

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

R. E. COLLINS, Editor  
F. N. HAYDEN, Manager

TOLEDO.....OREGON

Kidnaper Boyle gets off with a life sentence. He ought to be exceedingly grateful.

Every time the public succeeds in forgetting May Yohe she up and gets married again.

Probably some day an inventive genius will patent a scheme for putting cow catchers on tornadoes.

Our idea of a true philosopher is a man who is able to explain away his faults to the satisfaction of himself.

When a woman says that all men are brutes, you can make up your mind that she isn't having her own way with one of 'em.

If the young Turks have any respect for old age, they will not insist that the sultan jump through a hoop for the amusement of the people.

One of the Standard Oil lawyers argues that the concern is not a trust. He must think there is a prejudice against trusts in this country.

Being only a human, the weather man cannot always be expected to guess it right, although he has been known to hit it twice in succession.

Ellnor Glyn thinks the American are too good. The American men should say something complimentary to Ellnor Glyn in return, if they can.

King Edward recently appeared in public with his trousers creased at the sides. Emperor William can attract attention without going as far as that.

Historian Ferrero, who found life comparatively simple in this country, visited us when there was neither a moving campaign nor a baseball season on.

One of the members of the new Turkish cabinet is Madmoud Ekrem Bey, minister of pious foundations. They must be determined to have this ministry established on rock bottom.

A St. Louis wife has left her husband and applied for a divorce because she couldn't eat the heavy, sour biscuits he baked. It serves him right. No man who is a poor cook has any business marrying.

The fool killer is still on the job. A Winchester, Va., man drank a quart of whisky within fifteen minutes and died a few hours later. The f. k. may overlook a few occasionally, but the number is comparatively small.

Owing to the fact that a Dreadnought might be constructed with the money it would cost to communicate with Mars, it is not likely that England will inaugurate any movement for the purpose of getting on speaking terms with our stellar neighbors.

Recent improvements in the mechanism for aiming big guns make it possible for an officer in an observation tower to have complete control of the battery of a warship. The disappearance of the man behind the gun will result in a hardship for the poets when the next big war comes on.

For the first time since the British began to rule India a native has been appointed as one of the council of six members who, with the viceroy, form the supreme government of the country. This native is a noted Hindu lawyer. The Hindus are naturally pleased, but the Mohammedans demand that they be recognized in a similar way.

Every farmer must decide for himself whether he will specialize or raise a variety of things. One successful specialist within reach of the markets of New York City raises nothing but celery. To enlarge his sales, he has prepared a little book containing recipes for about thirty different ways of using celery, and he gives it away to his customers. It is this sort of combination of specialization and advertising that brings success in any business.

There are a vast number of laws on the statute books of the several States which are never enforced, and generally for the reason that they are unacceptable to the people. There are great numbers of others the enforcement of which, or attempts to enforce which, is productive of bribery, perjury, subornation of perjury, animosity, and hate among citizens, useless expenditure and many other public evils. All these are fruits of the common notion, to correct which but little effort is anywhere made, that a legislative enactment is necessarily a law, and will certainly bring about or help bring about the good intended by it; whereas such an enactment, when nev-

er enforced, does not deserve the name of law at all, and when the attempted enforcement of it is productive of the mischiefs above mentioned it is not so much law as it is tyranny.

Want of occupation will ruin the most promising of young men. When a youth sits down in idleness, with the idea that the world owes him a living, it's high time that his body was committed to the dust from whence it came. As for his soul, nothing will ever be known of it. A record of the young men who have been unfortunate enough to have a fortune left them shows that eight in ten never amount to a single atom in the world, and seven out of the eight die bankrupts, financially, morally and otherwise. When a father brings up his son in idleness, never teaching him the first principle of economy or the value of a dollar, he commits a terrible blunder. The father guilty of such a crime generally has to saw wood for a living in his old age. Nine out of ten of the boys with fathers who bring them up in idle luxury, ere they reach the meridian of life are total wrecks. Money bags may, like bladders, keep you above the waters of distress for a time, but puncture them, let their contents escape, and you sink. Many plans have been suggested for the remedy to the evil of unearned fortunes. But socialism, inheritance taxes, or government regulation of any description will avail but little until fathers, over provident, become wiser in their generation and see to it that their heirs are worthy of receiving the fortunes for which they themselves have toiled.

