



The Western World

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THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year,
Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says, "Stop it; I can not afford it,
I'm getting more papers than now I can read."
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact we all think it a help and a need."
How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum,
How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our hearts dance,
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

RAILROADS PLAYING FAIR

From a disinterested standpoint it seems that the railroads of the country are asking only what is fair in the controversy with the train-service brotherhood—that the issue be submitted to arbitration or Federal review. They suggest that the matter be settled by the Interstate Commerce Commission which now regulates all railroad rates, or by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law known as the Newlands Act.

Instead of accepting this offer the leaders of the railroad employes are now putting the question of a general strike to a vote of the men. The strike would probably take effect about August 1 and would tie up every railroad in the country.

It is generally conceded that the railroad trainmen are among the best paid men in the labor world, and since they are asking for approximately \$100,000,000 a year increase in wages it looks as if the employes and the general public, who in the end pay all the bills, should have a voice in the matter.

If the men vote to strike, without first accepting an opportunity for amicable settlement, they will receive very little public sympathy, for in the eyes of the people their act will be an admission that their demands are arbitrary and unwarranted.

YOUR BUSINESS ABILITY

Thirty per cent of the men who fail in business do so because they lack the "know how," says an exchange. They have no business ability.

The first essential when a man engages in business and borrows money or seeks credit, is business character, and this character is honesty and more. Of all risky credit, the worst is that which has merely honesty back of it. However honest a man may be, if he lack the ability to make good he cannot pay; for good intentions pay no debts.

No discount is placed upon the important element of honesty, but logic will quickly demonstrate that unless back of honesty there is ability, the enterprise is sure to fail. Many a business has been left in a healthy state by a father to a son, only to go to pieces because the son did not inherit the father's ability and could not see that it was necessary to buy or acquire it. Therefore the second thing the banker expects to find in your business life is business ability. This is easily demonstrated by your past performances. Your advertising, your store, your dress, your bank account, your energy, your delivery wagon—all carry evidence of how well you can do. Many a business man has been eking out a miserable existence sitting around, waiting for something to turn up, hoping something will come to the town to make business better, having ten places for every dollar he gets his hands on, half fed and poorly clothed, honest to the core, but lacking the push to

Nation Should Be Prepared For Financial Crisis After the War

By JAMES B. FORGAN, President of the First National Bank of Chicago

PRESENT conditions and the trend of general business lead to the conviction that a period of business expansion has commenced which will last so long as the European belligerent countries can find the means of settling for our exports to them.

The immediate business outlook is therefore very good. What conditions may prevail after the war or when the war may end no one can foresee. The former problem depends largely on the latter, and both are at present equally insoluble. We should foster preparedness in more ways than one and should not forget that "after a period of overstimulation of commerce and trade fostered by a period of too easy credit" the tide must inevitably turn, and the greater was the EXTREME TO WHICH LOW RATES HAD GONE SO THE GREATER MUST BE THE FORCE OF THE REACTION UPON THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

The expansion of business and credit now under way must sooner or later be followed by reaction and contraction.

WHEN THIS TAKES PLACE THE EFFICACY OF THE PROTECTION AFFORDED UNDER THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM WILL BE TESTED, AND IT IS MY BELIEF THAT IT WILL NOT BE FOUND WANTING.

make a business succeed. The banker will not lend such a fellow money. He lacks the essential element of "go."

You may argue that ability is inherited, or that it comes from education, and excuse yourself. Bosh! Every man gets the education he wants, if not in school, then by himself. If you haven't ability and can't acquire it, you can buy it in the other fellow. Brains are always for sale—at a price.

The man who lacks business ability, and cannot see the necessity of applying himself to acquire it, and has no money to buy it (many great men have been made so by the crowd they gathered around them) had better not be a seeker for credit at a well managed bank, for out of such loans come the losses.

Capitalize your honesty by coupling it with ability, and make your ability valuable by devoting it to honest ends. Be on the level, but be very busy while you are on the level.

After all, thrift is merely the ability to do—to earn; and earning, to save. The ability that gets a man nowhere financially is a misdirected ability; for the man who applies himself to a definite end, and is honest in his application saves money as a natural sequence; and when you ask your banker to lend you money, his first question will be: "Have you any of your own?" If you can't take care of your own money, what assurance has he that you will judiciously use the money he lends you? Character and capacity—the two big factors of credit, without which you cannot succeed, and with which you are bound to win if you use it aright.

