

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

Brooding over failures doesn't hatch out any successes.

The pen is mightier than the sword, but the hatpin yields to neither of them.

Castro is the late big noise, but he doesn't know the silencer has been put on.

The Cuban republic is at last started right. It has a deficit of \$12,000,000.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is delivering "Lectures to Husbands." Mr. Wilcox has a season ticket.

Scientists say sassafras tea is injurious. Nothing, it seems, is too sacred for the scientists to attack.

The Queen of Holland's baby carriage cost \$10,000. And it is a carriage of only one mamma-power, too.

A Chicago youth marries his stepmother and becomes his own stepfather. Looks like a case of frenzied matrimony.

It is unnecessary to spend \$10,000,000 to send a message to Mars. Where is the gentleman who carried the message to Garcia?

An Oklahoma boy advertised for a husband for his mother. Now he has a stepfather. Practical jokes are sure to come home to roost.

According to Mr. Hobson, we must not even think of war with Japan. If that bars him from talking about it we second the motion.

It is all right to advise the boys to remain on the farm, but when all the girls are away attending college sticking to the farm is no dream.

Every old man who marries a young woman has some sort of excuse which he thinks the neighbors should accept and ever after hold their peace.

Professor Pickering of Harvard says it will cost only \$10,000,000 to communicate with the people on Mars. Another case of money talking.

King Leopold of Belgium recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday. He has been acting recently as if he had at last reached the age of discretion.

A suffragette declares that women are no better than men. If any man has a desire to butt in where angels fear to tread here's his opportunity for an argument.

Please see to it that your back yard looks as neat and clean as your front yard. It is a credit mark that never fails to win admiration; besides, it strengthens the owner's self-respect.

Professor Barnes, of Philadelphia, says people do not need salt in their food. Be patient, brethren; some day a doctor will come along and convince us that all food is absolutely unnecessary.

The desire to be clean will not be daunted nowadays. The story comes from an apartment house district in New York that on Sundays the friends of the tenants visit them in herds to use their bath-tubs. The charge is two cents for a fine hot "wash," and five cents if towels are provided.

Women's hats more than thirty-one and a half inches in diameter are classified as wheels by the traffic manager of the Swiss state railways. He has issued an order that women who wear hats exceeding that diameter must ride in the baggage car, or leave their hats in that car and enter the passenger car bareheaded.

"Penny-in-the-slot sprays were used in Egyptian temples two thousand years ago," declared a lecturer, recently, before the Royal Photographic Society of London. "Taximeters were used on Chinese chariots in the fourth century, and the idea of the torpedo boat is at least two and a half centuries old." The Preacher's comment, "No new thing under the sun," is obviously suggested. But it might be urged that it takes as much intelligence to appreciate and revive a good old idea as to originate a novel one.

If such a book has not been written, some historian might make an interesting volume on the various European influences for and against the independence of America. One of the friends of America who does not appear in many of the popular histories was Jean Luzac of Leyden University. He was a correspondent of Washington, Jefferson and Adams, and through his newspaper helped the American cause on the continent of Europe.

Washington thanked him for his services. Now the Netherland Society of Philadelphia and the Netherland Society of Letters at Leyden have united to erect a tablet to his memory at Leyden University.

John D. Rockefeller, the organizer of the greatest trust, has created, named and defined the one good trust. He calls it in his Reminiscences the "Benevolent Trust," an organization managed and supported by successful business men for the sole purpose of directing philanthropic work in the most practical and useful lines, of financing approved charities and placing money donated for benevolent objects where it will do the most good. He sees in his mind's eye the best business men of the country devoting their energies and means to the task of efficiently meeting all the philanthropic and educational needs of the country. That a useful trust with an enormous income and a wide field of operation might be organized on this plan is shown by the list of benefactions for last year. Although a year of business depression, the aggregate of gifts reached a total of \$90,932,000. This was \$59,000,000 less than the year previous, in the record of which were several exceptional benefactions, and less than the two preceding years, but it was a fine record for a bad year. The great aggregate of \$441,502,115, nearly half a billion. Devoted to public benefactions points to an endorsement for charity, scientific research and educational resources and opportunities which staggers the imagination. It indicates the growth of the altruism and idealism leavening American money-madness, and foreshadows an era of social development hitherto undreamt of.

