

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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TOLEDO.....OREGON.

Nothing annoys a chronic kicker like the refusal of things to go wrong.

Praise a woman for the qualities she doesn't possess and she'll worship you.

It's a safe rule that when a woman refuses to "talk back" she is dangerous.

The cemeteries of some towns hold out the only inducements worthy of mention to permanent residents.

"A Merchant" wants to know if there is any way he can keep moths out of his stock. Sure. Advertise.

The New York Commissioner of Health finds that paper currency is alive with bacteria. Boil your money.

A New York physician says trolley cars produce appendicitis. People who neglect to remove the seeds from their trolley cars take foolish risks.

Most every man thinks he is smart enough to tackle any job till he runs up against the problem of grading the front lawn so all the rain won't run into the cellar.

A Boston defaulter has been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. It must be galling to a defaulter to be treated as if he were a plain, everyday, ordinary thief.

An Eastern woman is going around telling people how to make rolls. Unfortunately she doesn't suggest methods of acquiring rolls big enough to enable the owners to purchase everything in sight.

If it is true that Mr. Rockefeller thinks of paying \$3,000 for an old Bible the relic-makers may be depended upon to give the public valuable assistance hereafter in the task of separating him from his money.

Western raisers of cattle are still complaining bitterly that they are getting less money a pound than they received a few years ago. Eastern buyers are still wailing because their steaks and chops are extravagant in cost. And the beef trust still smiles.

An American physician has discovered that the blues are only a form of splanchnic neurasthenia due to intra-abdominal venous congestion. Now if that doesn't make a patient with the blues bluer than he was before he could be jolly with hyperpyrexia, or with metaplasia of the epithellum.

A high price often upsets a good theory. The present prices of cotton will have more influence in turning Southern farmers away from the policy of diversifying their crops than the arguments of a decade have had in the other direction. The Department of Agriculture will endeavor to overcome this natural tendency, and accordingly purposes to maintain in the South some model farms, the aim of which will be to show that the miscellaneous small crops may still be made more profitable than corn and cotton.

Now that the sub-listence officers of the army have reported that the result of their experiments with hash proves that it is good food for soldiers, no boy should longer object to it for breakfast. Hash has received the approval of the Senate as well as of the army. It is made in the Senate's restaurant after a recipe obtained from the late Senator Hanna's cook, which calls for equal parts of corned beef and potatoes, with enough hot water to keep it moist. So when foreign visitors ask on what meat the American lawmakers feed that they have grown so great, the waggish guides can answer, "Hash."

This spring Boston repeated an experiment which was first made a year ago—the new voters' festival. Young men who had just become or were about to become of age were invited to be present at Faneuil Hall. The mayor presided, and addresses were made by eminent citizens on subjects calculated to give the young men a letter idea both of the privileges and the responsibilities of the ballot. The young men present rose and pledged themselves to exercise their right of suffrage in such a way as to promote the public weal. Such a meeting can, of course, attract but a few of the new voters, yet if it plants a higher ideal of citizenship in the minds of even a dozen young men it does a useful service; and if such meetings could be held once a year in every city and every town, and if instruction were added to exhortation, the benefit to citizenship would be notable.

In 1903 the United States purchased 43,000,000 pounds of tea from Japan, an increase of about 30 per cent over the purchases of the preceding year. That 43,000,000 pounds was just about

two-fifths of our entire importation of tea, and almost exactly the same amount as came from China in that year. The preceding year China had sold us almost twice as much as Japan. Japanese tea enters this country with a valuation about 30 per cent higher than Chinese tea, so that last year. The preceding year China had of imports, the Japanese sales were valued at \$8,000,000 and the Chinese sales at only \$6,200,000. It would not be at all safe from this, however, to infer that Japanese tea is driving Chinese tea out of our markets, because the tea trade is subject to varying influences that make tea statistics, taking them year by year, probably the most irregular statistics that appear in our foreign trade returns. The per capita consumption of tea shows the same irregularities. While the per capita consumption of coffee, or of sugar, or of alcoholic drinks, varies comparatively little from one year to another, that of tea leaps up and down in what seems an utterly arbitrary fashion. Last year, for instance, our people drank an average of 1.34 pounds each. The year before the figure was .94 pounds; in 1901, 1.14 pounds; in 1900, 1.09 pounds; in 1899, .98 pound; in 1898, .93 pound, and in 1897, 1.58 pounds. In 1876 the consumption was 1.1 pounds per capita; in 1860, .84 pound; in 1850, 1.22 pounds; in 1840, .99 pound, and in 1830, the earliest year for which figures are available, .53 pound. If the shipments from Japan do continue to show a rapid increase the movement will be on a line with the general movement of our Japanese trade. The government bureau of statistics has just published figures showing that while in 1900 we purchased about one-quarter of Japan's total exports, in 1902 our purchases had risen to one-third. The absolute gain was over 50 per cent—namely, from a valuation of 52,566,395 yen in 1900 to 80,232,805 yen in 1902.

