

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

German wants to borrow \$250,000,000, but neglects to state whether it wants it in bills or small change.

Anthony Comstock has put his foot down on the directorate gown. We may expect to hear something rip presently.

It must sometimes seem strange to David Bennett Hill that absolutely nobody is endeavoring to drag him back into the political arena.

Some of these secrets of long life would be more popular if they didn't begin with the advice to cut out nine-tenths of the pleasures.

The explosion of an automobile tire resulted in knocking the owner down. It is a treacherous machine that smites the hand that feeds it gasoline.

One hundred and sixty out of 200 seniors at Princeton admit that they have kissed girls. The other forty are probably giving evasive answers.

In order to simplify matters and save time will those portions of the country in which Mrs. Guinness has not been seen please place themselves on record?

A new play is called "Stubborn Cinderella." Probably, like most women, she declared she could wear the glass slipper, although it was three sizes too small.

One Russian citizen accused of being a revolutionist was acquitted in St. Petersburg yesterday. But we know one judge who is going to lose his job when the Czar hears of it.

An Ohio man claims to have invented an airship that "will stay up for months." It will doubtless make a hit with men who occasionally find it necessary to dodge their creditors.

Wu Ting-fang visited the Guinness farm at Laporte. Probably some of the mandarins at home wished pointers on how to dispose of troublesome individuals who have been relieved of their money.

To an audience of women Miss Ida Tarbell spoke of "our common enemy—man." Now, that is the sort of reasonableness that puts the matter on a high plane and is sure to convert the "common enemy."

Great Britain also has its railroad problem. A London financial magazine asserts that "it costs more to transport a pound of butter to London from Ireland than from Victoria, Australia, and meat reaches us from Argentina at a lower rate than from the Scottish Highlands."

They have a way of looking on the bright side of things in Oklahoma. When a citizen in the arid district lost a valuable colt by drowning a while ago, the local newspaper commented that it was "a fine thing to have water enough out on the Staked Plain to drown a horse."

The progress of international peace in Central America is marked. Guatemala and Honduras are now trying to adjudge land dispute that a few years ago would have been certain cause for war. If they fail to agree on a settlement the matter is to be referred to the joint court of the republic recently established. Nicaragua is preparing to beat her swords into plowshares and her spears into pruning hooks. Three out of the five ships in her navy are to be disarmed and leased to a commercial company for the transfer of passengers and freight. If the problems of international peace can be thus worked out by these nations, why not by the larger peoples of the world?

In these times of great drains on the timber supply, caused by the heavy demand for forest products of all kinds, Americans may see in Japan an example of what can be done in growing wood on small plots. That country contains twenty-one million wood lots, about three-fourths of which belong to private persons and one-fourth to communes. The average size of the plots is less than nine-tenths of an acre. They usually occupy the steepest, roughest, poorest ground. In this way land is put to use which would otherwise go to waste, and if unwooded would lose its soil by the wash of the dashing rains. From Japan's wood lots, the yearly yield of lumber is about eighty-eight feet, board measure, per acre, and three-fourths of a cord of firewood. In many cases the yield is much higher. More than half a billion trees are planted yearly to make up what is cut for lumber and fuel. Assessment for taxation is low, averaging for the twenty-one million lots less than a dollar an acre. With all the care in

cutting, and the industry in replanting it is by no means certain that Japan's forests are holding their own. If the preservation of the forests is doubtful there, it is evident that depletion must be alarmingly rapid in other countries which cut unsparingly and plant very little. On the other hand, it is encouraging to see what can be done with rough, steep and poor land. The United States has enough of that kind, without touching the rich agricultural acres, to grow billions of feet of lumber.

The success of Governor Hughes' campaign for the repeal and amendment of statutes under which betting within race track inclosures was an act without criminal penalties in New York State probably means the end of the "racing game" as it has been heretofore played in the United States. An end has been put to a real and strong effort to make the sport of horse racing socially respectable—to ameliorate the known evils connected with it—to make it a decent amusement for those who felt that they could afford to indulge in it. Very large property values have been affected. It is estimated that horseflesh which for the purposes of the game was worth \$20,000,000 may now be worth from one-fifth to one-tenth of that amount. Other uses will have to be found for lands occupied by tracks and for buildings on them valued for their recent uses at \$27,000,000 and immediately worth for other purposes very much less. The owners of this property have, of course, no right to complain. This was a chance they took when they put their money into it. It is a well established principle of American law that when the sovereign people become of the opinion that an occupation or amusement is dangerous to public health or morals they may by due process of law put an end to it. The people of the State of New York would seem to have become of that opinion with respect to a form of sport which, its advocates have contended, cannot exist unless people are permitted to make wagers over it. The appeal was made directly to them by Governor Hughes. Whether or not the law should be changed was made the issue in a district where a special election was necessary. And every member of the Legislature was virtually forced to inquire and decide how his constituents wished him to vote. There was no "referendum" in legal form, but there was one in moral fact. Horsemen all over the United States have received a heavy blow in the New York law. Kentucky, for example, has millions of dollars invested in breeding farms for the production and training of thoroughbreds. The New York law strikes this industry directly, and owners and breeders estimate that they face tremendous losses in the depreciation of their holdings. For with no racing in New York their principal market is abolished. The same situation obtains wherever race horses are bred.