Ten or fifteen years ago the farm mortgage in the West was synonymous with ruin. That was because the rapid development of Western States by men with little or no capital had been checked by a series of years of crop failure combined with nationwide industrial depression. Only too many of the borrowers found themselves without resources to tide over the hard times. Then came a period of recuperation on the basis of splendid crops for many successive years. The debtors put all their energies at work to pay off their creditors, and some of the Western States got themselves into such a condition that a farm mortgage was almost as hard to find as a farm without a mortgage had been a few years previously. When that stage had been reached the fortunate farmers, along with the townspeople who shared their prosperity, found themselves accumulating funds which needed investment. Purchases of adjoining lands sent land values rapidly upward, and in many cases farmers began to purchase cheap lands still farther West for their sons. In this way Nebraska and Kansas and Dakota are engaged in doing now what Illinois and Indiana and Ohio did a generation ago. Such purchases often involve temporary debts, and so the farm mortgage now begins to become a little more frequent, but with an entirely different significance from what it had two decades ago. The Nebraska bureau of labor and industrial statistics reports that last year the farm mortgages filed amounted to a total of \$34,400,000, as against \$30,700,000 released, a slight increase. The city real estate mortgages filed amount to almost \$14,000,000, as against \$9,000,000 released, which indicates an era of home building, partly due to farmers moving into the city and acquiring town homes, while at the same time keeping their farms as a source of income. Chattel mortgages filed amounted to \$34,400,000, as against \$19,000,000 released, a large part of which may properly be attributed to the appearance of tenants on the farms which the owners are ceasing to work with their own hand. This mortgage extension is one stage in the movement of prosperity. There are no indications that States like Nebraska and Kansas can ever again suffer such depression as that of the '90s.

The First Scapegoat.

The word "scapegoat" originated in an ancient Hebrew custom practiced at the feast of the Passover. Placing a young goat upon the altar, the priests would pray over it, asking that all the sins of the people be visited upon the goat. Then, after each member of the tribe had transferred his guilt to the victim by laying on his hands, the animal was turned loose in the forests to be devoured by wild beasts.

Trade Terms.

"How much," began the lady to Baxter, in temporary charge of the coal yard, "how much is stove coal now?" "That depends," said Baxter, with whom language is often a vehicle of confusion. "A la carte, it's seven and a half. Cul-de-sac, it'll cost you fifty cents extra."

There is no picture equal to the type, if you are satisfied with a likeness.

Men are as anxious to speak well of each other as women are not.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

COLLEGE IN AMERICAN LIFE.

By William Allen White.



A generation ago, when the college curriculum began to broaden and the laboratory began to take an important place in college life, educated men bewailed the material spirit of our education. There was a movement to force education back to the humanities, back to culture, back to "the sweet serenity of books." But now the laboratory is returning to the democracy that founded it the service that is due. Our scientific societies are most purely altruistic. The health and well-being of the masses is engaging scientists all over the nation. A score of scientific societies, State and national, have as their reason of being some improvement in our public life.

The Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is doing effective work in many States. From the other end of the college campus the students of economics are coming into public life, and one group of them has formed and is maintaining the National Tax Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, which hold national conferences and are gathering most valuable data and forming most important conclusions in economics and sociology.

The future work of these and similar associations will be inestimable. But it is altogether unselfish. There is not a dollar in it for anyone. Like all of the great American democratic movements, the study of economics is for the good of the many at the sacrifice of the few. And it is but one of a score of the activities of men from the broader college and the greater university which democracy is establishing all over the land, by local tax or private gifts.—American Magazine.

CASH CAPITAL OF STOCK GAMBLING.

By Frederick U. Adams.



I take it that no effective denial can be entered against the assertion that many of the superb buildings which are massed in the Wall street district of New York are largely devoted to housing concerns which draw their revenue from the speculative public. This same public partially paid for their erection. It continues to contribute the funds which make such investments profitable. The reader will be appalled by the facts I am about to cite and the unanswerable proof I am about to submit.

It is not alleged that what is known as the Wall street district is entirely devoted to the purposes of speculation. It includes hundreds, and possibly thousands, of firms which have no direct concern with the various exchanges; but it is possible to arrive at a reasonably close approximation to the total paid by those who defray the cost of the Wall street game.

The tax books of New York City show that the Wall street district is assessed at a figure between \$200,000,

000 and \$300,000,000, the exact amount being dependent on what may properly be included in the term, "Wall street district." Within the most reasonable boundaries for this district must be included property worth at least the former figure; and it may be assumed that the real selling value is at least 20 per cent in excess of that assessed against the owners.

It is ultra-conservative to assert that one-third of this capitalization is employed in catering to speculative enterprises and employments. This constitutes an item of \$75,000,000 for New York City alone, and the nation will swell this to \$100,000,000 and more.

