

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

CHAS. F. & ADA E. SOULE, Pubs.

TOLEDO.....OREGON

But the poor little czar still has the bomb throwers on his hands.

The New York book bunco men worked on the principle that a sucker with money is still a sucker, after all.

President Roosevelt is now perfectly willing for his critics to continue their observations on the unwisdom of men who butt in.

Few persons will have the hardihood to assert that the Bishop Potter saloon failed on account of a lack of advertising.

President Roosevelt's admonition to be kind to the rich has been followed by President Harper, of the Chicago University, and he finds that it pays.

A worried father wants to know what he shall do with his son, who shows all signs of becoming a confirmed liar. Make a politician of him.

Envoy de Witte says there are millions of people in Russia that don't know there is a war. Doubtless many of them are still voting for Andrew Jackson.

An Ohio man fell dead while court- ing the lady from whom he had been divorced. This should serve as a warning to men who are thinking of going back.

A dispatch from New York says new frauds in life insurance have been discovered. It is not stated whether they are relatives of the Hydes or of the Alexanders.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has been in office for twenty-five years, and is worth only \$1,000,000. He apparently never had a whack at the crop statistics department of his government.

The Congress of Industrial Workers has refused to admit lawyers on the ground that they do not work. Evidently the members of this congress have never been worked by a lawyer.

Blushing may be a sign of genius, as one of these "knowledgeous" writers avers, but are you not personally acquainted with many people who can blush, yet exhibit no other sign of genius?

A few days ago a man was sentenced to two months in jail for pounding his horse on the head with a brick. This took place in Baltimore, but there is just as much pleasure in recording the incident as if it had happened nearer home.

"If the sweet girl is thrifty," says a contemporary, "she should be able to use the graduating gown for the wedding dress." There are people, it seems, who are mean enough to deprive some of the girls of one of the chief incentives of having a wedding.

That New York mother who has raised six children, helped her husband in his legal practice and qualified for admission to the bar—all before she felt she could afford a maid—must have a comprehensive grasp of President Roosevelt's ideas on both the strenuous life and race suicide.

Some people will see a sort of prophetic allegory in the story of the horse which stopped and dropped dead at the sight of an automobile. The rapidity with which the motor is supplanting the horse warrants the conjecture that the days of the animal are numbered—at least so far as the cities are concerned. As the locomotive displaced the stage horse so the steam vehicle is sounding the doom of the trotter and the draft animal.

In the broadest sense the fraternal societies of the United States have enjoyed gains far exceeding the rate of increase in the population of the country. This phase of American life means much for the unity and harmony of the nation. The great fraternal societies know neither sectional nor racial lines. They bring together many elements of the population, often widely separated in other interests and associations, in a spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness. It is good training for a self-governing people of heterogeneous nationalities occupying a country the extent of which is in some measure conducive to sectional differences and local differences.

"What is our greatest help in capturing criminals? Why, their vanity, of course," said the detective. "Men and women who make crime a business are always proud of their work when it is well done, according to criminal standards, and sooner or later they brag of it and it gets to our ears. Even men who commit unpremeditated crimes seem unable to keep their doings to themselves, and if they do not openly boast they give out

mysterious hints that rouse suspicion and bring about surveillance. Then, again, no matter how well a crime is planned, there is nearly always an unforeseen contingency to be met, and it's the failure to take precautions against the one contingency that gives many a clew."

Four-fifths of the teachers in the United States, according to a recent census bulletin, are women, and there are more teachers in this country than there are clergymen, lawyers and physicians together. In the proportion of women teachers to the whole number of teachers employed the United States leads the world, although in nearly every civilized country the greater part of the teaching is done by women. This is in line with the general tendency toward the advancement of woman to a better place in this country. In 1890 the number of women in paying positions in this country was 3,914,571, and in 1900 this number had increased to 5,329,807. However, as the number of men in paying positions has also increased at the same time, it must not be accepted as certain that women are going to crowd men out of positions in intellectual employment altogether.

