



The Western World

Owned and published by
FELSHEIM & HOWE

L. D. Felsheim, Editor,
Jas. H. Howe, Manager

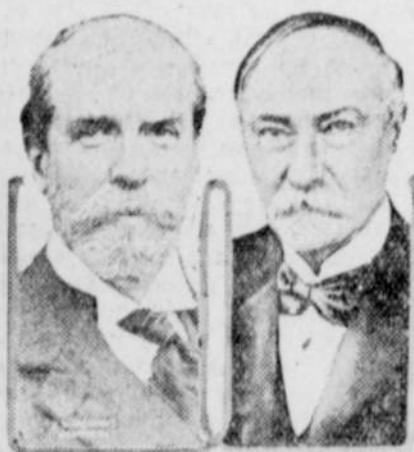
Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Bandon, Oregon, January 23, 1913, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Official paper of the City of Bandon, Oregon.

Official Coos county paper for of-ficers' reports.

Subscription Rates: \$1.50 per Year
Six Months, 75c; Three Months 40c.

Telephone 901



HUGHES and FAIRBANKS.

THE COOS COUNTY EXCURSION

Our merchants who accompanied the recent excursion to Coos Bay, thereby became personally familiar with a most promising field for enterprise.

While traffic was entirely by sea trade relations of the Coos bay people were naturally with San Francisco, which was the best market for its coal and lumber. The recent opening of the railroad connecting Coos bay with Eugene, Ore., makes it easier for the Coos bay communities to deal with Portland and Puget Sound cities. In due time our State railroad system will be connected with Marshfield by a coast line north from Eureka, and become an alternative scenic route between this city and the entire northern country. When that time comes, with both rail and water communication with all parts of the world, the Coos bay region will become known and appreciated.

The harbor of Coos bay is safe and adequate for all the purposes of foreign and domestic commerce which its people can ever develop. Its mineral and forest resources are abundant, and now that outlets are assured in all directions, there will be rapid development of its agricultural and live stock interests.

The fact is that the entire Pacific Coast region from Eureka north to the Columbia river, which has remained to this time practically unknown to the American people, is now in a way to be opened up to settlement and development. The abundant and certain rainfall, permitting the growth of the perennial and grasses, makes possible a class of farming with which Eastern farmers are familiar, and especially lends itself to the development of all live stock industries. And of this rich territory, Coos bay will always be the most important commercial center, between Humboldt bay and the Columbia river. It is a country worth knowing, as our merchants who have just visited it will testify. —San Francisco Chronicle.

HOW FREE LUMBER HURTS

While the lumber industry of Oregon and Washington has been prostrated during the greater part of the Wilson administration—for lack of protective tariff and because of the Wilson surrender on the free tolls question—Canada has been reaping the harvest.

Twenty million dollars per year is the amount presented to Canada by the Democratic party through the lumber schedule of the Underwood tariff act.

The government's Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance shows that for the eleven months period ending May 31, 1916, the free imports of sawed lumber from Canada totaled 1,559,269,999 feet, valued at \$26,167,172—an increase of \$5,998,000 over the preceding year.

These figures do not include shingles, logs, pulpwood, round lumber, etc. Shingle imports alone for the



"Great Scott, Woodrow! I've Been Up in the Air Almost Four Years!"

same period totaled in value \$3,256,124.

Canadian mills are large users of Chinese and Hindu labor. By removing the duty on lumber, the administration has compelled Oregon manufacturers to compete with cheap oriental labor or close up until such time as this government shall see fit to give them a tariff that will enable them to pay a living wage to white labor. It is a well known fact that most of them have been shut down during the greater part of the past two years and the majority now are running on a starvation margin and able to pay only a bare living wage scale.

THE DAIRYMAN AND THE TARIFF

During the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1913, with the Republican tariff law in operation, Canada sent us \$1,166,500 worth of butter, cheese, cream and milk, fresh and condensed, and for the privilege of selling these products in the American market, she paid a nice little bit into the federal treasury in the shape of customs revenue. Then the Democratic tariff law was passed putting milk and cream on the free list, making a 60 per cent cut in the duty on butter and about a 50 per cent reduction in the duty on cheese. That law took effect October 4, 1913, and the importations of these four products up to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, totaled \$2,341,093, a 100 per cent increase and a niggardly sum realized as revenue. During the fiscal year 1915 Canada sent us \$3,276,000 worth of these dairy products, or an increase over the Republican year of nearly 200 per cent, on which we realized a pinch of revenue. Not only do these Canadian importations displace good American products but the revenue lost thereby has to be made up by internal taxation. Do the farmers of the country favor that policy?—Lebanon Criticon.

