

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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TOLEDO.....OREGON.

This is a fine year for heirs to thrones.

If the Czar can't handle Oyama and Togo, he can at least do terrible things to Oukhtomsky and Orloff.

Are the Japanese civilized, and what is "the yellow peril?" There are thirty-two daily newspapers in Tokio.

The chorus girls will hardly agree with Ella Wheeler Wilcox that no high success is ever achieved in this world by kicking.

The men who own the dry docks at the Pacific coast ports will welcome all the runaway Russian war ships that come their way.

Field Marshal Oyama is married to a graduate of Vassar, which may account for the fact that he appears to know a thing or two.

Patriotism does not enter into consideration when a man separates himself from his citizenship but remains loyal to his bank account.

Some people find it hard to understand why ladies who lose \$30,000 at Newport lawn fetes take the trouble to report such trifling matters, since they can spend \$100,000 in getting up a ball and never notice that the money is gone.

John Wanamaker says that it is better to be a poor man and a rich Christian than to be a rich man and a poor Christian, and the Wellspring Reporter derives from this the conclusion that to be a poor man and also a poor Christian is about the limit.

Children have long been unwelcome tenants in apartment houses. But there is always some one to turn a prevailing idea upside down, especially if it is a bad idea. A New York man has built in his city a six-story block of flats designed primarily for the comfort and happiness of children. He has equipped the back yard with swings and sand beds, and reserved a large play-room on the top floor.

There is a bill before the British House of Commons "forbidding children under the age of 16 years to smoke tobacco or to use it in any form." A penalty in the shape of a fine not to exceed 10 shillings for each offense is provided. This is another case of the government essaying to take up the duties of the parents. Unfortunately there are a lot of parents who seem to think that their children ought to be brought up by the policeman.

The men and women, who do not regard their work as drudgery and who realize, with Carlyle, that the individual who does not work is in some sense either a beggar or a thief, never lay any little ills they may have to their work, until they are sure that their habits of living and eating are in accordance with the simple rules of health. Physically, mentally, morally, work is a saving grace. Shirking is a sin against the sinner and willingness to do one's share is half the burden lifted. The "work cure" should fill a long felt want.

Southern whites will not work in the cotton fields, and Northerners are no more willing, nor are they suited to the work. The suggestion that immigrants from southern Europe might find ready and constant employment as agricultural workers in the South, where climatic conditions are those to which they are accustomed in their native countries, is being eagerly seized upon by cotton planters. Land and mill owners are looking for white workers to take the place of the blacks and are offering inducements to Italians, which the latter show signs of accepting.

The habit of coming late to the theater is one which cannot be corrected by any amount of talk. To state the obvious proposition that those who come early have rights which those who do not are under obligation to respect would be futile. Furthermore, there is no objection to a ticket holder coming as late as he or she pleases, and there may be a thousand good reasons why it is impossible to arrive on time. But there is great objection to seating late comers during the act then on the stage, and the difficulty could be minimized, if not corrected altogether, by establishing and enforcing the rule that those who come into a theater after the curtain is up shall wait in the foyer or stand behind the orchestra chairs until the next intermission.

Is it lawful for a public official, in case the heat is excessive, to transact business when he is almost wholly

under water? French authorities have passed upon the question, and decided in the negative. It seems that a man was sent to one of the hottest departments of France to be a registrar, and he suffered greatly until he devised a cistern. Up to his armpits in water, and in a comfortable frame of mind, he discharged his official duties. The public envied and admired him. His path to fame led through the cistern. One day, however, a stern inspector appeared, was indignant, and reported the case to Paris. Dismissal from the service was about to be pronounced upon him when it was suggested that a worse punishment was possible. "Send him to Algeria," was the suggestion; and so the lover of coolness goes to one of nature's bakeries.