We have taken no account of the cost of the fixtures in the thousands of offices in these buildings; neither has mention been made of many other items which properly belong in this calculation. The total amount of fixed capital invested in the speculative game in the United States is approximately indicated in the following table:

Invested in exchange buildings	\$ 25,000,000
Value of membership tickets	100,000,000
Invested in office buildings	1,000,000
Fixtures and incidentals	25,000,000

Total

—Everybody's Magazine.

"WHERE ARE THE HOUSES OF YESTERDAY?"

By Margaret Baieson.



Three-quarters of a century ago it was the ambition of every prosperous citizen to build himself a house. These houses really held things. There were immense pictures. And then, what splendid tables there were in these houses! There was not only that great table with the many leaves dedicated to eating; but in all the sitting rooms there would be ever so many fine, spacious, solid tables on which work could be done and things could be laid.

Nowadays we have diminutive flats with reception rooms that just receive a tottering little table and nothing else. We dine at a table which accommodates a baby cruet almost under protest. The narrow beds in our little bedrooms have sides, but no middle. There are no more fine pictures, only a quantity of photographs perilously edged against a narrow slat of wood.

And, worst of all, there is not a decent table at which a person can sit with books and work at it. A drawing room may look prettier since the abolition from it of all sensible tables. But it is much less habitable. It is small wonder that people nowadays try continually to curtail the time after dinner. It is because there is nothing one can do in a drawing room. At best somebody plays the violin, or sings; at worst the planola is set going. The poet who wished for "an hour of crowded life" should try living now. On the score of crowdedness, if not of life, he would be well content.

POPULAR SCIENCE

A preliminary estimate by the geological survey puts the country's petroleum production for 1908 at between 175,000,000 and 180,000,000 barrels, as against 165,000,000 barrels in 1907.

The white rhinoceros which President Roosevelt is expected to try to shoot while in Africa really is of a yellowish color, not so much lighter than its commoner relatives, but it is a larger beast.

According to two scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, each human emotion creates in a delicate machine which they have invented a distinct electric force which it is possible to classify.

The blackening of the glass of incandescent lamps is due to the fact that, although the fusing point of carbon is in the neighborhood of 4,000 C., it begins to vaporize long before that temperature is reached.

New Mexico produced nearly 3,000,000 tons of coal last year, her mines receiving a full quota of miners for the first time in several years, owing to the depression of the industry elsewhere in the country.

A British religious organization is trying to transplant a race by encouraging the emigration of the Laps from Lapland, where they are in danger of extinction, to the more healthful regions of Labrador and Newfoundland.

A writer in the London Times suggests a way in which an instantaneous photograph of the wheels of a passing auto may give a measure of its speed. With the focal-plane camera shutter the slot moves in such a way as to disclose first the part of the wheels which touches the ground. Since the upper part of the wheels is moving with twice the velocity of the car, and the lower part is relatively stationary, the effect in the photograph is to distort the image of a wheel into an elliptical form whose shape varies in accordance with the speed. Hence, if the time movement of the shutter is accurately known, the speed of the passing car can be quickly deduced.

Prof. George Forbes has given new life to the belief in the existence of an unseen planet beyond Neptune. He bases his conclusions in favor of the reality of this planet on the peculiarities of four remarkable comets, supposed to be intimately related to one another. These are the comets of

FIVE TIMES THE HEIGHT OF NIAGARA.



THE KAITEUR FALL ON THE POTARO RIVER.

The perpendicular height of the Kaiteur Fall on the Potaro river, Esequibo, British Guiana, is 741 feet, or nearly five times that of Niagara. The width varies from 350 feet in the dry season to 400 feet in the rainy season, and the depth of water passing over similarly ranges from a few feet to twenty feet. Even in very dry seasons the river has a depth of thirty-five feet about a quarter of a mile above the fall. The face of the fall is of sandstone, with a capping of harder conglomerate. It is suggested that the falls may be used to provide power, and it is pointed out that the chief fall alone would supply two and one-eighth million horse power.—London Illustrated News.

1556, 1843, 1880 and 1882. Prof. Forbes' idea is that the comet of 1556, which was described as of "prodigious magnitude," and which is said to have led to the abdication of the Emperor Charles V., was disrupted by the influence of the supposititious planet, and gave birth to the three other comets named, all of which were very bright and otherwise remarkable. His calculations indicate that the planet in question is situated at a distance of about 9,000,000,000 miles from the sun, and that its period of revolution is about 1,000 years.

You often hear men say: "I've taken all I intend to from Him!" It is the faithless person who hasn't any faith in his faith.