On Aug. 28, 1899, two days after the last of the enormous arched girders of iron had been put into place, all of them, 12 in number, fell like a row of 10 pins, crushing out the lives of nine workmen and causing property damage of \$30,000. The girders, which reach from one side of the building to the other and which constitute the sole support of the vaulted roof, had been placed, but not securely fast-

ened. While the entire fore of men were at work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the most northerly girder fell toward the south. It carried the next one, and all 12 went down with a crash that was heard throughout the central business section of the city.

No adequate reason for the fall of the girders and its consequent loss of life was given further than the theory that a traveling crane used for lifting iron beams had become loosened and allowed to pull against the first girder. After the accident the girders were replaced and the building was completed as rapidly as possible. After the Iroquois Theater disaster, that cost 600 lives, in January, 1904, had aroused the Chicago building officials to unwonted activity, Building

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Three years before the collapse of the present Coliseum a high wind blew down the framework of one that was being built in 63d street to serve the same purpose. When this first Coliseum was demolished there was no loss of life.

A Delicate Touch.
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some time. We all think she's improving."

"I just meant I hoped she'd drop in some time when there were folks here, and we were having music. But she took it that I meant I was sorry she couldn't hear. Did you ever?"

"Well, she up and remarked, very loftily indeed, 'I think she's improving, too, Mrs. Russell. I was going by this morning, and heard her playing way out on the sidewalk, and she seemed to have real touch—real touch!'"

Poet, Not Farmer.
The Fairfield Grange was holding its midwinter meeting, the topic for discussion being poultry. The president of the society had prided himself on having arranged for a large variety of papers, which, taken together, would completely exhaust the information of the community regarding hens. Questions of food, of portable houses, of packing eggs and of incubators had all been adequately treated. At last the president announced, "Mr. Ethan Noble will read a paper entitled, 'An Evening in the Poultry Yard.'"

He was a slight young man, and there was a little stir of amusement among the farmers as he rose, for Ethan's trials with chickens were fast becoming village tradition.

"There is no place in the world," began the reader, "more poetic, and I may say inspiring, to thoughts than a poultry yard in the evening. It is after the sun has set and the roosters and hens are all sitting on their nests. The evening air is deeply scented with dew. From the river winding in silvery curves down the lea comes the suggestion of repose, of quiet, of the infinite restlessness of the universe. Now and then are heard the squeaking of the chicks in their nests or the scratching of some little one trying to break forth from her shell. As I lean on the parapet I reflect on the young, fresh life about me—"

When the reading was over, a sturdy citizen leaned forward in his seat. "Ethan," he said, confidentially, but loud enough for all to hear, "I never knew before why you bought eggs, but I do now."

Anatomy.
The Professor—Some of you gentlemen are not giving me your closest attention. Mr. Biggs, what do you find under the kidneys?
Future M. D.—Toast, sir.—Puck.
Some men make both ends meet by dining on oxtail soup and beef tongue

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WEST WANTS MORE CABINET MEMBERS.

By J. B. Case.

There are certain big things to which I believe the great trans-Mississippi section is justly entitled, regardless of party or partisan politics. It should have either the President or the Vice President of the United States. The Secretary of the Interior, whose purpose is to deal with the States lying almost wholly west of the Mississippi river, should be a resident there, and thus be practically and personally familiar with the conditions of that section.

The Secretary of Agriculture, now a resident of Iowa, who has most to do with the country west of the Mississippi river, should continue to be a resident thereof. Then the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster General should also be a resident of the trans-Mississippi country. One cabinet officer should be taken from a Southern State.

This, instead of making the President's cabinet largely a group of gentlemen whose homes have been since youth along the Atlantic coast and whose deepest interests are there, would give us in that cabinet practical men with a thorough knowledge of the conditions and necessities of the West and South. Such a cabinet would carry with it the very influence that we need before the national Congress, and would enable us to stand on a level with the rich and powerful East in obtaining these things that make for real prosperity and advancement.

FEDERAL REGULATION NOT NEEDED.

By Ex-Attorney General Harmon.

Two excuses are advanced for federal intrusion into State affairs. One is that the States do too little and the other is that some of them do too much in the way of railroad and corporate regulation and other corrective measures. These are not contradictory, as they might at first appear, because there may be both too little and too much public interference with the conduct of business, and both are harmful, though my inherited and acquired ideas both lead me to fear the too much more than I fear the too little.

It is often hard to draw the line between useful regulation and harmful meddling, and harder still to have that line respected when politics unfortunately becomes involved with questions relating to business, and public feeling is aroused. A great many things are none the less home affairs because they may be or become remotely related to commerce among the States, the regulation of which is granted exclusively to Congress. If the federal authority should be extended over all of these the States would soon become mere regions.