Newspapers are blamed, often justly, for the detail with which they report crime and other evil deeds. With the weak and the shallow, notoriety is fame, and in order to attain it they imitate the deeds of desperadoes. But if the papers are to be censured for this, they ought to be commended for the corresponding fidelity with which they report every humane act and every deed of heroism. Here, too, they appeal to the imitative faculty of human nature and to the desire for that precious reward, the approval or the admiration of one's fellows. There is no doubt that Americans are hero-worshippers. Official renaissance, or the happy-go-lucky, trust-to-chance policy, leads every now and then to a frightful catastrophe, but there is never one which does not produce some man or woman whose courage and self-sacrifice touch the tragedy with a gleam of light. No one knows, of course, how often these men or women are inspired to deeds of heroism by having read of similar deeds performed by persons equally humble; but it is significant that a paper is published in England for the sole purpose of giving publicity to such acts; that a society exists there for rewarding them, and that so shrewd a student of human nature as Mr. Carnegie has established in America a "Hero Fund." Indeed, if one wanted other evidence, what was Napoleon's iron cross but an advertisement of the courage of the man who wore it? And what else are the orders and medals with which governments reward their soldiers and sailors? The lesson, however, is a wider one than the question of encouraging or creating heroes. It applies to almost every side of life—the old lesson that evil influences corrupt and good ones uplift; and it is all the more impressive that it is plainly and constantly demonstrated by so simple a thing as the news in the daily papers.

They say that, no matter how big a human being becomes, there is a streak of meanness in him somewhere, and sooner or later it will show. Russell Sage has lost a million dollars at a clip and viewed the disaster philosophically. But he will haggle over the price of an apple and allow himself to be annoyed by trivial things that really should not concern him. Hetty Green, with her millions, is credited with moving out of a comfortable office because her rent was advanced \$2 a month. She has done even smaller things than that in a financial way. Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, the rich leader of society in Boston, contested most bitterly a suit of John Williams, colored, for \$88.50. She maintained that he was only entitled to \$15 for shoveling snow from her sidewalk. She lost the suit. An Ohio man, with nearly a million dollars to his credit and with no possibility of even spending his income, built a brick block six inches inside his lot line and remarked: "Some day somebody will want to use my wall, and the price of that six-inch strip of land will surprise him." It did. The man who wanted to build adjoining was surprised that a wealthy man should descend to such a petty trick in order to make a few unnecessary dollars. He refused to be bled, and to-day two fine blocks stand side by side, and between them there is a space of six inches to measure greed and smallness of mind. All of which goes to prove that the possession of money seldom broadens a mind, but does emphasize eccentricities. The rich man may be able to purchase toleration for his peculiarities, but he cannot buy respect when his natural meanness is apparent. Humanity may remember Sage as an able financier. It will remember his miserly manner of living longer. All the good acts of the man who placed his building six inches from the lot line have not sufficed to wipe out the memory of that one sneaking, little, contemptible business act. Men are only men, after all.

Youthful Ambitions.
"You Angelina," called out the woman in the gingham apron, "come in the house this minute! Don't you know better than to play out of doors without your bonnet? You'll get all tanned up."
"That's all right, mamma," said Angelina. "Folks'll think I play golf or ride in a automobile."

It is no sign that a woman is pleasant at home because she is disagreeable in society.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

CIVILIZED MEN SHOULD BE ABOVE WAR.

By Henry Labouchere.



I prefer teaching our children that war is one of the direst curses that afflict this earth, and that, while all should be prepared, if needs be, to defend our independence, our persistent aim should be to avoid all wars, and—as was well said by Lord Percy—"nations should consider, not how little they can concede to one another, but how far they can meet each other's views."

This is the spirit that now animates the workmen of France, of Germany, and of Italy. Their leaders are ever deprecating any recrudescence of the military spirit that has conducted so often to war in the past. It is the spirit that animates our own workmen. If we were attacked they would need no military tomfooleries in national schools to induce them to fight for their country. But they know that peace is the best of policies for them, as never has there been a war which has not been harmful to those engaged in industry. Napoleon infused a military spirit into Frenchmen. What did the workmen of France gain by his conquests? What do British workers gain by our annexations of Uganda, of the Sudan and of the empire of Sokoto? What have they gained by our war in South Africa, except having to pay more for some of their necessities and the knowledge that it has paved the way for the introduction of Chinese chattels to work in the Transvaal mines for the benefit of cosmopolitan millionaires?

A tribe of savages is always cultivating a military spirit. Its sole occupation is war, and the arts of peace are despised as contemptible to men of spirit. Among civilized men there ought to be a higher ideal, and there would be were it not that there are usually too many missionaries of strife among them ever appealing to the baser passions and trying to persuade their fellow-countrymen that there is something noble and elevating in war and that a soldier is the noblest of human beings. Armies are necessary evils, but for my part I prefer a procession of trade-unionists to the marching by of armed regiments, and the simple and homely garb of a worker to the tawdry trappings of men of war. I respect a man who honorably fulfills his calling as a soldier, but he is no better in my eyes than the man who honestly labors in other and more peaceful avocations.