It is easy to get married in this country. Perhaps there is nothing easier. It was thought for a while that Johann Hoch, Chicago's leading bigamist, did pretty well when he married seventeen women in three years. Chicago doubted if any other city could produce a record that would beat that. It seems, however, that Mr. Hoch's performance was neither unique nor extraordinary. I develop that Dr. George A. Witzhoff, of New York, has a record as a marrying man which makes that of Mr. Hoch look like the traditional "thirty cents." Dr. Witzhoff is believed to have participated as a principal in at least twenty-five marriages, and he has hired gentlemen to get married for him on the 100 or more occasions when it has not been convenient for him to go through the ceremony personally. From the 125 women whom he bigamously married himself and to whom he supplied bigamous husbands, it is thought Dr. Witzhoff got \$30,000 in cash and jewelry. Like Mr. Hoch, he found the business of wholesale marrying profitable as well as pleasant. According to Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's International Rescue League, there lately have been numerous industrious workers in the matrimonial vineyard besides Mr. Hoch and Dr. Witzhoff. "There are to-day in the United States," she asserts, "no less than 50,000 women who have been married, robbed and deserted by professional bigamists." It might be inferred from this that women are much easier to entice into matrimony than men. Probably, however, this is an untenable conclusion. When a woman does start on marrying bent, mere men fall before her like grain before a sickle. Miss Marion Rapp, now under arrest at Philadelphia, is known to have got eight husbands in three years, and is suspected of having captured some six or eight more. Miss Rapp is still young, and if her career had not been untimely cut off she might have made a record that would have done credit to her sex. The sad experiences of the numerous people who have been victimized by gay deceivers, male and female, perhaps contain a lesson to careless persons contemplating matrimony. When a stranger comes along and proposes marriage at first sight it may possibly be just as well to take a look into his or her antecedents. This is not the most romantic way to proceed, but it is a way that may prove to have great practical advantages. It probably would be indorsed by every one of the 50,000 women in this country who, according to Mrs. Charlotte Smith, are now looking for professional bigamists who married them and ran away with their cash.

Good Business.

A writer who spends his summers at the seashore tells the following story: An ignorant countryman who saw the sea for the first time was much impressed with the effect of the blue water and asked a fisherman if he could tell him the owner, as he would like to buy a gallon to take home to his wife. The fisherman replied, proudly:

"Us, me man—we own it!"

"Land sakes!" exclaimed the rustic. "Could you sell me a gallon for 50 cents?"

"Sure," said the fisherman; and he disappeared, returning in a few moments with a jar of water, for which he received the countryman's 50 cents.

The latter departed with his purchase. Returning later in the day, after the tide had gone out, he gazed in silent wonder at the water, which had reached far from the beach.

"Lumme!" he exclaimed, "don't they do a trade!"—Harper's Weekly.

Another Sympathy Strike.

Pat—Ol thought McCarty was on th' water wagon!

Mike—He was, but he went on a strike yesterday out av sympathy wid himself.—Life.

How SHIPS SIGNAL EACH OTHER AT SEA

The language of a ship is a language of signs. But notwithstanding this circumstance, all possible questions may be asked and answered, and every item of information given in the fullest degree by its medium, even though the conversing crafts be miles asunder.

The alphabet of this silent tongue is usually flags of various shapes and colors. But should the distance between the ships, or between the ship and a signaling station, be too great for colors to be distinguished, or should the wind be blowing between the two, so that the flags are end on, one of two other methods must be adopted. The first is to represent each letter by combinations of three shapes—a cone, a ball and a drum. The second is to make use of a semaphore having three arms, the positions of which with regard to one side or the other of the post, and whether they are horizontal, upturned or downturned, indicate the letter desired.

As the ships which speak to each other are frequently of different nationalities, it is necessary that the signal should be international or common to all; and this is so. And another desirable thing is also provided.

It may occur to you that if a message, even one of brief length, were to be spelt out letter by letter, the operation would be exceedingly tiresome, and consume time that perhaps could be ill afforded. To remove these

objections, a code has been made out dealing with all matters marine, by means of which a host of flags (from two to four in number) indicate whole sentences. For example, the flags Q, D and S ask the question "How does the land lie?" F, O, "Are you in danger?" And so on.