It is a wise American that can tell his own national anthem. In the primary school the American youth is taught the words of "America" and lifts his childish treble with the others in chorused tribute to "My country, 'tis of thee." A little later in his career he learns that "America" is the British national air of "God Save the King," and possibly becomes acquainted with the additional fact that the British appropriated it from the patriotic music of an older nation. Then the youthful American pins his faith to "The Star-Spangled Banner," with its almost impossible demands upon the vocal organs and the memory. It is as an instrumental and not a vocal selection, however, that he becomes familiar with that patriotic air, with its highest notes scarcely within reach of the shrieking clarinet. In this day and generation the patriot who wishes to express his patriotism in song has much difficulty to find any patriotic composition expressive of united national sentiment. Like "The Star-Spangled Banner," nearly all of them relate to a period or an incident and the patriotic songs of the Civil War simply add to the confusion. "America" continues to be held in esteem by some because of its simplicity in words and music. Anyone can learn and remember the air, while it is possible to hold more than one stanza of the words in memory. Others cling to "The Star-Spangled Banner," although only one person in 10,000 can sing it and only a prodigy can remember the words. "Hall, Columbia," and "The Red, White and Blue" are also generally recognized as patriotic airs of national character. In the Southern States "Dixie" takes precedence on all occasions and its popularity in the North has increased so rapidly of late that the spirited piece also may be classified as national. In our colonial dependencies the favorite "national" air seems to be "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," but, of course, our subject islanders will learn of this error in time. Although "The Star-Spangled Banner" is easily first in popular esteem, popular sentiment is not a unit in recognizing it as our national anthem, nor has it been so recognized officially. In the navy the custom has been to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" at morning colors and "Hall, Columbia," in the evening, when the colors are lowered. Henceforth "The Star-Spangled Banner" is to be played on shipboard at both morning and evening colors. Possibly it is just as well to abolish "Hall, Columbia," for official purposes. In view of the recent events the name is unpleasantly suggestive and, while the sentiment of the old song is inspiring, the air, which is particularly adapted to a funeral march, is depressing. Hall, Columbia, hall and farewell. What is needed now is a national anthem to take the place of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Literary Names.

"Yes," says the fond mamma, "I think we picked real pretty names for the two twins. Pat got them out of a book. I always did like a name with a literary tone to it."

"And what do you call the little darlings?"

"Fauna and Flora. It's from a book in the library downtown that tells about 'The Fauna and Flora of the Western Hemisphere.'"—Judge.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE.

WAR WILL NOT INVOLVE UNCLE SAM.

By W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy.



W. H. MOODY.

We are on friendly terms with both nations engaged in the war in the East and are attached to each by a bond of peculiar sympathy. The one nation endeared herself to the hearts of the American people by an expression of good will in the days of our sore trial. Toward the other we occupy almost the position of a foster mother, because it was our navy that broke through the door of her Eastern exclusiveness and let in the flood of sunlight of modern civilization. We have declared our neutrality in this struggle, and we shall maintain it. We have no interest except that the war may end speedily; we have no concern except that it may not bring into the struggle any of the other nations which are now content. Under no circumstances that I can conceive is there danger to the peace of our own country.

Our new navy, which constitutes all of the effective navy of to-day, was begun during the administration of President Arthur and under the direction of his two secretaries of the navy, Hunt and Chandler. It was continued during the two administrations of President Cleveland under the direction of Secretaries Whitney and Herbert. The lamented Whitney once said:

"This country can afford to have, and it cannot afford to lack, a naval force at least so formidable that its dealings with foreign powers will not be influenced at any time nor even be suspected of being influenced by a consciousness of weakness on the sea." And again: "It is of little service to a nation to have any navy at all unless it is a fair expression of the highest scientific resources of its day."

I have not lost hope that the policy of increasing our power upon the sea will be maintained, no matter which party may be in control of the national administration.

MARRYING WITHOUT MONEY.

By Helen Oldfield.



Theoretically, at least, most people will agree that to marry solely for worldly gain is a mean and despicable deed. Those who apparently marry for money would no doubt unanimously repel the accusation with indignation, and claim that they have but followed the advice which Tennyson's northern farmer gave to his son to "go where the munny is." Poets and romancers usually portray the mercenary suitor as a villain of the deepest dye, and a popular woman's magazine which recently held a symposium upon the subject of what men most desire in a wife announced triumphantly that of all the men who replied to the query not one mentioned money as a requisite qualification.

None the less there are a few people, middle-aged and prudent persons for the most part, who do not hesitate to aver that it is almost as bad a thing to marry without money. These sage elders have been taught by experience that daily bread is an absolute necessity to life; they have learned that milk and honey, or what stands for them nowadays, are not to be had without money and without price, and they argue that it is quite as selfish to think only of the present, and take no thought of the morrow, careless of others in either case, as it is to prefer the comfort of to-morrow to the passion of to-day. No man has the right to ask a woman to marry him unless he can fitly cherish her; no woman should marry her lover, however eager he may be, when she knows that he must struggle to keep his own head above water, without the additional burden of her support. What is enough for one is not

ATTACKS THE BIBLE.