The pretext for such extension of power is that railroads, telegraphs, etc., have brought about the commercial unity of the States. But this is no reason at all, because such commercial unity was the very object in

CHICAGO'S COLISEUM.

Unlucky Building in Which Taft Was Nominated.

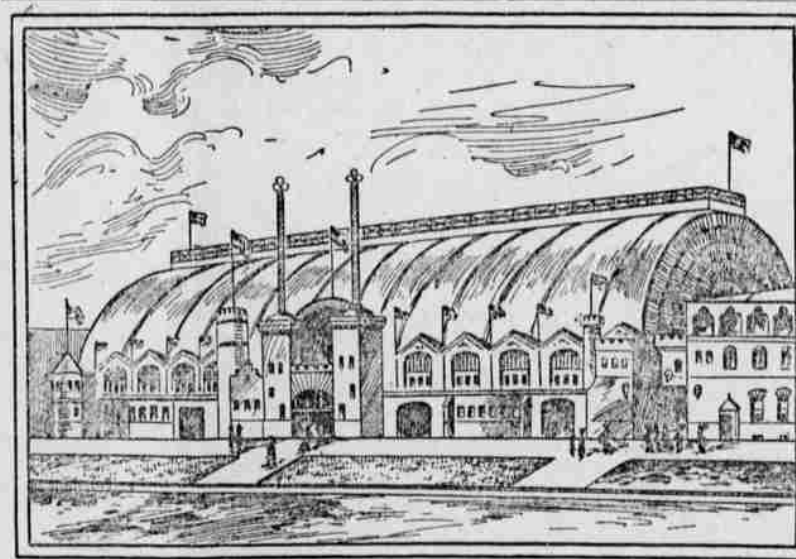
Chicago's Coliseum, at Wabash avenue and 15th street, the building in which the Republican national convention was held, has been an ill-fated structure.

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CHICAGO'S GREAT COLISEUM.

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Such was her natural cleverness and ingenuity, however, that she usually escaped from serious embarrassment; and she always so vehemently scorned ear trumpets and devices of mechanical nature that her friends no longer dared to suggest them to her. But on one occasion things went not according to schedule.

"She came in to borrow some magazines yesterday," said Mrs. Russell, who lived next door, "just after the piano tuner had gone. He'd been here all the morning, making such an outrageous racket that I felt sure even Miss Bugbee would be annoyed. But she hadn't been, not a mite.

"I said to her, 'Miss Bugbee, I wish you could hear my daughter Sarah play

view in framing the clause which gives to Congress the exclusive power to regulate commerce among the States; and as the clause accomplishes the purpose intended, why should anybody seek to twist it out of shape by forced construction?"

PROBLEM FOR THE BOY'S FATHER.

By John A. Howland.

That father who at the present time looks about the prospective fields of specialization in behalf of his young son confronts a situation which is perplexing. Long ago the world began to prepare for specializing in human occupations. As the sum of human knowledge grew the fact obtruded that for one man to learn and execute a one man's work to the best advantage he should master a specialty which would be a linking part in a whole structure in which many specialists each had a builder's place.

Whatever that arbitrary subdividing may be, however, it will be accepted as economic law. To-day no farmer within reach of markets would depend upon the old general farming for profit, no matter how his father may have scorned the introduction of the agricultural school twenty years ago. In the same manner the doctor who to-day specializes in diseases of the "eye, ear and throat" may live to see the impossibility of his young son's embracing half so much as a profession. Nor can this same specialist say with certainty that in the next twenty-five years such disease groups may not disappear altogether. These are suggestions only. They have a rightful bearing upon the family and community life as subjects for thought.

AMERICA NEVER BETTER OFF THAN NOW.

By Former Gov. Odell of New York.

Our government, which has existed for over a century and a quarter, is just as good to-day as it was in the beginning. Our people are as patriotic and as capable of government as ever in our history, but we have a germ which induces men not to commit murder exactly, but to wallow in a trough of blasted reputations.

Too much credence is given rumors and too little to facts. It required great courage to build railroads through an unpeopled country; it required all Hamilton's genius to devise laws for the encouragement of industries; it required liberal interpretations of our constitution to make our country great, and nothing has been accomplished without abuse and criticism; and yet, as history makes heroes of our forefathers, so will the future give to our capable captains of industry other titles than "robber barons."



EX-GOV. ODELL.



PRESIDENT HADLEY OF YALE.

of study divided into three groups. I would make a scientific, a literary and a practical group and assign pupils to them as their talents suggest."

Hadley is one of the foremost educators of the country. He is not of the general type of college presidents. He is a small, bearded man, and has the smile of the good fellow and the handshake of the politician. When Hadley begins to talk things educational you see at once why and through what he achieved distinction. He gets away from beaten paths. He has ideas of his own, and he is neither afraid to express them nor put them to work.