

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

One way to buy experience is to speculate in futures.

Invisible patches are not used in patching up quarrels.

The reddest apple doesn't always make the best sauce.

Wise is the man who knows when to treat and when to retreat.

It's easy for a deaf mute to love a girl more than tongue can tell.

Many a spinster who could have married in haste repents at leisure.

No man can sneak into heaven on the strength of his tombstone epitaph.

Our idea of a romantic girl is one who sends out invitations to her elopement.

Nobody ever heard anybody complain that going to the devil is a lonesome journey.

Some people think they are in the manufacturing line because they make promises.

A bird can sing without a piano accompaniment, which is a blessing we often overlook.

One may get along without doctors, lawyers and preachers, but the groceryman is indispensable.

King Alphonso, of Spain, wouldn't make a bad sort of anti-race suicide citizen of the United States.

The average married man has about as much to do with managing his home as a mouse has with managing the family cat.

When a girl tries to dodge a kiss she always manages to do it in a way that enables her to catch it square on her lips.

It was a colored girl that won the championship in the spelling contest in Cleveland. But the negro is used to hard words.

They are going to spend \$40,000,000 for the improvement of the Russian army. We never knew anything that needed it more.

We have heard a great deal about the mayor of a Texas town who draws a salary of \$1 a year, but not a word to the effect that he earns it.

Ida Tarbell wants the women of the world to unite and prepare to fight their common enemy—man. If it is all the same to Ida, man would much prefer waiting for cooler weather before opening hostilities.

The "abandoned" farms of several of the New England States present no doubt a gloomy picture to some persons, and yet, so far as future growth is concerned, there is more hope in the fact that these farms are not worked than there would be if all the available land in the six New England States were cultivated to the limit of its productive power. The farms which have been abandoned are to the future of New England what the land which has never been brought under cultivation is to some of the States of the West. At some time in the future they will be occupied and tilled, for the demand for land will force them into use. Neglected now, they are nevertheless a source of future wealth and production. New England as a whole has a long way to go before it reaches in density of population the condition of some countries in Europe to-day. To become gloomy in reflecting upon its future is to ignore what may be learned from the history and the example of other prosperous and yet more densely populated parts of the world.

The immigration commissioner of a Western railroad recently applied to an Eastern traffic manager for special "homeseekers' excursion" rates to enable farmers to go out and look at his Western lands. "I won't help you a cent's worth," said the Easterner, emphatically. "Every farmer you take off our lines makes a dead loss to us of at least a thousand dollars a year." The estimate must have been a large one—in the west each new settler is expected to add \$300 a year to the income of the railway—but it is of interest as illustrating the fact that every one of us, no matter how he may esteem his own worth to his community or to society in general, has a value to his fellows that can be figured in dollars and cents. What he produces others consume, and what he consumes others produce. Prosperity is a mutual affair. Especially is this so as between the farmer and the railroad or between the railroad and every other man. What each new

settler produces the road must haul to market; and all his machinery, all his clothing, all his fuel, all that his own land does not give him, the road must bring. The true science of transportation is based on the knowledge of mutual dependence, and the problem the rate regulator must solve is that of enabling the farmer to get the most wares into the best-paying market, maintaining a profitable rate on the carriage and on the return haul of what his surplus buys. It would be an interesting problem for some readers to figure out their own cash value to the road which serves them, and to their fellows, and thus determine whether they are giving as much as they receive. Happiness is not a matter of dollars and cents, but much comfort is begotten of a proper sharing of prosperity.

In this free country, with universal education, with the richest natural resources in the world, needing only development by means of labor and capital to produce wealth enough to lift the entire population above want, the fact remains that the numbers of the able-bodied poor are very great, and the condition is not confined to hard times. Ten million people—an eighth of the entire population—are in a condition of what may be considered extreme want. Yet it is stated on good statistical authority that within a hundred miles of New York City, where there is a very large poverty-stricken population, there are hundreds of abandoned farms with thousands of acres of idle land. Not only is this true, but within the territory named there are allowed to go to waste each year thousands of bushels of apples, garden stuff and other produce, much of it being left to rot on the ground. Something like this can be said of every city where unemployed people are found in large numbers. If all the unemployed people who could get work in the cities, if they wanted it, were earning wages, and if all who cannot find employment in the cities would seek it in the country, there would be a decided decrease in poverty, not only in a hard times period but at all periods. The marvelous possibilities of the millions of acres of vacant land in this country are only beginning to be realized. Intensive farming is making land wonderfully productive to all who will bring intelligence and energy to bear upon it. The world never yet had too much to eat and wear and provide shelter. There can be no overproduction in this line as long as there is left a hungry mouth or a ragged back.