They who have no other trade but seeking their fortune need never hope to find her; coquette-like, she flees from her close pursuers and at last fixes on the plodding mechanic who stays at home and minds his own business.—Oliver Goldsmith.

The most spectacular feature of the Congress wreck was that of a 250-pound man being pulled through a 12-inch porthole. Must have been a Central avenue booster and they squeezed the wind out of him.

Too much idleness, I have observed, fills up a man's time much more completely and leaves him less his own master than any sort of employment whatsoever.—Edmund Burke.

The man who allows his life to justify itself, and lets his work speak, and who when reviled replies not again, must be a very great and lofty soul.—Elbert Hubbard.

Are you reading up on those proposed measures to be voted on in November? If not, better get started for it's a long job and a dry one.

If you want to know who is going to be the next president, ask Steve Gallier.

Truly unhappy is the man who leaves undone what he can do.—Gosche.



Who is he? Colonel Rosa did you say? He's a "dead ringer" to the Colonel alright, and he's probably just as enthusiastic a booster for Hughes and Fairbanks. In fact he is Mr. Fairbanks himself, candidate for vice president. There is a close resemblance between the two gentlemen.

POETRY IN LIFE.

The present life is not wholly prosaic, precise, tame and finite. It is not true that the poet paints a life which does not exist. He only extracts and concentrates, as it were, life's ethereal essence, arrests and condenses its volatile fragrance, brings together its scattered beauties and prolongs its more refined but evanescent joys. And in this he does well, for it is good to feel that life is not wholly usurped by cares for subsistence and physical gratifications, but admits, in measures which may be indefinitely enlarged, sentiments and delights worthy of a higher being.—William Ellery Channing.

THE GLORY OF WAR.

Hoofbeat and trumpet blast
And banners in the dawn!
And what of the grain in the fallow field
When the husbandman has gone?
Sword song and battle roar,
And the great grim fighting line!
And what of the woman in the door
And the blown grape on the vine?
Drum beat and draped flag,
And he beneath his shield—
And what of the woman weeping, low,
And the dead grain in the field?
—Dana Burnet.

The tramp is now the official Columbia river relief ship.

Odd Incidents In American History

THE AMERICAN FLAG

On June 14, 1777, Congress adopted the following: "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The first flag displayed in the cause of American liberty appears, by historical data, to be that hoisted by the hands of John Paul Jones, as First Lieutenant of the Alfred, on board that vessel, at Philadelphia, in December, 1775.

During the Revolutionary War, both before and for some time after the Declaration of Independence, a variety of flags were used, typifying the especial colony that espoused the cause, and a particular arm of service. The flag known as the Great Union was first displayed by Washington upon the heights before Boston, upon assuming command of the combined army of the colonies, on January 2, 1776. The flag consisted of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, through the field. This continued in use probably until the 3d of September, 1777, when Congress adopted the flag officially as specified above.

The flag of June, 1777, was altered ostensibly to accommodate the progress of the Republic by the incoming of new states. This was not accomplished until 1816, and a number of states were readmitted in the meantime with no rearrangement of the stars.

In 1816 Peter Wendover of New York made a motion before Congress asking that the incongruity of the flag might be corrected, as it did not represent all of the United States, but he presented no remedy. It remained for Captain Samuel C. Reid to fix the happy medium—to combine the glory of the past with the progress of the present and future, and to give a design for the national flag at once unique, beautiful and satisfactory. It was Reid who suggested that a new star should be added for every new state, such new star to appear on the 4th of July succeeding such admission.

Captain Reid's idea was adopted by Wendover and incorporated in his report presented to the House of Representatives, January 2, 1817. A bill was presented to carry out Captain Reid's idea, which was passed, as follows, on March 20, 1818:

"Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission."

The first flag thus instituted was made by Mrs. Reid in New York and was first hoisted over the hall of the House of Representatives on the 13th of April, 1818, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is said that a committee had been appointed three weeks before June 14, when the Stars and Stripes were adopted, who were to consider the subject and report on a general standard for all the troops of the colonies, which consisted of General Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel Ross. It is further related that this committee called on Betsy Ross, the widow of John Ross, who kept an upholsterer's shop on Arch street, Philadelphia, and, passing into the back parlor to avoid public view, they asked Mrs. Ross if she could make a flag after a design they showed her. She said she would try. She suggested changing the stars that Washington had drawn with six points, the English rule, to five points, the French rule. Her suggestion was accepted.