English Canon Cal's the Old Testament a Pack of Lies.

Canon Henson, one of the chief dignitaries of Westminster Abbey and a select preacher of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, England, has raised a storm of criticism by the publication of an article wherein he attacks the inspiration of the Old Testament, referring to its "incredible, puerile or demoralizing narratives," which are regarded as being "a pack of lies too gross for toleration." He declares that inspiration is not allowed to certify to the truth of any statement in the Bible "which cannot be substantiated at the bar of reason and evidence." In the New Testament he finds little to offend reason or conscience, "but, whether much or little, it will have to go the way of the Old Testament prodigies."

In an analysis of the present social condition, Canon Henson attributes the spread of anarchy, the "ulcer that is eating the vitals of society," to the disappearance over large areas of civilized life of "the religious basis of morality." Yet he finds an excuse for these "nonmoral multitudes" who "from the cradle to the grave have faced the severe pressure of competition, the squalor and poverty and the miserable exigencies of unmerited want," and who "inevitably compare their condition with the ostentation of unearned wealth, the profusion and unchecked luxury and the insolence of unchastened power."

The canon says that when it is remembered that these "cruel, shocking contrasts are no longer regarded with the dull stare of fatalistic ignorance, but in the full light of those doctrines of equality which are the commonplaces of democratic politics," it is no wonder that "the minds of thousands

are predisposed toward the sophistries of anarchy."

"It would be idle to deny," he concludes, "that the credit of the Scriptures is seriously shaken in the public mind, nor can it reasonably be doubted that the tendencies of popular life as

HOW TO ENCOURAGE TEMPERANCE.

By Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.



CARROLL D. WRIGHT

The question of temperance is one which is largely in the hands of employers of labor. When the employer understands and announces that he can hire a man with a clear head for the same compensation for which he can get one with a muddled brain the temperance movement is subjected to a force not known by any other method. It may well be called the dynamics of the temperance movement and began on the railroads a generation ago, first in orders that men who drank while on duty should not be employed. It was soon seen that this meant nothing whatever, and so the next movement was to prohibit the employment of men who were habitual drinkers even in slight degree.

This movement has spread over the country. The public is interested as much as the railroads themselves. The safety of travel and the avoidance of disaster concerns the whole people, and thus the economic value of the prohibition has been felt in every direction. It now extends to private and corporate concerns which desire to run their establishments with as little friction and as little loss as possible. The common and statutory laws which make employers liable in some degree and under certain circumstances for the carelessness of their employes are a most powerful incentive to the employment of men with clear heads. Thus economically again the movement acquires strength.

PRIZE FIGHTS VS. ART.

By Adeline Patti.



America is indeed a strange place, and Americans are strange people. Once I thought the country was the place for art, but I see now that artists should never go there. The continent is so different. There art is understood by all and art is at home. Here art knocks at the door like a stranger and the public rebuffs it like a beggar. Americans like prize fights and such things. They will spend their money to see brutality, but when art is the thing the purse strings are pulled. In Philadelphia a prize fight brought out the entire populace, while my engagement was canceled. Once I thought the day would never come when the Americans would rather see a prize fight than hear me sing. I thought I understood them and that they loved me, but it is so different now. In fact, as I see America with my eyes opened I find it a most undesirable place. There is little here to commend and a great many things to deplore. I did not enjoy my tour at all. I am really mortified to think of how I have been subjected to the prevalent vulgarity of Americans.

I do not like America as well as I did in former years. The country has changed so much, and, really, it has not changed for the better.

CRUISER AGAINST A FLEET.



The battle of Chemulpo, Korea, in which the Russian cruiser Variag and the gunboat Korietz faced an over-powering Japanese fleet, furnishes one of the most gallant conflicts against odds in the history of naval warfare.

On the morning of Feb. 9 Rear Admiral Uriu, commanding the Japanese fleet at the entrance to Chemulpo, notified the Russians that they must surrender or leave the harbor at noon. If this demand were not complied with, the Japanese admiral stated that he would enter the harbor and sink the Russian vessels where they lay. The Russian commander faced the situation manfully. The Variag was only a protected cruiser of 6,000 tons, while the Korietz was of only 1,213 tons displacement, yet he steamed boldly out of the harbor, the Russian bands playing the national anthem, to meet the Japanese fleet, which consisted of two battleships, six cruisers, seven torpedo boats and five torpedo boat destroyers.

The fight which followed was furious, the fire of the Japanese fleet being concentrated on the Variag. The ship was riddled until she looked like a sieve and there was not a gun aboard which could be successfully worked. When the ship was on fire, two of her boilers destroyed, her engines barely workable and 109 officers and men lying dead or dying on the decks the vessel, accompanied by the Korietz, returned to the harbor, where the Russians, after the dead and injured and living were removed, sunk the Variag rather than let them fall into the hands of the Japanese. The illustration shows the sunken cruiser in the distance, while in the foreground the neutral ships are picking up the survivors.

at present prevailing are in the main hostile to Christian tradition."

About some people there is an indescribable obnoxious odor; an odor somewhere between a sick man and a dead man.