FAILURE OF JUSTICE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

By Andrew F. Hirsch.



Delays and uncertainty in criminal cases are obnoxious to the public; their result is impatience, dissatisfaction, and eventually a resort to lynch law. Their causes can be traced to matters of detail and again to erroneous principles. The jurors are the judges of the law; this serves no useful purpose; the trial court should give the law, and if erroneously the reviewing court corrects it. The accused is brought before a magistrate, then the grand jury, and at last the trial jury; in each of these proceedings there may be postponements and delays; the cause drags for months, and even years; witnesses depart, die, are tampered with, or perhaps forget important details. The system is altogether cumbersome, expensive, and inefficient. An information by the State's Attorney should suffice to put the party on immediate trial. In behalf of the people provision might be made of applying to the court for process in case the State's Attorney refuses to act.

Tribunals paid a salary and not fees should be established for the immediate disposition, without jury, of all offenses (except the most heinous), leaving to the accused an appeal to a court with a jury if he so desires. It is evident that appeals would be rare, as the accused would have confidence in such tribunals, which should be established in various parts of the city, so the trial could take place in the neighborhood where the offense was committed, and the witnesses be the more sure and economically retained through the trial. More than two-thirds

FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

M. Henri Dunant, Founder of the Red Cross Society.

In a hospice at Appenzell, Switzerland, lies the man whose sense of humanity was the basis of that noble work of relief



which has been performed on hundreds of battlefields under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. M. Henri Dunant, founded the Red Cross. Dunant was at the battle of Solferino and its horrors made such an impression on him that he wrote the wonderful little pamphlet entitled *Un Souvenir de Solferino*, in which he described the sufferings of the wounded and called upon the nations to alleviate the worst features of warfare by forming an international hospital service. The book attracted so much attention that a conference was called to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864, and there the neutrality of hospitals and ambulance services was established. Some years ago M. Dunant received \$20,000 as a reward for his service to humanity, it being a share of the Nobel peace prize. This he has since spent in other philanthropic causes.

Teach Girls to Cook.

Let girls learn to cook, and let them learn to do it well. No girl has a right to marry and go into a house of her own until she thoroughly understands how to superintend every branch of housekeeping, and to do this she must have a practical knowledge of how to do things herself. Let girls have a part in the home housekeeping before they marry. It does not take half the

time of the trial courts would thus be saved, the accused would not be oppressed with lengthy confinement prior to his trial, and the people would be saved the immense expense of feeding a jail full of persons.

In many instances it is impossible, and still more often expensive and barely practical, to bring witnesses from a distance, and provision should be made for their making depositions; the trial of the reviewing court can be safely relied upon to prevent injustice to the accused. Our large cities are infested with swindlers of all kinds conducting wildcat insurance, fraudulent corporations, get rich quick schemes, and even bogus banks. They well know that for the comparatively small amount lost by the individual victim he will not endure the expense and many delays of attending upon a prosecution perhaps thousand of miles from his home.

NATIONAL MARRIAGE LAW NEEDED.

By Bishop Frederick A. Burgess.



"A nation," said Disraeli, "is only great if it produces great men." In the same way we may say a nation is only pure if it produces pure homes. National virtue, honesty, courage, cleanliness, all have their origin in the home. The clergy has a message for the married women of that they value the marriage ring as a sacred symbol, not to be torn off the finger in the base surroundings of the divorce court. And to the men, who contemplate cruelty, neglect and desertion; that they may be free, the clergy must speak the words of Malachi, "Therefore take heed to your spirit and let none deal treacherously against the wife of his youth, for I hate divorce, said Jehovah, the God of Israel."

But, nevertheless, the state does not regard the bond of matrimony as indissoluble. Theoretically any act which is an infringement of the conditions of the contract invalidates the claim of the guilty party, but the peculiar nature of marriage as meaning physically so much more to woman than to man, as involving the happiness, education and future of children, makes it hard to specify what kind of act is of this nature.