HE WAS AN IRISH CHINAMAN.

How Celtic American Became a Celestial Citizen.

While on a visit to Washington, D. C., recently, John B. O'Neill, a former Washington attorney, who is now engaged as military instructor in China, related an interesting and out-of-the-ordinary happening in which he was a principal. It occurred, says the Washington Star, about fifty miles from Peking.

"We were trying to get a big gun across a little stream," said Mr. O'Neill. "I had about thirty Chinamen engaged at the task, while fully a hundred more stood about the banks of the stream and looked on. When the cannon had reached the middle of the creek, or river, it became stalled in the soft mud at the bottom. I was yelling at the 'Chinke' in pidgin English, trying to get them to extricate the gun, when above the babel of Chinese voices there came in a high falsetto and decidedly Irish brogue this remark:

"'Why the devil don't yez spalpeens pull th' cannon to yez right? Begorra, ye'r a lot or low-tide clams!'"

"I looked in the direction whence the voice came and saw a short Chinaman, as I supposed, with a long queue and a genuine Celtic cast of countenance. He was holding a little Chinese boy by the hand.

"'Who are you?' I shouted at him. 'An Amirikin, like yerself,' was the reply.

"'I am a Chinese-Irish-American, an' me name is O'Flaherty.'"

Mr. O'Neill said he had a long talk with the quaint fellow, who informed him that he left Tyrone, Pa., for China about twenty years ago, and upon his arrival in the celestial empire he married a Chinese woman, adopted their manners and garb, including a false queue. He added that he was the father of several little Chinese-Irish O'Flahertys.

"'Why have you not dropped the 'O' forinst your name?' asked Mr. O'Neill. 'You seldom see an O'Flaherty these days. They are all Flahertys.'"

"'I didn't drap me 'O' for th' same reason ye did not drap yers. Ye know in th' owld counthry the O'Flahertys and the O'Neills 'O' iverybody.'"

The average woman's letter begins one of two ways: "It is a perfect shame I have not written to you before." or "Do I owe you a letter, or do you owe me one?"

Every woman has an idea it should be a pleasure for a man to work for money for her to spend.

THE SHOPLIFTER



OPERATIONS OF THE PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR WOMEN THIEVES WHICH COST THE BIG CITY STORES INCREDIBLY LARGE SUMS ANNUALLY

men and saleswomen. Primarily, persons against whom there seems to be reason for suspicion are quickly 'sized up' by the store employe with whom they come in contact.

"Of course, many shoplifters study to disarm suspicion both by their general appearance and manner of address. They exhibit no nervousness, keep a keen watch of all that is going on near them, and, possessing plenty of nerve and self-confidence, perform the theft at the most opportune moment, taking care to make no false move.

Many shoppers carry suit cases, as do hundreds of honest shoppers, and on taking their place at a counter leave the suit case partly open at their feet, so that articles may be quietly dropped therein when the salesperson is not looking. A small purchase being made, it is openly placed in the suit case and the shoplifter moves away. Other shoplifters carry a folded newspaper in one hand, and while the saleswoman's attention is diverted, slip some article between its folds.

"When suspicion is directed against a shopper by a salesperson, the fact is quietly conveyed to one of the detectives, who approaches seemingly as if wishing to look at some object with the intention of purchasing it. When it is shown the detective makes some objection to it, whereupon the salesperson moves a few feet away, apparently for the purpose of showing another article of the kind wanted. This gives the opportunity to speak a few words of explanation.

"Signals are sometimes given to salespersons by detectives when they have reason to be suspicious of a shopper who is being waited upon at the time. Again, words of seemingly no importance are used by the salespersons to inform a detective or floorwalker that a shopper has been detected in the act of stealing.

"When possible the shoplifter is led to the private office or a room where persons under suspicion are questioned and searched. Once inside, one of the male and one of the female detectives are summoned, and the thief informed she must submit to be searched by the female detective, the floorwalker and the male detective waiting just outside the door. If the shoplifter objects, which she seldom does, knowing that the game is up, the police department is notified by telephone, and a city detective sent to the store, when the thief is placed under arrest, taken out of the place as quietly as possible and removed to a police station, where she is searched by the police matron, and a charge of theft made against her. The experienced shoplifter usually seeks to make as little disturbance as possible when caught, relying upon quieter methods of getting out of her dilemma.

The general public has little idea of the well-organized plans in operation in nearly all large city retail stores to check thievery, says the head detective in one of the largest dry goods establishments. By the systematic prosecution of thieves the losses do not amount to one-third of what they did three years ago.

"Every large retail department store in New York and Chicago has its regularly organized staff of detectives whose duty it is to detect dishonesty in almost every form inside the store, while many establishments have a force of

thing desired in that work. Then they have strict orders not to remain at one spot too long. They are to keep moving about in a careless way.