THE SUMMER COLD

Having once gone through the experience one cannot but remark with Walt Mason that: "In winter when you catch a cold, it seems the sane and proper thing; with hosts of coughers you're enrolled and you can dance and smile and sing. The man who isn't barking then, who doesn't sneeze and wheeze and yip, can't hope to class with other men who revel in the joys of grip. But when you have a summer cold, and cough and streak the long day through, you suffer agonies untold, and there's no sympathy for you. You sit and suffer in your flat, and feel like some back number dame, who wears around a last year's hat, and therefore can't get in the game. And e'en the druggist who'll dispense his cures, and collar your' doubloon, will hint that there is little sense in having colds along in June. The doctor, who in winter days, would soothe you with a kindly smile, remarks he's tired of healing jays who have diseases out of style. The man who has a summer cold no comfort finds beneath the sky; if for a nickel he were sold, he'd think the price was rather high."

While listening to the band playing on the street corners this week, the thought came to mind: Patriotism is but a more-civilized expression of the ages old clan spirit brought to action by the emotion of rhythm. Caught by the spell, humanity will dare the impossible, a smile on its features, and no thoughts of consequences or results.

Stupidity is the brake which slows down the forward rush of progress. Were it possible for humanity to view the effects of its actions on the events of the future with as much understanding as it can analyze those of the past, the acme of civilized attainment would have been reached ages ago.

The effect of the longshoremen's strike on the coast section is but a drop in the bucket compared to what the effect of a general trainmen's strike would be on the entire country. Commerce would be completely paralyzed.

THE LEADING CITIZEN

(By William F. Kirk)

He shines in every town,
And splutters like a candle;
His name is Smith or Jones or Brown,
Or any other handle.
He strides thru life as big and bold
As if supremely blest,
And every time he catches cold
It settles in his chest.

His dignity is never jarred,
His garb is never rough;
His jaw is square, his eyes are hard,
His voice is deep and gruff.
The children run like frightened quail
The grown-ups stare and sigh,
The small dog slinks and hides his tail,
When the big gun goes by.

Oh, dear old leading citizen,
The world is kind to you;
You loom above more common men
In all you say or do.
How sweet it is to go thru life
Without a single jar;
With none to know except your wife
How big a joke you are.

PLAYS SECOND LEAD

J. Howard Johnston Making Good With Vitagraph Company.

J. Howard Johnston, former local resident, who since his departure from Bandon has joined the motion picture players in California, is now playing second lead in the Vitagraph company. He is a member of the Vitagraph colony in Los Angeles. One of the big pictures in which Mr. Johnston takes a prominent part is entitled "The Fall of a Nation." His role represents that of President Monroe, and among other things, he holds the center of the stage in expounding the Monroe Doctrine.

In a letter to a local friend, received this week, Mr. Johnston mentions the whereabouts of a number of former Bandon people. Frank Colgrove, brother of Fred Colgrove of this city, is in the meat business at Riverside; E. G. Cassidy, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Bandon, is conducting a billiard parlor at Anaheim; Mr. Brown, formerly with the Dollar company, is with a packing plant at Anaheim; Joe Clark and Lawrence Louthier are employed with the Standard Oil Co. at San Francisco, and Robert Frogie is with the Charles Nelson Lumber company at Los Angeles.

Court House Contract Let

The bids for the Court House annex were opened by the county court Friday morning. The contract for the building was awarded to W. W. Ladd, of Marshfield, whose bid of \$23,650 for the building was the lowest. His bid for building, heating and plumbing was \$26,900. J. A. Lamb, of Coquille, was given the heating and plumbing at his bid of \$2,707.94. His separate bids were \$1329.14 for the heating plant and \$1472.63 for the plumbing.

To Build Big Ship

The C. A. Smith Co., announces that it will build a new ship of 1,250,000 feet lumber carrying capacity at the Kruse & Banks shipyard at North Bend, immediately. The new vessel will take the place of the Nann Smith which has been sold.

Teamsters' Strike On

San Francisco, July 10—Union teamsters quit work here today in a sympathetic strike with the Bay and River steamboat hands who struck June 1 for higher wages. Ten thousand cases of fruit and vegetables consigned to canneries are piled on the docks with no immediate prospect of movement.

