



FIRST EXPERIENCES OF MEN IN CAMP

WORLD MAN WRITES INTERESTINGLY FROM FORT McDOWELL.

What Happens to the Boys From the Time They Leave Home Until They Become Regular Doughboys is Brought Out in Letter From Bandon Man—Well Cared For.

The following letter from Jas. H. Howe, business manager of Western World, who left with the draft contingent the latter part of June for Ft. McDowell, has much of interest, especially to the young men who expect soon to be called:

To have folks at home know all about what he is doing and the kind of a place in which he is spending his earlier and as time passes, later days of soldiering for Uncle Sam, is the ambition of every boy who leaves for the training camps. Unfortunately, however, the routine of army life does not offer special opportunities for doing this; and for this reason I must beg forgiveness for not writing sooner. Too, the subject is one that appears mainly interesting from a personal view point, and so a lapse from the formal English of newspaper style to the first person is inevitable.

Just six weeks ago Coos county sent her quota of 37 men to Ft. McDowell in which I had the honor to be a member. Leaving Coquille the morning of June 1st, we boys reached Marshfield a short time later. At that place the ladies of the Honor Guard presented each of us with bountiful lunch baskets. During the day on the long ride to Eugene, these most certainly relieved what otherwise might have been a near approach to starvation. At Eugene, we found that it was necessary to wait over until about 1 o'clock that night until the soldier special arrived from the north with the men from Eastern and Northern Oregon. In the meantime the boys spent their time in visiting the University of Oregon grounds and other points of interest about the city. It was here that we met the first person from Bandon, Miss Kate Chaburn, a student at the U. whose cheery smile and "good luck to you, boys" will be remembered. It was here that our nearest approach to bad luck occurred—J. Leuthold almost missed the train. We were given two tourist coaches for accommodation of the Coos and Curry quota of 40 men, which left the cars uncrowded. The following morning and day saw us over the California line and several miles to the south of Dunsmuir. The scenery was magnificent, especially the view of Mt. Shasta, and the time was spent in playing games and viewing the countryside. Apparently the word had passed down the line that a draft train was passing though, for at all the larger places crowds met us at the station and wished us luck in getting the Kaiser. At eight o'clock the next morning the government boat with a sergeant in charge met us at the Oakland station, and our first experience in real army life began. I must say in passing that we were given the best accommodations by the government on the way down, and further that I was informed by one of the officials on the train that the "Coos delegation was the best behaved and left the cars in better shape than most of the various quotas on the train."

On the way down the men naturally became well acquainted, and after arrival at the Ft. endeavored by hanging together, to keep the delegation as near intact as possible, and thus get them all in the same organization as much as possible.

At Ft. McDowell experiences came in bewildering array. On the way across the Bay, the sergeant told the men on ship to get rid of such liquor as they might have—either inside or out. At the dock we were met by a lieut. and corps of assistants who gave our dunnage a thorough inspection, and sent such men as had failed to heed the sergeant's warning to the guard house. The people at home may accept at face value the government's statement that it has decided upon a strict course of prohibition for the army and navy for no man in uniform may purchase, have in his possession, or be under the influence of liquor of any kind.

From the dock, we marched four abreast to a large concrete area in front of one of the three story barracks of the same material, where we were counted several times like so many bags of potatoes, and the captains of the various Local Boards required to account for their men. We were then marched inside the

barracks and required to take a cold showerbath. By this time it was noon and we were marched to the mess hall and given our first army meal. It consisted, if I remember correctly, of potatoes, beef stew spanish, beans, bread and butter, cucumbers, canned plums, cake and coffee—all in abundance limited only to the individual's interior capacity.