Although in many States deaf mutes and the blind receive special training to enable them to earn a livelihood, others of the handicapped, such as cripples, are not so provided for, and must frequently beg or go to the workhouse or starve. But a hundred cripples were cared for last year by the Employment Bureau for the Handicapped, a branch of the New York Charity Organization Society, which, although not organized until April, received about thirteen hundred applications for employment, and found places for more than half the applicants. Some corporations and business houses refuse to employ the physically defective, on the ground that they are peculiarly liable to accident and injury; and a careful canvass is necessary to find positions which they can fill. But there are such places. There is no reason why a one-armed man should not be a faithful watchman, or why a legless man should not be valuable at a factory bench, or why a lame woman should not earn her board and a little more by doing light housework. Although as a rule they receive small wages, it is surely better for them and for the community that they should be usefully employed and self-supporting. In Chicago, as well as in New York, and it may be in other cities, the special problem which these unfortunates present has been taken up for solution, and already with excellent results. But philanthropists now raise the point, and with good reason, that there is no community, large or small, in which a helpful mission to the handicapped cannot be carried forward. A church guild could undertake it; a charitable association which is organized on reasonably broad lines might branch in this direction; even an individual could accomplish much. The need is so imperative that, once it is clearly stated, money and service will be forthcoming, and many an employer will be glad to find places for the handicapped men, who ask nothing but honest work.

### SOCIETY NOTES.



Miss Althea Alexander, who has been attending the Art School the past winter, is now studying water-color.

### Crossed.

"Father, what are wrinkles?"  
"Fretwork, my boy, fretwork."—Independent.

Even in the face of the kind of hats they are wearing this spring, there are some women who claim they haven't their "rights."

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## WHY GOOD PAINT PREVENTS RUST.

By William H. Walker.



Inasmuch as both moisture and oxygen are necessary in order that corrosion may proceed, it can easily be seen that the duty of a protective paint is to exclude both of these elements. It is well known that a linseed oil film is an expansive porous structure acting somewhat as a sponge toward moisture and freely allowing the passage of oxygen. The function of the pigments employed in paint is therefore at least threefold. First, the more obvious one of imparting a color thereto; second, the most important one of filling up the pores or interstices in the oil film, thus rendering it as little impervious to moisture and air as possible, and, third, to aid the composite film in drying or oxidizing to a compact impenetrable covering. Very little work has as yet been done upon paints from this point of view, but with a clear conception of the factors involved in the corrosion of iron, an intelligent study is made possible and valuable results can be predicted with certainty.

The porosity of paint films containing no linseed oil, but composed of various bituminous materials which may be adapted for the purpose, is also a field which can be studied with profit, with a view to increasing their moisture and oxygen-excluding properties.—Engineering Magazine.

## WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES

By Vice President James Sherman.



We have to-day 80,000,000 of people, occupying 3,000,000 square miles of territory, and they own \$120,000,000,000 of wealth. On farms valued at \$25,000,000,000 we produce annually agricultural products valued at \$8,000,000,000. It is nothing that we produce annually 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn and 11,000,000 bales of cotton, if there is no demand for the corn and cotton and if the demand is not at a fair return. But we have the market. Our 5,500,000 of people who produce \$15,000,000,000 of manufactured products annually, and receive in wages \$230,000,000, make the market. These figures apply only to finished product. We get the products to the consumer by 250,000 miles of railroad, which is three times the railroad mileage of Great Britain, France and Germany combined. When side tracks are taken into account, we have more railroad mileage than all the rest of the world. On these railroads we have 100,000 engines, carrying millions of cars and hauling 2,000,000,000 tons of freight. This practically equals all the tonnage carried by all the railroads and all the ships of all the rest of the world. This monstrous task is performed by 5,500,000 of employees, who are yearly paid \$2,300,000,000, and this vast business is conducted by \$150,000,000,000 of bank clearances.

Do we prosper? Only two decades ago we were sec-

ond to Great Britain in the output of iron and steel. To-day our output equals all the rest of the world. We live well and have happy homes, filled with comforts and luxuries. Yet we are a saving people.

We have in savings banks \$3,500,000,000, in national banks \$4,500,000,000 and in State banks \$5,000,000,000—in all, \$13,000,000,000. The per capita of money in the country is larger than in any other save one, France, and amounts to \$35 for each of our 80,000,000 people.

The business of the country amounts to over \$3,000,000,000 annually. How do we do such a monstrous business which is also profitable? It is because we have confidence in ourselves and the other nations of the globe have confidence in us.—Leslie's Weekly.

## LEARNING FROM THE CHILDREN.

By Woods Hutchinson.



Treat the child more as an equal—not as a hopeless inferior. There isn't so much need of coming down to his level as of giving him an opportunity to come up to yours—which will not require such a frightful effort on his part as you sometimes imagine. If you can get a child to recognize and treat you as his equal you will have gained the highest position of influence over him and earned the best and sincerest compliment ever paid you. We dwell greatly upon what parents teach their children, but we forget to record in equal detail on the opposite side of the ledger what our children teach us.

