

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

R. COLLINS, Editor
F. HAYDEN, Manager

TOLEDO.....OREGON

We believe it is about time for the formation of an anti-gun-carrying party.

Let the pickle trust also be dealt with as it deserves. It cucumbers the ground.

The millionaire who marries his stenographer never gets any sympathy from the haters of wealth.

An American has been asked to aid the Chinese mint to make metal money. To help the Chinks chink, as it were.

Mrs. Howard Gould says her husband tried to starve her by cutting her allowance to \$60,000 a year. Ever hear of such cruelty?

"Emma Goldman announces that she is a follower of Satan." And there are times when she seems to be stepping on his heels.

One New York newspaper learns that Mr. Roosevelt will receive \$30,000 a year as assistant editor of The Outlook. That isn't such a bad outlook.

The number of persons that can be crowded into an elevator depends largely on the number of Merry Widow hats that are worn by the passengers.

Apparently there are a lot of German people who impudently cling to the theory that Emperor William is mistaken in his belief that he is the state.

Ohio, according to Professor Starr, is the father of baseball as well as the mother of presidents. Anthropology always did impress us as a complex study.

We look forward with keen relish to the time when Editor Roosevelt and Marse Henry Watterson unlimber their vocabularies and start something across the chasm that separates the sanctums.

The Princess de Sagan, formerly Anna Gould, is causing alarm among her friends in Paris because she has developed a fondness for the insides of old watches. It may be that she has taken to them in lieu of snails.

It is much to be proud of that on the occasion of the visit of the fleet to Japan not only did the thousands of sailors who were given shore liberty conduct themselves well, but when Admiral Sperry sailed away there was not a single deserter.

Mr. Baer of the coal trust casually announces that there is no reason why the price of coal should be reduced as long as the people can pay the rates he demands. Mr. Baer's philosophy, summed up in a few words, is: "While there's blood to be sucked, suck it."

The double veil has made its appearance in fashionable society, and men are complaining that they cannot recognize their women friends. It is something of an odd coincidence that just as the women of semi-civilized Turkey are rejoicing in flinging off their concealing veils as disadvantages the highly civilized women of the West are adopting them.

The old-fashioned covered wooden bridge across the Connecticut river at Hartford has been replaced by a beautiful granite structure described as the largest stone bridge in the world. Both the Carlsbrücke across the Moldau at Prague and the Waterloo bridge over the Thames at London are longer, but they do not approach the eighty-two-foot width of the Hartford structure. Whatever may be said of the advantage of iron or steel bridges, they do not produce the restful impression of strength and permanence which is one of the great attractions of a stone bridge.

It would seem that there has been hardly any stronger argument adduced in favor of postal savings banks than these figures, showing how much money is sent abroad by alien laborers on this continent: Last year over \$17,000,000 went to Austria-Hungary, and nearly \$10,000,000 to Russia, in postal orders. That money was all earned here, and, of course, the men who earned it had a right to do what they chose with it; but it does seem a shame that the American people, who paid this money in wages, should be deprived of the benefit that would accrue from its being deposited in American banks. Undoubtedly the question will come up before this session of Congress, and such has been popular education and argument on the subject that it seems more than likely that the necessary legislation will be enacted.

The highest court of the State of New York has decided that no advertising concern may employ one's por-

trait for purposes of booming breakfast foods, patent medicines, tooth powders, or for any other wares except with full and free consent. The ruling is of the utmost importance. It is a declaration from the loftiest fount of justice that a person's face is his own, that nobody may feloniously, maliciously or otherwise employ your countenance, handsome or plain, your figure, stout or slim, with intent to boost some article with which perhaps you have only an intestinal acquaintance. If every maker of pills, or packer of sawdust, is to use your illness as he sees fit, then what is the use of having an individual face? Any old mug would do, that of your homely neighbor, as well as any. The New York courts are an eminently sensible body.

In France and in Germany there is much talk of the growth of "an intellectual proletariat," of the oversupply of college graduates and professional men, and the consequent inability of many of these to earn even a modest livelihood. There are those in the countries named who seriously hold that the world is suffering from "too much education," and that not a few colleges and professional schools might well be closed and agricultural and industrial schools substituted for them. The United States is still the land of opportunity, and while the average man in any profession advises young people to choose some other calling, and while it is notorious that many lawyers, physicians and engineers earn less than a skilled mechanic, we are in no immediate danger of an intellectual proletariat. Yet even with the question of the relation of ability and education to income is a very interesting one. An anonymous writer for the Atlantic gives the results of a little investigation that he undertook some years ago to determine the chances of pecuniary success, in professional life, of men of exceptional gifts and attainments. He took the 10 per cent who twenty years ago stood highest at graduation of a large class of a leading university. He divided them into groups and obtained accurate information concerning their average incomes since. The first group consisted of professors—heads and first assistants—and though all the members of this group are well known to-day and have done good work as teachers and authors the average salary is but \$2,700 and the average amount earned outside (by writing) is but \$200. The second group, consisting of lawyers and doctors mainly, shows an average annual income per member of \$6,000. No one reported less than \$3,500. The third group is miscellaneous, and consists of clergymen, men who were obliged to abandon their first callings and make fresh starts, and men whose careers have suffered interruption. The average salary in this group is \$5,300. These incomes, beside those derived from business, are declared to be rather small. So they are, and for many of the married men in these groups they spell "the simple life" and much self-denial. But it has long been a commonplace that few men acquire riches in the professions, and that the rewards of ability in the liberal callings generally assume other than financial forms.