From the mess hall, we were taken to the hospital nearby for medical examination. We again lined up in fours, and as our names were called, entered the personell room where we gave various facts with regard to our birthplace, home, military experience etc., and signed our "oath". This consists merely of the words, "Having been accepted into the service of the United States, I hereby affirm that the following facts regarding my birthplace etc. are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief." The government apparently cheerfully accepting its responsibility of keeping the men in the service during the period of the emergency. Fortunately, I was one among the first men called into line as the examination lasted through the afternoon and well into the early evening. With me in line I noticed Ed Gallier, "Cal" Leneve, Andy Thorhaven and several others of the Bandon men. We were taken into a large, bare concrete room and told to strip. Then we were lined up and examined for physical defects and deformities. We held up our arms, stood on one foot and then the other, bent over, backwards sideways, and otherwise showed that we were supple, or near supple. Then we went into another room took the usual eye test together with the color blind test which consisted of calling the names of a mixed array of lights. Our hearing was then tested by having us repeat the words of a man standing across the room. Each man then took a chair and a doctor, with various instruments examined his eyes, ears and nose for defects and diseases. We then passed into still another room where we were examined for lung trouble, enlarged glands, venereal diseases and mentality. Along the way each doctor had written his findings upon our bodies with chalk, and as we stepped before a final medic we were viewed and given cards to various rooms, depending upon whether we were accepted as fit or not. Here a surprise awaited us. We were told to roll up our sleeves (we had been allowed to put on our clothes) and as our names were called each stepped forward and received his vaccinations—one in the left arm with a hypodermic needle for typhoid and one in the right for smallpox. The effect of the typhoid was rapid, for although the pain of the needle was small, several men soon fainted. We then passed before a finger print man and impressions of all our fingers and thumbs attached to our medical record. Along the way through the afternoon's session we had been weighed, measured and the various identification marks, such as moles, birthmarks, scars, etc., noted. Each man is again vaccinated for typhoid two more times at ten day intervals. He is then supposed to be immune to this disease for five years, at the end of which time if still in the army he must again go through the ordeal.

I believe several of the Coos boys were rejected, but in the confusion of our first days in camp and owing to the fact we had become more or less scattered throughout the thousand or two men, I never definitely found out. It will be a surprise to most people to learn that fully half of the rejections or more were for the incurable venereal diseases, and that after the worst cases had been culled by the Local Board doctors. One of the hospital boys later told me the average percentage for all drafts ranged about forty percent of the rejections. In addition to the rejections for these diseases there is a much larger percentage of cases that are cured or fixed up so that the applicant is accepted for service. So serious has the rottenness of our civilization been shown up that the government has inaugurated a campaign by compulsory attendance-lectures and pamphlets to educate the men along sex lines; and it can be said that after the war considerable false modesty and prudishness will go, and to take its place will enter an era of imparting more information along sex lines to the growing generations before they have been biased and caught in the clutches of the results of ignorance and misinformation. It is true that there is no rounder that can equal some of the men of the old service, but you may rest assured that the men of the new army will live a more decent life and can be trusted farther with our womanhood than any equal sized body of civilians for they know sex and the penalty and effects of its degradation.

(Continued on third page)

DR. DAY MAKES GOOD RECENT MINING OFFER

MACHINERY ARRIVES ON ELIZABETH FOR OPERATIONS AT WHISKEY RUN

Has Engaged H. M. Axtell to Assemble Prospecting Plant and Will Go After Black Sand Concentrates for Gold, Platinum and Chrome—Is Black Sand Authority.

Dr. David T. Day, U. S. government authority on black sands, has already made good his statement while here a short time ago that he would put up cash to finance a platinum mining venture here if he could get a reasonable deal out of some of the people who have the different properties that are not working.

Henry M. Axtell, experienced black sand miner and machinery dealer who has successfully operated on the beaches both at Whiskey Run and in Curry county in the past, arrived from San Francisco on the Elizabeth with a large traction donkey to be used in dredging and a small steam shovel. This machinery was purchased in California by Mr. Axtell for Dr. Day, who intends to begin operations in the Whiskey run section at once. He will do general prospecting for gold, platinum and black sand concentrates generally, including chrome.

Dr. Day is at present on business for the government in southern California, but has wired that he would be in Bandon in about a month. In the meantime, Mr. Axtell, who is in the employ of Dr. Day, will set up the machinery and get the plant in shape to begin work. It was at first planned to run the tractor out to the grounds under its own steam, but upon investigation it was found that neither the ferry slips nor the bridges along the road would stand the weight of the machine. It is being hauled to the ground in parts. Dr. Day at his recent visit here made the statement that Bandon could within a very short time become the largest platinum producing city in the United States.