A uniform Federal law of marriage is the one thing requisite. The evils of the present system are evident to everyone. The law of one State is nullified in another. Men and women, especially when they have wealth, commit flagrant violations of the law and sometimes succeed in getting some one who calls himself a minister of the gospel to bless the adulterous union. But even without wealth it is comparatively easy to change one's domicile and claim immunity in the eyes of the law.

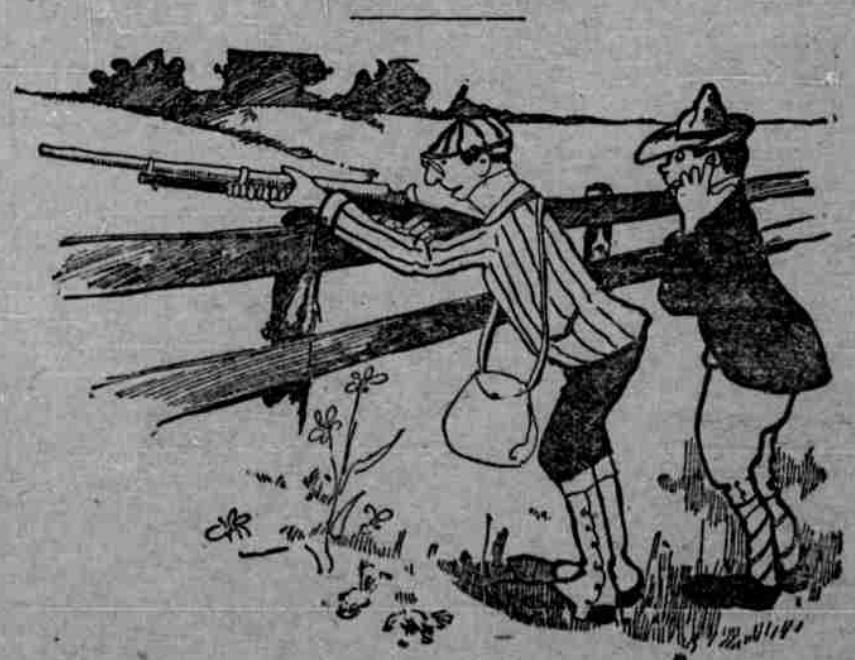
GOLD IS OUR COUNTRY'S CURSE.

By Prof. George Turnbull.



The greatest curse of this country is the terrible greed for gold, the hoarding of money. The trade classes are so tightly drawn at the present time that a break is bound to come soon. The greatest national crime is insolence, and Great Britain, Germany and also our own United States can be charged with it in particular. Although these countries are to-day the most successful in commerce, let them not forget that Rome and Spain were far more powerful in days gone by than they, yet through insolence they fell. The crisis that is rapidly coming to a climax in the Far East should be left severely alone by these three nations. The meddlers who interfere in the nation's name only seek for personal glory and achievements instead of the country's honor. The worst existing troubles in the United States and England are self-indulgence and high living, which will eventually bring ruin to any powerful nation. Our millionaires believe they can violate any law and get free by the use of gold. Uncover the secret chambers of the high official offices and you will find they do not declare war on another country for the sake of right or justice, but for personal gain to further ambitions which only hinder a country's further development in scientific branches.

GOOD GAME.



Willie Missit—That rude farmer told us that there was no game on this farm, and we have already killed two sparrows and a jaybird.

time nor such great exertion to see that the house is properly swept and dusted and put in order, to prepare cakes and puddings, and make dainty mixtures to tempt the appetite, as it does to follow a golf ball for a morning or to fly around a tennis court. It is all very well to say that men need an intellectual companion, and one who enters into and is interested in all their pursuits. So they do, and the fact is that, as a rule, men marry without thinking whether the woman chosen is capable of preparing a meal or not. It is a pity that they are so short sighted, as not only a man's health and cheerfulness, but in a measure, his success in life depend very much on the kind of food he eats—in fact, the whole household is influenced by diet.

For Shipmatt.

Pett Ridge told an excellent baby story at the ladies' summer dinner of the New Vagabond Club. A lady and her little daughter were walking through Grosvenor Square when they came to a portion of the road strewn with straw.

"What's that for, ma?" said the child, to which the mother replied: "The lady who lives in that house, my dear, has had a little baby girl sent her."

The child walked along for a few yards, and then, turning back and nodding at the straw, said: "Awfully well packed, ma!"—*St. James's Gazette.*

When a man worries over his debts, his creditors know he is all right.