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PEACE AND WAR.

The sleek sea, gorged and sated,
basking lies.
The cruel creature fawns and
blinks and purrs,
And almost we forget what
fangs are hers
And trust for once her emerald-
golden eyes;
Though haply on the morrow
she shall rise
And summon her infernal min-
isters
And charge her everlasting
barriers,
With wild white fingers snatch-
ing at the skies.

So betwixt peace and war man's
life is cast,
Yet hath he dreamed of perfect
peace at last,
Shepherding all the nations
ey'n as sheep.
The inconstant, moody ocean
shall as soon,
At the cold dictates of the blood-
less moon,
Swear an eternity of halcyon
sleep.

—William Watson.

WAR IS NEAR

Unless Carranza or President Wilson backs down, war in Mexico is inevitable. The former's orders to attack all American troops on Mexican soil moving in any direction except north, and the latter's orders to hunt down bandits regardless of Mexican threats has caused a clash, which cost the lives of a score or more American soldiers.

Carranza has admitted his authority for the attack, and about all that is lacking for a declaration of war between the two countries is for the latter to declare his intentions through established diplomatic channels. An ultimatum has been sent to the southern republic by the President; upon the answer will depend America's immediate action.

THE HUGHES IDEAL IN PUBLIC OFFICE

"We must therefore constantly emphasize official obligation and ever hold up to view the true democratic ideal of office."

The foregoing was the keynote sentiment of an address delivered by Governor Hughes before the Civic Forum in Carnegie hall during the first year of his stewardship as chief executive of the Empire state. Every person at all familiar with the history of the Hughes administration in New York, says the Portland Telegram, an independent paper, will concede that the principle embodied in this keynote utterance was exemplified in gubernatorial act.

When Hughes assumed the duties of the gubernatorial office it will be remembered that this country was in the first stages of the most remarkable political and social awakenings it has ever experienced. As a matter of fact at that time a new political and social conscience was being born to the nation, and with the very origin of it Mr. Hughes had been actively and eminently identified. We have but to recall the days of the insurance investigation to again get into mental perspective the far reaching consequences of the Hughes labors in that investigation. As a result from that chapter in the political and corporate history of New York, President Roosevelt successfully urged upon the country the many reforms that revolutionized public life in a very essential sense; and every sane and rational principle of that reform was embodied in Mr. Hughes' administration of New York state's affairs. By his labor, his character and his administrative acts Charles Evans Hughes is really entitled to the honor of having blazed the way by which the old order was banished and the new order ushered in.

Stepping into office, charged with the duty of administering the affairs of the greatest state in the American Union, Governor Hughes announced

President Vested With Greater Powers Than Monarchical Sovereigns

By WILLIAM E. BORAH, Senator
From Idaho



Photo by American Press Association.

THE constitution vests great powers in the presidential office. All strong presidents and some weak ones may make such use of these powers that the powers really will exceed those exercised by any sovereign on earth.

Not only is it true that the president has more power than any sovereign in the world, but I have every reason to believe the American people want him to have this power. I do not recall a single instance in our history when the people did not support the president, EVEN WHEN IT WAS PLAIN THAT USURPATION OF POWER WAS RESORTED TO—USURPATION OR SOMETHING MARVELOUSLY AKIN TO IT.

Secrecy seems to be a great augmentor of power. I do not know of any other government so secretive with reference to foreign relations.

There may have been a time when secrecy in this regard was essential. But that time has passed. Today in the United States we ought to do away with all this ominous secrecy.

IF WE TRULY BELIEVE IN A DEMOCRACY WE OUGHT TO BE WILLING TO TRUST THE PEOPLE WITH THESE VITAL ISSUES—ISSUES WHICH MAY INVOLVE SACRIFICE OF LIFE AND THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD UPON FIELDS OF BATTLE.

at the very onset that the affairs in hand were not to be considered on any partisan basis. The sole object was to be service, and democratic service at that. "I stand," he said, speaking before the Elmira chamber of commerce, "for the people of the state of New York against extortion, against favoritism, against financial scandal and against everything that goes to corrupt our politics by interference with the freedom of our legislature and administration. I stand for honest government and effective regulation by the state of public service corporations." And the record of the Hughes administration in New York is the story of the promise thus implied absolutely fulfilled.