In the illustration of the flags here given of this international code of signals, the various colors are indicated thus: Yellow by dots, red by vertical and blue by horizontal lines. You will therefore have no difficulty in picturing the true appearance of each.

It is only since Jan. 1, 1902, that the code as here illustrated has been in exclusive use. The former code pos-

under the code pennant; while figures from cipher to five millions are denoted by two flags over the code pennant.

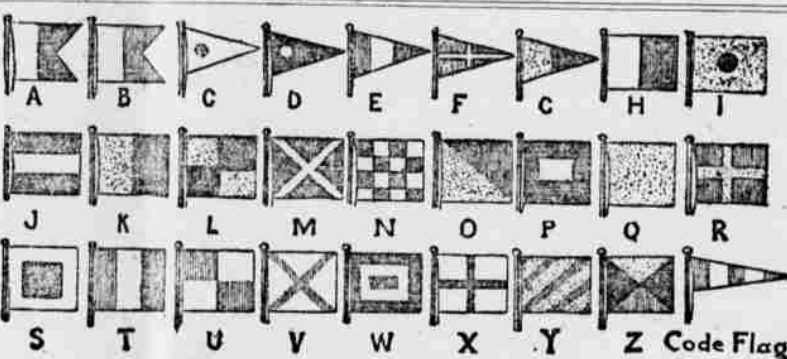
Geographical signals are shown by four-flag hoists, such as: A U Y T—Callao; A E H V—London.

The code flag over one flag has various significances. For example, when it is over L, the hoist denotes that cholera, plague, or yellow fever is on board. Over I, "Have not a clean bill of health." Over E indicates that the flags which follow do not allude to the code, but must be taken as representing the letters of the alphabet each stands for. This is the alphabetical signal, and is employed when a name or address is about to be spelled out letter by letter. The code flag over F and over G indicate, in one case the end of a word or dot between initials, and in the other that the alphabetical signals are terminated.

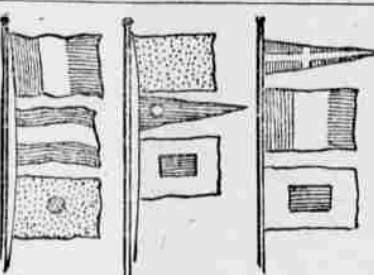
Numerical signal—i. e., that the following flags are to be taken as representing the figures assigned to each of them in a table found in the book—is made known by hoisting the code pennant over M. Over N indicates the decimal point, and over O the end of the numerical signal.

If the name or the number contain more than four letters or four figures, it must be given in more than one hoist; for four is the maximum number of flags of which a hoist must consist. And if a letter or figure be duplicated, or contained more than once in any name or number, such letter or figure "must, on its second occurrence, begin or be in a second hoist, and on its third occurrence, it must begin or be in a third hoist."

The illustration of the distant and semaphore signals is almost self-explanatory.



INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS.



TJI—Pilot has been sent you.
QDS—How does the land lie?
FTS—Must take in more ballast.

cessed no flags to represent the vowels; X, Y and Z have been added; and an alteration has been made in the design and colors of a couple of the other flags, F and L.

You will notice that one of the flags—a pennant, or flag running to a point, having two white vertical stripes on a red ground—is termed the code signal and answering pennant. When in use as the first, it indicates that the international code is being employed. When used as the second—as the answering flag—its significance is equivalent to "I notice you are wishful to communicate with me."

When a ship desires to speak to another, she opens the ball by hoisting her ensign with the code flag beneath it.

The ship spoken to immediately responds to the signal by hoisting the answering pennant at the "dip"—that is, two-thirds of the way up to, say, the masthead or peak.

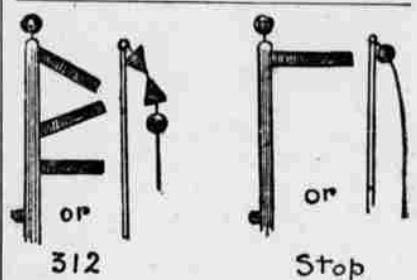
The first then makes the desired signal, which may consist of two, three or four flags; but never more than four.

