preference to the delegates of America assembled in General Congress in Philadelphia."

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GATHERING MATERIAL FOR BIG WRITE UP
Newspaper Correspondent Spends Considerable Time in Trip Thru Southern Oregon.

Jack Guyton, newspaper man of Marshfield and correspondent and feature writer for numerous papers of Portland and San Francisco, was in Bandon Tuesday on the closing stretch of a several weeks' auto trip through southern Oregon and northern California.

The trip was made as the guest of Roderick Macleay of the Macleay estate in Curry county in Mr. Macleay's automobile.

Mr. Guyton took advantage of the opportunity to gather material for feature stories of the sections visited and spent the greater part of the past week visiting points of interest in Curry county, among them Gold Beach, Wedderburn, Port Orford, Cape Blanco, Langlois.

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