SMITH BRINGS TIMBER MEN

Local Realty Owner Arrives From California to Stay Few Months

E. N. Smith, a large property owner in this section, arrived from his home in El Centro, Cal., yesterday, accompanied by John Daprato and Peter Calvi, both of Iron Mountain, Mich. The latter invested in timber holdings in this locality some 17 years ago and are here in view of probable further investments. Mr. Daprato is a member of the Michigan legislature and a prominent business man in his section.

Mr. Smith has several important propositions in view and will probably be in Bandon and the county for the next few months. His family has gone to the California coast for the hot weather season.

Bank Clerk is Called

Lentner E. Gallier, who for several years has been employed as teller at the Bank of Bandon, left at noon today for Coquille in answer to a call from the Army. He had been in Class 2, but the reclassification changed him into Class 1. He will go to Ft. McDowell, Cal. Mrs. Gallier is disposing of their household effects and expects soon to go to San Francisco to reside with relatives during her husband's absence.

Father Clancy Leaves

Father Jos. P. Clancy of the local Catholic parish has received word to report to Ft. Stevens for examination as army chaplain. He will leave Monday. Father Clancy, during his stay in Bandon, has made many friends both within and without his congregation, who wish him the best of luck while administering to Uncle Sam's boys.

MORE OIL PROSPECTING

Bear Creek Well to be Cleaned Out in View of Drilling

C. A. Parker, who is manager for the company that has taken an interest in the West Shore Oil Co., and is preparing to continue drilling for oil, is now engaged with a force of men in preparing the Bear Creek well for operations. The same company has taken over the Bear Creek proposition and it is reported will continue drilling there. The men working there are building a "bull well" on which to run the cable that is to be used in cleaning out the well.

QUARANTINE TO STOP EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES

CITY AUTHORITIES INSIST ON STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Federal Government Now Requires Report from City Health Officer on Every Case of Contagion—Must Establish Protection for Soldiers—Children Restricted.

The epidemic of contagion, consisting principally of measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever, which has been a menace to public health and safety in this section of the state for some time past, and which is at the present time becoming more prevalent and dangerous in Bandon, is to be stamped out forthwith, according to Mayor Topping, City Health Officer R. V. Leop and the members of the Council of whom all are solidly behind the movement.

Regulations Ignored It appears that a number of cases of measles have existed in this community for some time and that the municipal regulations governing quarantine have been, in the majority of cases, wholly ignored. The result is that the disease is spreading and whooping cough and scarlet fever are also present in nearby localities, the situation is becoming dangerous. It is reported that two deaths of children have occurred of late in northern Curry county, as the result of a combination of scarlet fever and whooping cough. This has brought the danger that is imminent home to many parents, who have prevailed upon the city authorities to take action.

Army Authorities Act Furthermore the federal army authorities are taking action in connection with health conditions in the various communities. Soldiers, either before they go into camp, or while home on furlough come in contact with contagion and carry it into camp, where it is hindering the training of troops for the service. In view of preventing the latter the army authorities are requiring civilian health officers to report every case of contagious disease. This is important to Bandon and community also because of the number of soldiers employed here in the spruce production service.

May Delay Schools

With the opening of school only a few weeks off, it is doubly urgent that the strictest quarantine be observed in order to check the contagion before it gets out of control. Otherwise it would be necessary to delay the opening of school and thus interfere with the program of the entire school year.

Cases Now Quarantined

All cases that have so far been found by the officials have been placed under quarantine, and a notice published in this issue of the Western World by the Board of Health and the City of Bandon calls attention to the city ordinance and the regulations governing new cases.