Should the second ship comprehend the signal, she makes known the fact by hoisting the answering pennant "close up," in which position it is retained till the signaling craft has haul-

It will be noticed that each letter of the alphabet is indicated, in the distant by a hoist of three shapes—a cone, a ball, and a drum; and, in the semaphore, by the inclination and position (with reference to the post) of three arms.

The cone with the point upward is termed number 1, and corresponds with the semaphore arm pointing upward. The ball is number 2, and is equivalent to the horizontal arm of the other. The down-pointing cone corresponds with the down-pointing arm of the semaphore, and is numbered 3. All these positions of the arm are on the side of the post opposite to the indicator. Number 4 is represented by a drum or by a horizontal arm on the same side as the indicator.

Owing to the fact that these distant and semaphore signals take more time than the flag system, requiring always two or more hoists, thirty-seven special urgent signals needing one hoist only have been provided in the Code Book; such as: "32. Short of provi-



Special Distant Signal—Is War Declared.

sions. Starving." "24. Want water immediately." "312. Is war declared?" The "Stop" signal indicates the end of the sentence.

THE NATURE OF ELECTRICITY.

Remains One of the Unsolved Problems of the Century.

Dalling with the science problems of the twentieth century Professor A. E. Dolbear says concerning the all-embracing mystery of electricity:

"Here on the threshold of the new century we are confronted with the question, 'What is electricity?' and the answer implied by the question seems to demand a something which could be described by one who knew enough, as one would describe some new mineral or gas or thing. Some eminent scientific men are befogged by the question, say it is some ultimate unknowable thing, and hopeless as an inquiry. If it be a something it must be described by its constant properties as other things are. If it be unlike everything else then it can not be described by terms that apply to anything else. All material things have some common properties. A glowing coal is an incandescent solid, flame is an incandescent gas, but neither glow nor flame exists apart from the matter that exhibits the phenomena. Both are conditions of particular kinds of matter.

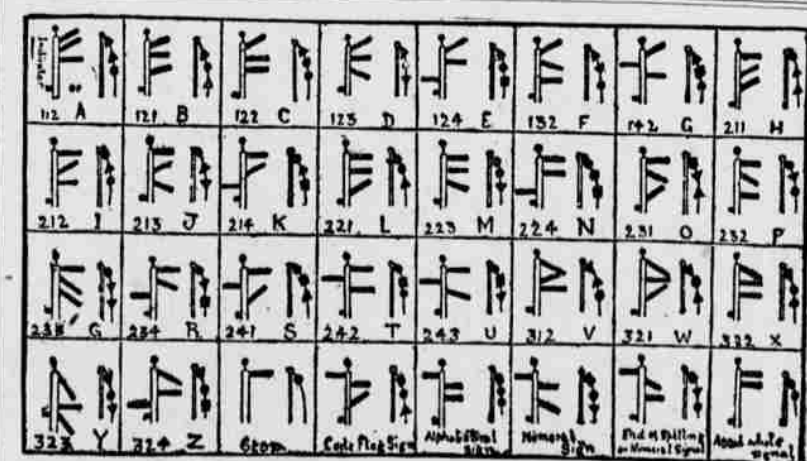
"If electric phenomena are different from gravitative or thermal luminous phenomena it does not follow that electricity is miraculous or that it is a substance. We know pretty thoroughly what to expect from it, for it is quantitatively related to mechanical and thermal and luminous phenomena as they are to each other; so if they are conditions of matter the presumption would be strongly in favor of electricity's being a condition or property of matter, and the question 'What is electricity?' would then be answered in a way by saying so, but such an answer would not be the answer apparently expected to the question. To say it was a property of matter would not be much more intelligible than to say the same of gravitation.

"At best it would add another property to the list of properties we already credit it with, as elasticity, attraction and so on. In any case the nature of electricity remains to be discovered and stated in terms common to others forms of phenomena, and it is to be hoped that long before this new century shall have been completed mankind will be able to form as adequate an idea of electricity as it now has of heat."

Professor Dolbear intimates in his article the belief that the field of investigation and research remains as large and fruitful as it has ever been.

Wild Barley in India.

Barley grows wild in the mountains of Himalaya, where it is apparently indigenous.



SEMAPHORE AND DISTANT SIGNALS.