The political machine which lived and worked by corrupt methods, the gamblers, the corporate ringsters, the demagogues were all fearlessly antagonized at that. "I stand," he said, speaking before the Elmira chamber of commerce, "for the people of the state of New York against extortion, against favoritism, against financial scandal and against everything that goes to corrupt our politics by interference with the freedom of our legislature and administration. I stand for honest government and effective regulation by the state of public service corporations." And the record of the Hughes administration in New York is the story of the promise thus implied absolutely fulfilled.

It will be also remembered by those who familiarized themselves with the record of the Hughes administration that he sought to and as a matter of fact did impart some concept of this spirit of service to the legislature. It was his plea that the legislative halls should be filled with men of strength and independence, and it was his fight to keep the legislatures co-ordinated with him free from the influence of special interests that sought through that body to balk the efforts of honest and beneficial government. It was by his influence that the social conscience of the people as it found expression in the legislature successfully opposed and abolished notorious abuses in the state; and yet in these as in all matters Governor Hughes insisted that there should be no action without full knowledge of facts and conditions. Where there was reform it was not to be counterfeited. Where there was abuse alleged, it must first be established that abuse existed. Reason, sound purpose and honesty were the fundamentals on which the entire Hughes administration rested.

Another great New Yorker once said, "Public office is a public trust." To that utterance Charles Evans Hughes has given new and more definite significance. Through his agency as much as through that of any living man this later and more intimate appreciation of the truth involved has become widespread and recognized in a more practical sense. He has made it in his own language "the lesson of today in business and politics." He has given emphasis as the lesson which above all every public official should have learned—"the lesson of fidelity."

Such is the Hughes ideal in public office.

THE PESSIMISM OF MAN

In the first century of our era a moralizing pagan remarked: "New manners and usages, no doubt, have now come into vogue, and the minds of men are occupied with subjects of

a totally different nature (from those which absorbed the peoples of an earlier period). The arts of avarice, in fact, are the only ones that are now cultivated."

This sounds very like the indictment brought against the people of the modern world. Perhaps it is a little more amicably phrased than the twentieth century censor would frame it, but it amounts to substantially the same thing and, like all broad generalizations, it can easily be picked to pieces.

It is reasonably certain that in Pliny's time there were still plenty of tolerably good people in the circles which we are disposed to regard as hopelessly corrupt; indeed, he furnishes, in his own conduct, a disclaimer of the sentiments expressed by him, for he is on record as a liberal contributor to the cause of public education, and his curious compendium of the available information of his times seems to have been compiled without any hope of reward other than that which the satisfaction of doing the work brought him.

But Pliny was merely reflecting the pessimism which seems to be inseparable from an advancing civilization, and he forgot that in his voluminous writings he was directing the attention of his countrymen to utterances of another author who nearly a thousand years earlier was expressing his dissatisfaction with the covetous tendencies of his contemporaries. In his maxims, Theophrastus says: "Now no limit of wealth has been made clear to men, for they who of us now have much substance strive after twice as much," and Hesiod in his "Works and Days," testified: "For now in truth is the iron race; neither will they ever cease by day, nor at all by night from toil and wretchedness, corrupt as they are."

Pliny tells us that Hesiod wrote "at the very dawn, so to say, of literature," and that he already then mourned the passage of the golden age when "men were free from ills and without harsh labor and painful diseases." One of these days we shall undoubtedly find inscribed on the clay tablets of Babylon, now being unearthed by the archeologists, complaints of like character. The Bible is full of testimony that yesterday was better than the day after, and there is plenty of evidence forthcoming from Egypt that man was trowling worse four or five thousand years ago in that country, so much of it, indeed, that it is not at all surprising that the idea of total depravity should have shaped itself in the minds of men.

The tendency to indulge in pessimism would be disheartening if mankind really believed that things were as bad as the gloomy insinuations. Just now there is some reason for believing the world has taken a step backward, but it is not impossible that the awful conflict now being waged may serve as a lesson for all time to come by implanting in the human breast a desire for something better than primeval man was able to devise. We have been going on, for thousands of years in the same old way, but the day may come when men will appreciate the fact that the pursuit of real virtue is more likely to bring happiness than the surrender to vice. At any rate, there is more probability of our finding the golden age in the future than in the history of the past.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Every success in life comes from sympathy and co-operation and love.