There is little doubt but that Betsy Ross made the first flag and that she made them for the Government for several years. There is an entry of a draft on the United States Treasury, May, 1777: "Pay Betsy Ross, 14 pounds, 12 shillings and 2 pence for flags for fleet in Delaware river."

It is claimed that the first using of the Stars and Stripes in actual military service was at Fort Stanwix, New York, in August, 1777. Thirteen stars and thirteen stripes are mentioned as used at Brandywine September 11, 1777; at Germantown, October 4, 1777, and to have floated over the surrender of Burgoyne. The flag cheered the patriots at Valley Forge the next winter; it waved at Yorktown, and shared in the rejoicing at the close of the war.

Politics are warming up.

Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness and its power of endurance. The cheerful man will do more in the same time, will do it better, will preserve longer, than the sad or sullen.—Carlyle.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR TEETH

A Clean Tooth Never Decays

By having your teeth examined and the necessary work done about twice a year you reduce your dental bills very materially. I do your work with no more pain than the prick of a needle. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

Pyorrhea is easily cured and does not cost much when taken in time.

Dr. F. A. Voge

First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bandon, Oregon



OUR BREAD MAN

is one of the most skillful in the business. What he doesn't know about bread making isn't worth knowing. Just to prove to yourself how foolish it is to swelter over a hot oven, try a loaf of our light, white, toothsome bread. Once tried it is always a favorite.

Six 5c Loaves
for 25c
Seaside Bakery

OXFORD

HAND-TAILORED CLOTHES

"Distinctively for Gentlemen"

SPRING STYLES AND SAMPLES NOW ON DISPLAY.

Mark Windle

THE TAILOR
CLEANING PRESSING

Dippel & Wolverton

REAL ESTATE
Insurance Conveyancing

Abstracts
and Notary Public

Opposite Bank of Bandon
Bandon, Oregon

Prof. A. RICHARDS

Professional
Teacher of Piano

Committing of Solos
a Specialty
Teacher of All Grades

Studio Over
J. A. Bryne's Store

BANDON — OREGON

Lodge Directory

BANDON LODGE No. 130
A. F. & A. M.

Stated communication Saturday after the full moon of each month. Sojourn Master Masons cordially invited.

W. A. Le GORE, W. M.
C. E. BOWMAN, Secretary.

L. O. O. M.

Loyal Order of Moose meets Every Thursday Evening in Moose Home. Transient Moose cordially invited. Something doing every Thursday.

W. A. Le GORE, Dictator.
GUSS D. GROSS, 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.

W. A. HOOVER, C. C.
S. R. DIPPEL, K. of R. & S.

Professional Cards

DR. R. V. LEEP

Physician and Surgeon
Office in Ellingson Bldg.
Phone 304.
BANDON, OREGON

CHATBURN & GARDNER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
We Practice in All Courts.
Suite 3, First National Bank Bldg.,
Bandon, Oregon

G. T. TREADGOLD

Attorney and Counselor at Law
Notary Public
Rooms 1 and 2, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bandon, Oregon

DR. S. C. ENDICOTT

Dentist
Office 1241 —Phones— Res. 1161
Office in Ellingson Bldg.
BANDON, OREGON

GEO. P. TOPPING

Attorney at Law
Practices in all Courts. Office
Over Bank of Bandon.

DR. H. L. HOUSTON

Physician and Surgeon
Office over First National Bank;
Hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1:30 to 4 p. m.;
7 to 8 p. m. Telephone 491.
BANDON, OREGON

C. R. BARROW,

Attorney and Counselor
at Law
Notary Public
Farmers' Phone: Office No. 481
Residence No. 143
Office over Skeel's Store,
Coquille, Oregon

JOHN NIELSON

Notary Public, Insurance, Real
Estate and Book-keeping
Bandon, Oregon

SMITH J. MANN

Physician and Surgeon
Office in Ellingson Bldg.
Office Hours 9 to 12—1 to 5
Phones: Office 392; res. 214.
BANDON, OREGON

DR. ARTHUR GALE

Physician and Surgeon
Phones: Office 351; res. 352.
Office in Ellingson Bldg.
BANDON, OREGON

I. L. SCOFIELD

Dentist
Office hrs.: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.;
Phone: res. 442, office 541.
Rooms 9-10 Ellingson building
18 yrs. Experience, all work guaranteed.
Bandon, Oregon

DR. FRED COVELL

CHIROPRACTOR
Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.
Office in New Bakery Building
Bandon, Oregon

C. M. SPENCER

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
OVER BANK
OF BANDON