Seeing Ourselves.

"The man who can pick out the best picture of himself is a rare bird," said a photographer. "Even an author, who is reputedly a poor judge of his own work, exercises vast wisdom in selecting his best book compared with the person who tries to choose his best photograph. Every famous man or woman who has been photographed repeatedly has his favorite picture. Usually it is the worst in the collection. It shows him with an unnatural expression sitting or standing in an unnatural attitude. The inability to judge of his best picture must be due to the average man's ignorance as to how he really looks; or perhaps it can be partly attributed to a desire to look other than he does. A stout man will swear that the photograph most nearly like him is the one that makes him look thin; a thin man the one that makes him look stout; the solemn man selects the jolliest picture; the jovial man the most cadaverous. President Roosevelt is about the only man whose favorite picture is the one most photographers would pronounce the best, but then exceptional judgment on his part is expected all along the line."

A Town Without Taxes.

Orson, in Sweden, has no taxes. During the last thirty years the authorities of this place have sold over one million pounds' worth of trees, and by means of judicious replanting have provided for a similar income every thirty or forty years. In consequence of this source of commercial wealth there are no taxes, and local railways and telephones are free, as are education and many other things.—Tit-Bits.

We imagine an awkward girl always feels worse about it than an awkward boy.

If you have a secret, you may as well tell it to fifty as to one.

The Night Riders of the South



To many people "Night-riderism"—the word is our own coinage—doubtless seems a recent disease. They first noted it in Kentucky, where it is terrorizing many counties and taxing even the State authorities. Afterwards it seemed to spread southward, appearing, though less extensively, in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

But the fact is that the outbreaks farther South are not the result of a spread of the recent infection from Kentucky. They trace their origin back directly instead of deriving it collaterally. "Night-riderism" in the Southern States is simply the latest manifestation, under a changed name, of a spirit which has existed and manifested itself from time to time ever since the war. It is thus, in a sense, an institution, though a bad one, and not the result of a recent example.

The progenitor of "Night-riderism" was the Ku Klux Klan. Now, we are aware that some very strong arguments have been made for the objects of the Ku Klux Klan and for the really good men who joined it. But none of these men have ever denied that lawless persons availed themselves of the organization to do outrageous things. The Ku Klux Klan thus taught the lawless, ignorant white element of the whites the methods and power of secret organization.

Years later in certain parts of these States we find the "White Caps"—whose name originated in the North—carrying out the lesson of lawless organization. The maintenance of order, which was at least the avowed object of the Klan, was not even thought of by the White Caps, who were, in the South, an organization for terrorizing innocent people, white and black, whose presence or whose doings had offended the skulking desperadoes of the countryside.

Some of their defenders would at times attempt to connect their crimes with economic matters. But they sprang in most cases from the bad passions of ignorant people who thought they saw in secret organizations a sure way to gratify all their animosities and desires and yet escape the correction of the law.

And now we have the Night Riders, inheritors of the bad training and methods of the preceding organizations, the third in the direct line. It may be asked: "Why call them by a different name if they are about the same as the White Caps?" The answer is that the name, which chance has affixed to these organizations, really stands for something at least a little different—for the newest development or phase of the unfortunate spirit against which men like the Governors of Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Kentucky have so firmly set themselves.

This difference consists principally in the general predominance of the economic motive. The Kentucky Night Riders want to make tobacco bring high prices. Those in the other Southern States are, in the main, impelled by the single idea of making cotton go up. This is what the "posting" of guns and the threats against ginning cotton mean. In Tennessee it was the desire of certain lawless persons to retain fishing privileges which caused the trouble.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FORGER'S QUICK SENTENCE.

Arrested, Tried and Sentenced Within Four Hours.

For twenty years regarded as one of the most prosperous and reputable citizens of Chicago, with a pronounced tendency toward philanthropy, and for the same twenty years a forger, a criminal and a living lie—such summarizes the career of Peter Van Vlissingen, a real estate dealer, who in the short space of less than four hours was arrested, indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to an indeterminate period of imprisonment of from one to fourteen years, in Chicago.

Van Vlissingen, who was arrested on the charge of having sold a forged

five minutes after his arrest the grand jury had indicted him and within three hours and a half from the time he was taken into custody in his own real estate office sentence was pronounced on him. Fifteen minutes later he was locked up in the county jail preparatory to his transfer to Joliet, where he is now serving sentence.

Van Vlissingen when arraigned showed by his broken appearance that remorse was at work in his conscience. He begged to be sentenced quickly so that he might enter upon his punishment and he got his request.