Among other things it prohibits children under 14 years of age from attending public gatherings, including picture shows, dances, etc.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE NOTICE

WHEREAS, There is a strict City Ordinance for the protection of public health and to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases and creating a Board of Health, and

WHEREAS, The United States Army due to present war conditions has established strict health regulations, affecting local health conditions, and

WHEREAS, prevalent contagion has made it necessary to more rigidly enforce Army, State and City health regulations, THEREFORE Notice is hereby given, that all persons or families having contagious diseases are automatically quarantined where no doctor is called.

Children under 14 years of age are prohibited from attending public gatherings, and it is unlawful for any person to enter or depart from any house, place or apartment under quarantine without permission of the health officer. The law makes it the duty of each person to report to the health officer any infectious or contagious diseases of which they have knowledge.

Houses where contagious diseases have occurred must be fumigated under the direction of the health officer at whose office information and instructions may be had concerning laws and regulations. Violation of the health laws is punishable by a fine of not less than five or more than three hundred dollars or by imprisonment not less

EDITORS OF STATE TO MEET IN COUNTY

Coos Bay Towns Planning Sightseeing Trip to Bandon Beach and Other Points in County.

The Oregon State Editorial association will hold its annual convention in North Bend and Marshfield on August 9, 10 and 11. The commercial clubs of the two towns and L. J. Simpson of North Bend are preparing to entertain the visitors and among other things they plan to give them a sightseeing trip around the county.

To plan for the county trip the Marshfield chamber of commerce has notified Bandon, Coquille and Myrtle Point to have representatives at a meeting there at 11:00 A. M. Friday morning, July 26. Bandon has no commercial organization at present so no official delegate has been named. An effort is being made to have someone attend to represent Bandon.

To have a delegation of 50 or 60 editors from all parts of the state visit Bandon beach, would mean a great advertising feature, as each would undoubtedly give account of it after returning home. It is the opinion of many that the local people should be prepared to do something if necessary toward entertaining the visitors.

Election Pamphlet Out

The official pamphlet for the special election to be held in the city Tuesday, August 6th, is now in the hands of the voters. It contains the full data regarding the measures that are to be voted on and should be carefully read by every voter. Elsewhere in this issue is an official notice of the election, which also includes the ballot titles, which indicate the measures that are to be decided.

CANNING SUGAR TROUBLES

Women May Secure Any Number of 25 Pound Allotments

L. A. Liljeqvist, food administrator in Coos county, states that there has been much confusion throughout the county about sugar for canning. Without a permit and merely on the statement of the buyer, a housewife is entitled to 25 pounds of sugar from her grocer.

When this is used up she may secure more by going to the chairman of the council of defense in her city and from him securing a permit for another 25 pounds. At this time she swears that the first 25 pounds has been used for canning and the next 25 pounds will be used for canning. She may secure as many more 25 pound quantities as her canning needs require. There is no limit so long as the sugar is used for canning.

Bandon people should apply to J. W. Mast who is chairman of the local council of defense.

ACME HAS NO BOOZE ABOARD

Sheriff Force and Marshal Search Local Vessel But Nothing There

Acting on secret information of a reliable character, Deputy Sheriff Clyde Gage and two assistants, accompanied by Marshal Chris Rasmussen, made a thorough search of the Steamer Acme as soon as she docked at the Moore mill Monday. It had been reported to the authorities that a new colored steward was suspected of having taken a hundred quarts of whiskey aboard. When the darky was approached he replied: "Wha man, d'you souse if I had had enough money to buy 100 quarts of whiskey at \$3.25 a quart that ah'd be heah on dis ship? No sah."

Captain Miller assisted the officers in going through the vessel, but there was nothing to be found. It is thought likely that it was some other vessel docked near the Acme in San Francisco that got the contraband.

Special Rates To G. A. R.

T. H. Stevens, department commander, announces that special rates of one cent per mile will be given those who attend the G. A. R. Convention to be held in Portland in August. The rate applies to members of the G. A. R., Army Nurses of the Civil War, W. R. C., Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans, Sons of Veterans and sons of Veterans Auxiliary, and members of their families accompanying them.

than five or more than ninety days or both.

If strict observation of and obedience to the laws and rules of the Board of health are not observed a pest house will be established under the law, and subjects will be interned therein.