Fishing was good Thursday, up to 50 and 60 being caught by several boats. The big July run is thought to be on hand, especially as large numbers of salmon are in evidence off the mouth of the river.—Gold Beach Reporter.

Odd Incidents In American History

OUR GREATEST POLITICAL RING

When General U. S. Grant was inaugurated President of the United States, in 1869, New York City was under as despotic a rule as was the city of Paris. One despot was the Emperor Napoleon III., the other was Boss Tweed. The Empire in France and the Republic in America had led to similar results in the chief city of each country, but the advantage lay with the Empire. Paris looked like a well-governed city. Good order prevailed, and its streets were clean, while in New York was to be seen an ill-regulated metropolis, dirty streets, slow and crowded cars, a large part of the money that was appropriated in New York going into the hands of the Tweed ring boodlers.

The head and front of this ring was William Marcy Tweed, who had risen gradually in politics until he had become an invincible power. New York City was governed by four men—A. Oakley Hall, the mayor; Peter B. Sweeney, the treasurer; Richard B. Connolly, the comptroller, and William Marcy Tweed, the president of the board of supervisors.

In 1869 the New York taxpayers knew that they were being plundered but they were apparently helpless. With Tweed at the head of the Tammany organization with wires out everywhere connecting him with many experienced workers, the operations of the gang were made easy of execution. They first bribed to their side certain of the New York judges, and gained control of several of the New York editors.

The corruption of the gang was absolute, and extended to all of the departments of the city government. The New York City courthouse, which was limited in cost in the original contract to \$250,000, was constructed at an expense of more than \$14,000,000. Fully half of this amount found its way into the pockets of the Tweed ring.

At the beginning of 1871 Tweed and his ring were at the height of their power. So strongly was the ring entrenched and so carefully had they guarded all avenues to exposure, that it seemed a well-nigh impossible task to make 'em attempt. The day of retribution, however, was at hand. Watson, the county auditor, was injured in an accident and shortly afterward died. Then the enemies of the ring got possession of the New York City accounts and large sums of money were offered to keep them from being published. This failed in its result, and, on July 8, 1871, the New York Tribune began the publication of the accounts. The storm now begun, steadily gathered force, and on September 4, 1871, a great mass meeting was held in Cooper Institute and a committee of seventy was appointed.

The chief conspirators were removed from office. Connolly, Sweeney and many of their associates fled to Europe, while Tweed remained and was arrested on October 27 and lodged in the Ludlow street jail. The election the following November completed the overthrow of the ring.

Tweed was indicted on February 10, 1872, for forgery and grand larceny, but the jury disagreed. On the second trial, November 5, 1873, he was found guilty of all the fifty-one counts of the indictment, and, on November 22, he was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$12,300 for each of twelve counts of the indictment and \$250 for each of the other thirty-nine counts. He remained on Blackwell's island while his case was under appeal until June 13, 1875, when a decision was made that the Court erred in sentencing Tweed on so many counts for the same offense and ordering his release. He was taken to court June 22, 1875, and gave bail for \$18,000 on the remaining criminal indictments, but on his release under the bond he was arrested again on a civil suit for the recovery of \$6,000,000, and was held to bail in the sum of \$3,000,000, which he was unable to furnish. He was locked up in the Ludlow street jail and while there arranged with some friends to make his escape.

Tweed passed through many hardships in getting away, but he reached Spain, where he lived in concealment at Vigo, until 1876, when he was discovered and brought back to New York City on an American warship.

Apparently he had but little money left and could no longer escape the clutches of the law. On April 12, 1878, he died in Ludlow street jail. He was 55 years of age. The operations of the Tweed ring, during the five years of its domination, added over \$100,000,000 to the bonded debt of New York City, doubling its expenditures and costing the taxpayers the sum of \$160,000,000.

The secret of power, whether it be intellectual or physical, is found in the ability to concentrate.

No man was ever overcome with the weight of the burden of today. It is only when tomorrow's burden and that of yesterday are piled upon it, that the load is more than man can carry.

The art of being able to make a good use of moderate abilities wins esteem and often confers a greater reputation than greater real merit obtains.

The fellow who didn't buy a season ticket is now doling out four or five dollars in small change for what was offered him at \$2.50.

Western World—the Quick Print.



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