Odd Incidents In American History

PICKETT'S CHARGE AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The Civil War presents no incidents which can in any way compare with the famous charge of General Pickett's corps at the battle of Gettysburg. It was one of the most daring episodes of any war, and stamps Pickett as one of the bravest and most determined men who ever drew a sword.

General Edward Pickett commanded a division of the army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg. The daring charge was made on the afternoon of July 3, 1863, up Cemetery Ridge. By piercing the Federal center he hoped to turn the tide of battle in favor of the Confederate arms.

This charge has been the theme of a host of writers, who deemed it an honor to have shared the fortunes of the torn and shattered columns of gray which had attempted and failed to accomplish the impossible, or those who stood in the lines of blue by which that charge was repelled.

The second day of the great Gettysburg fight had closed, with neither side possessing any great advantage, excepting that the Federal army was fighting on its own ground and with a much superior force in point of numbers.

As the morning of July 3rd dawned General Warren, acting for General Meade, established a cordon of troops and batteries which drove Johnson out of his position on the right. Lee having fallen in his attack both on Meade's left and right, was in a quandary as to whether he would have to give up the fight and retreat or make another and last attempt. As he had been reinforced by Stuart's cavalry, and as a fresh division under Pickett was available he determined to pierce the left center of the Union army. To this end he directed Longstreet to form a strong column of attack, to be composed of Pickett's and Pettigrew's, and two brigades of Pender's divisions. Stuart was to attack the Union forces from the rear, but his attempt was unsuccessful. Thereupon Pickett formed his column of attack and pushed forward towards the Union center as soon as the Federal batteries had slackened.

Whitelaw Reid, the gifted war correspondent, described the Pickett charge as "the great, desperate and final struggle. The Confederates seem to have gathered up all their strength and desperation for one fierce, convulsive effort that should sweep over and wash out all resistance. In some places they literally lifted up and pushed back the Union lines, but that terrible onslaught could not be continued at the frightful sacrifice with which it had to be made." Pickett was finally forced to retire, after his men had flowed over the first line of the Federal battle front occupying the crest of the hill.

Of the gallant command two-thirds had been killed, wounded or captured and every brigade commander and every field officer, save one, fell.

The charge was over. It was the greatest charge in any battle of modern times, and it had failed. It would be impossible to surpass the gallantry of those who made it or of those who withstood it.

All that long sultry July morning the big guns had kept up a steady cannonading which as mid-day approached died away and a hush fell over the vast battle field as that which precedes a coming storm. Not a breath of wind was stirring and under the hot, sultry summer sun, even the cries of the wounded appeared to die away.

Suddenly a gray wave seemed to rise from the Confederate breastworks and as ripple after ripple poured across into "no man's land" and advanced towards the crest of Cemetery ridge, the Union defenders paused in admiration of the courage displayed.

Nearer and nearer drew the oncoming ranks, their bayonets flashing in the sun, and the cadence of their tread the only sound. As they neared the Union breastworks the air was pierced by the famous "rebel yell," and the pace quickened into a run—the battle was on.

In the opinion of many historians it has been considered that Pickett's charge was an act of foolhardiness to attempt to take Cemetery Ridge. But be as it may, the charge of Pickett and his men can go down in history in the same class with the noble Six Hundred at Balaklava, immortalized by the great poet, Tennyson. For the English in that famous charge showed no greater bravery than those brave Americans who marched up Cemetery Ridge; or who lined the breastworks at the top, in that second day's conflict on the field at Gettysburg.

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Like the Fifield the Bear is doomed to the boneyard.

At last the obnoxious job of cleaning up Mexico is about to commence.

Envy is almost always at the bottom of the "knocker's rap." Give up knocking and cultivate peace of mind.

It was a little disagreeable but that shower was worth thousands of dollars to the dairymen and stock raisers.

What is there in this world which will take the place of the comfortable feeling that you have given every man a square deal?

Four hundred and thirty-two people at Portland, Oregon, listened to a talk on preparedness made at Portland, Maine, by General Wood, Friday night. It was by long distance telephone. New York, Chicago, and other cities "butted in" on the conversation preceding the Wood address when mayors and other officials exchanged greetings.

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