World's Output of Metals.

A German metal company has compiled the following facts and figures about the world production of metals in 1907:

The production of copper showed a decrease for the first time in fifteen years, the total being 713,000 tons, of which the United States produced 421,400.

Lead production was about 932,800 tons, of which the United States produced 340,700.

Tin mines yielded 98,700 tons; the consumption was 101,100, of which the United States used 39,700.

The production of zinc was 738,400 tons—226,838 from the United States and 208,700 from Germany. The United States also led in the consumption of 226,838 tons, Germany using 174,900 and Great Britain 140,300.

The nickel production was 14,100 tons and that of aluminum 19,800 tons.

Unbidden Guests Dine Free.

Uninvited guests are declared to be becoming the bete noire of London hostesses. Many smart young men are said to indulge in the practice of dropping in at houses where there is a party. The person responsible for the statement says things have come to such a pass in these days of "brought men" that it is possible for any well dressed, presentable man to walk into almost any big house when a party is going on, and, if he behaves discreetly and appears at home, he may eat a good supper and go away with one of his unknown host's cigars in his mouth.

Through Space.

Behold! The airship sets the pace, And with a majesty serene Proceeds to take long flights through space— The space in each month's magazine.—Washington Star.

Have you ever noticed when you want to write a letter around home that the ink is half water?

A QUEER CUSTOM

Which Is Bringing Fame to the Little Belgium Town of Ecaussinnes.

For the seventh time last week the little town of Ecaussinnes, in Belgium, held a marriage fair, which was inaugurated in 1902 by the spinsters of the place. These damsels had read how in years past a lover would plant an elm or alder bush under the windows of his elected, and if she looked upon his attentions favorably she invited all her friends to celebrate their betrothal by an open air "gouter," or "high tea."

The young Ecaussinnoises met and announced that they would every year give a "gouter" to the young men of the countryside. The aim and object of the annual fair, it was understood by all, was wedlock, and all were asked to partake of the event.

The first year there were many young men who went to Ecaussinnes "for the fun" of the thing. But as soon as the modest president had finished her speech they became serious, and 10 engagements were soon afterward announced. Since then the number of marriages has yearly increased until there were 50 last year. Special trains had to be scheduled to bring the candidates from France, Germany and Russia. Things came to such a pass that the girls of Ecaussinnes were unable to meet the demand for wives.

So this year's president, Mile. Victorine Corbez, issued a manifesto imploring re-enforcements. In answer to it came girls from Brabant and Flanders to help out their sisters of the Hainault. And this year's fair made an epoch and the rate of this internationalization of this amusing fete de true love in embryo.



Siberian capitalists have arranged with British bankers to finance railway operations in northern Asia which will tap enormous deposits of copper, iron, coal and other minerals.

Records compiled at London for several years show that more fires occur in that city on Saturday than on any other day of the week, and more in August and December than in any other months.

Iron and gold when melted together may be mixed in various proportions, and hardened or crystallized. Alloys containing 10 per cent of gold are harder than pure iron, but as the proportion of gold increases above that amount, the alloy becomes softer. Silver and iron do not form alloys.

The picturesque name of Storm-nose (Gewitternase) is given in Germany to the wave of high barometric pressure which often precedes a storm or a heavy squall. The barometer rises suddenly, and then falls more gradually. It is believed that this phenomenon is responsible for sudden changes in the level of the sea. Observations on the seas surrounding Denmark have led to the conclusion that the change of level thus produced sometimes amounts to no less than three feet.

According to Messrs. Henriot and Bonysy, ozone is produced by the ultraviolet rays of the sun in the upper atmosphere, and the amount contained in the air near the ground increases when air currents descend from the upper regions. It has been observed that there is a reduction of the proportion of carbonic acid in the air when the amount of ozone increases. This is regarded as an indirect effect due to dilution of the lower air by the purer air descending from above.

An herb, called by the natives caeche, but botanically Eupatorium rebaudianum, grows wild in Paraguay. It is remarkable for its sweetness. Indeed, the native name means the "sugar plant." It grows along the borders of the river Amambahi, and attains a height of only about five inches. The smallest bit of this plant when placed upon the tongue produces a surprisingly sweet savor, which, it is said, lasts for hours. The saccharine power is much greater than that of sugar. Recent investigation indicates that the nectareous element in this plant closely resembles that of the licorice root.

Among the "young sciences" now being developed stands plant pathology, which is intended to be for plants what medical science is for man. Few people realize, says Dr. E. S. Reynolds, the large loss of money caused every year by plant diseases, and fewer yet know that much has already been done to diminish this loss. A conservative estimate of the annual loss through the bitter rot of apples in this country is \$10,000,000. By proper spraying methods 90 per cent of the loss from peach yellows has been saved. Oat smut has nearly lost its terrors. Curious facts have been developed, such as this: The common grain rust, although identical in form and appearance on wheat, oats and rye, cannot be taken from any one of the three hosts and grown on either of the others.