"One of the chief deterrents to shoplifting in the New York department stores is the fact that it is known by these criminals that vigorous and determined steps are now taken to prosecute them when arrested, and a long stay at Sing Sing or Auburn prison is a strong probability.

Kleptomaniacs.

"As to the moral responsibility of so-called 'kleptomaniacs,' you will find experienced detectives who hold widely divergent opinions on the subject. Some are convinced that many women steal simply because they cannot resist the temptation to obtain something for nothing. Certainly many women steal articles for which they have no use and who are so well off financially that there is no need to steal. Others hold the opinion that 'a thief is a thief,' whether she be a woman in no actual need or one who steals as a means of living without working. Certain it is that many an alleged kleptomaniac has been checked in the course which soon would make a chronic thief of her by reason of the fact that she has been arrested and badly scared by threat of prosecution and imprisonment, but whose plea of kleptomania has been accepted for the reason that it has been her first offense.

"In watching suspicious persons and detecting thieves, secret signals and words are employed that to the unsuspecting person, or even to the shoplifters, have no particular meaning, but which are well understood between the store detectives, floorwalkers and sales-



DETECTIVE NABS A SHOPLIFTER.

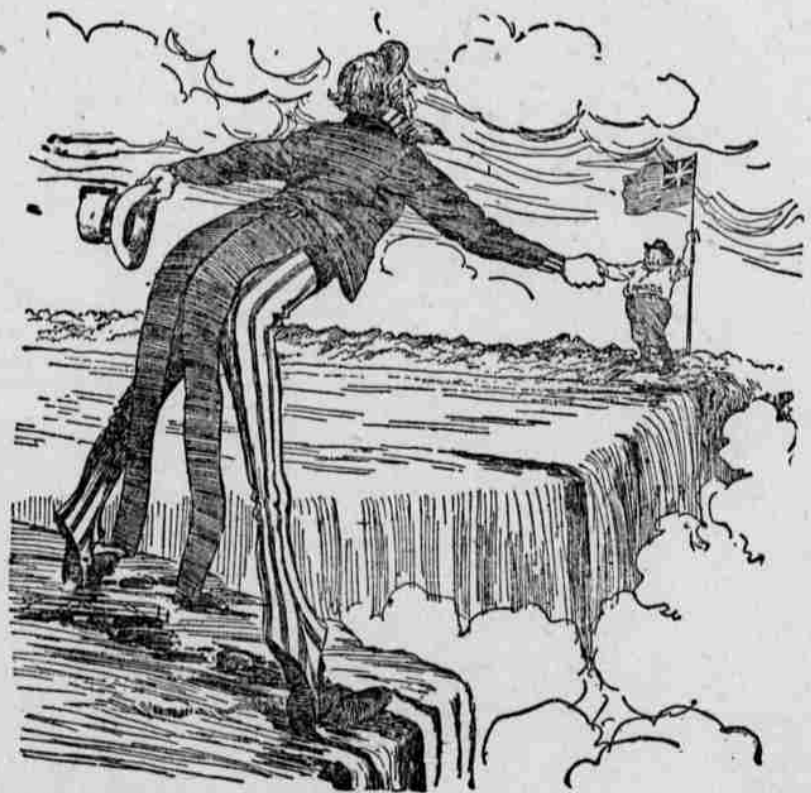
detectives who watch for thieves who may seek to rob the establishment's delivery wagons when out on their tours. Part of this force are men and part women. The employment of women in this capacity is absolutely necessary, for women can do excellent work where men would be worse than useless. For instance, if a male detective should be seen in the crowd at a bargain sale or at a counter where an unusually large number of women were congregated, the suspicions of any woman shoplifter in the crowd would be immediately aroused and she would transfer her activities elsewhere, where no man was directly in evidence.

Arresting a Thief.

"When a detective notes the theft of any article she follows the thief from counter to counter and thence out of the store, where the offender is arrested, not by the female detective, but by one of the male detectives of the establishment, who has been notified hurriedly by one of the salesmen or saleswomen, who are uncommonly quick to take in such a situation, knowing the identity of the men or women detectives; or by some policeman near the store to whom the female detective would appeal. The arrest of a shoplifter never is made inside the store if it can be avoided, and for two reasons, one being the probability of a scene being created, which is to be avoided, while the likelihood of the case against the shoplifter 'sticking' when it comes up in court is much greater if he or she is found with the stolen goods in their possession outside of the building.

"The best detectives are those who are unobtrusive in manner and appearance, as to attract attention is the last

HANDS ACROSS THE FALLS.



—Baltimore American.