BOARD OF HEALTH CITY OF BANDON

SOLDIERS TO WORK AT THE MOORE MILL

APPLICATION MADE TO SPRUCE DIVISION FOR PLATOON OF SIGNAL CORPS MEN

Twenty-five in Charge of Lieutenant and a Medical Officer Expected Here in Few Days—Suitable Quarters for Barracks Will be Provided but Place Not Yet Selected

A platoon of U. S. Soldiers from the Signal Corps, consisting of 25 men in charge of a Lieutenant, and a medical officer, are expected to arrive within the next few days to be employed at the plant of the Moore Mill & Lumber Co. in this city. The shortage of help at the mill has become so great that it is necessary to apply to Uncle Sam. An officer was here this week making arrangements with Mr. Moore and looking up quarters for the men. Mr. Moore states that he has several places in view that might be turned into proper barracks, and that he will leave it up to the men on their arrival to pick the one they want. It will then be equipped with shower baths and everything that is required under the rules and regulations issued by the Spruce headquarters.

The local mill has endeavored to continue operating with purely local civilian help, but so many men have been attracted to other parts by the high wage stories that have been circulating that it became a hopeless task to keep the payroll full. Soldier labor cannot be gotten in less numbers than one platoon. However the platoon can be added to as needed.

SEVENTY-THREE MORE LEAVE FROM COUNTY

Draft Contingent Including Many of This Community Left Monday for Camp Lewis.

The July 22 draft contingent which left Marshfield on that morning, contained 73 young men of Coos county, quite a number of whom are from the Bandon and lower Coquille community. They have gone to Camp Lewis. The list is as follows: Beldon B. Harrison, Victor Sell, Howard English, E. K. Dimos, Frank Gilbert, Henry P. Devereaux, Felix A. Tuestrom, Mike G. Summerlin, Laurence S. Hatcher, Rudolf Sandine, Emil Munk, Sylvester P. Bright, Grover C. Metley, John R. Warner, Irving Watson, Benjamin Smalley, L. M. Cochran, Robert C. Harris, Tom Hastazelos, G. Gunderson, Edwin Peterson, James Dobbey, Laurence E. DeOs, William McCulloch, Fred Hansen, Allen J. Jackson, Ralph Smith, James Calvert Jordan, Earl C. Markham, Thomas Metcalf, Melvin Notten, Gus Sotirkis, Mike Geronels, Grover P. Gibbs, Thomas O. Krewson, Charles C. Davis, Charles Flanders, Ed. H. Wilson, William C. Stevens, Orle L. Randleman, Henry Johnson, Vance Weekly, X. G. Rempelos, Laurence Cunningham, Edwin Sprague, John H. Stadden Jr., William H. Jensen, Jasper T. DeOs, Harry Leon Aber, Elbert Allen, Carmel C. Sanders, Ray R. Robertson, Vern Leneve, Warner Kronquist, Floyd R. Belleu, Don W. Snyder, Otto W. McGill, Charles A. Goodrich, George A. Lyons, Alanzo Miller, Gus Petso, Clinton Crouch, Alanzo L. McNair, Axel Nelson, Altie Chapman, Charles E. Barnes, Vernon Colby, Clayton S. Thompson, A. L. Flanders, Jack A. Williams, Floyd Barklow, William L. Carlyle, Harry B. Allen.

CANNING DEMONSTRATION

O. A. C. Instructor Will Give Talk to Women August 2nd.

The women of Bandon and community are invited to attend a canning demonstration to be given at the domestic science rooms of the high school building on the afternoon of Friday, August 2, by Miss Doolittle of the Oregon Agricultural College. This demonstration is given in connection with the food conservation campaign as carried on by the federal government.

In the morning at 10 o'clock Miss children of the Industrial club at the children of the Industrial club at the high school building.

WORLD HONOR GIBBON L. H. Morris, Bandon E. H. Boyle, Bandon H. T. Miller, Parkersburg C. R. Binzaman, Seattle, Wash. Roy Fox, Hoquiam, Wash.