It would be difficult to say on which side the balance would be found to fall. The child is not merely the ideal pupil, but also the greatest teacher in the world. The lessons that we learn from him, if we approach him with proper humility, are the most valuable part of our education.—Success Magazine.

## FLEET'S TRIP MONEY WASTED.

By Justice Brewer.



The assertion that the best way to preserve peace is to build up a great navy and army shows an ignorance of history. The trip of the fleet around the world, as a boastful show of our naval strength, has been nothing but a waste of money.

After all its folly, its influence on the Orient has not brought peace one day nearer. Over five millions of the people's money has been spent for coaling this fleet alone. What benefit has the nation received from that expenditure? Over 65 per cent of this country's expenses are due to the army and navy. In 1907 the sum spent in this way totaled \$365,000,000—the largest sum spent by any nation.

There never has been a nation that built a great army or navy but that got into war. Peace born of force is only temporary. Not until all nations settle their differences by arbitration will the world enjoy peace.—Leslie's Weekly.

## THE PASSING OF H. H. ROGERS.

Former Grocery Boy of Fairhaven, Mass., Who Became a Money King.

The death of Henry Huttleston Rogers, multi-millionaire and Standard Oil magnate, came as a shock to the men of the financial world. Mr. Rogers died of apoplexy, an ending which he had reason to anticipate, for nearly two years ago he had suffered from a stroke which compelled a temporary retirement from business activities.

Henry H. Rogers was a native of Mattapoisett, Mass., and was 69 years of age when death brought to a close his marvelous career. As a boy he attended school in Fairhaven, Mass., where his father was a grocer—a town which years afterward was the recipient of his financial favor in many ways. He began his business career selling newspapers and driving a delivery wagon for his father. Then he worked as a clerk in New Bedford for \$3 a week. After five years he became a railroad brakeman and baggageman at \$1.16 per day. Shortly after reaching his majority he went with his young wife to the Pennsylvania oil country, taking with him his savings of \$600. There he came into contact with that group of Oil City boys many of whom later were to be numbered among the financial kings of America. In 1866, after five years in the oil fields, he went to Brooklyn as partner in the firm conducting the Charles "ratt Oil Works.

### In Standard Oil.

In 1874 the union of the chief oil refiners in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Pittsburg brought into existence the Standard Oil Company and Rogers was in on the ground floor. Second only to John D. Rockefeller, he was responsible for the remarkable success of that organization and second only to him he reaped the greatest financial reward.

Two great ideas Mr. Rogers contributed to the development of the oil business. He invented the machinery by which naphtha was first successfully separated from the crude oil, thus making the way for all that has been done since in the use of naphtha and its kindred products, and making the handling and use of the residual oil far safer than it had even been before because the volatile constituent had been removed.

Of late years Mr. Rogers, with William Rockefeller, left the matter of oil production and distribution with others, and devoted himself to the management of the many millions of dollars which make the Standard Oil

Company one of the great financial powers of the world.

Mr. Rogers' first wife was Libbie T. Quilford, of Fairhaven, Mass. She died fourteen years ago and a year later he married Emma Augusta Randall, daughter of the head of a big diamond firm, and former wife of Lucius R. Hart, whom she had divorced. His wife and four children survive him. His children are: Henry H. Rogers, Jr.; Mrs. W. Benjamin, Mrs. Urban H. Broughton and Mrs. William R. Coe. The youngest daughter, Mae, at the age of 17, eloped in 1893 with Joseph C. Mott, but her parents secured a divorce for her and later she became Mrs. Coe.

Mr. Rogers' wealth is estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000. He



THE LATE HENRY H. ROGERS.

was exceedingly generous in his benevolences and had devoted at least \$3,000,000 to making Fairhaven a city beautiful. His summer estate has long been recognized as one of the show places of America. Among his gifts to Fairhaven were a grammar school, a library, a town hall building, a Masonic building, a magnificent Unitarian church, parish house and parsonage. He also purchased a mosquito-infested swamp, filled it in, converted it into a park and gave it to the city. Chiefly at his own expense he macadamized every street in town, placed walks at all crossings, curbed all the sidewalks and paved the gutters.

Mr. Rogers was recognized as the closest friend of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), and the two were to-

gether whenever possible. Mr. Clemens was on his way to call on Mr. Rogers when he learned of his death and was so overcome that he could barely express his grief.

Henry H. Rogers was a man of striking and contradictory characteristics. He was a tremendous worker and all his life it was his habit to be up by 5:30 or 6 o'clock in the morning. He was a devoted friend to those whom he liked and an implacable enemy to those who saw fit to fight him. He was at once a man of tenderness and a man of steel. On Wall street he was adamant; at home and among his friends he was genial, warm-hearted, lovable. His intimate friends were drawn from two extremes of life. The brilliance of Mark Twain and the late Tom Reed was his delight. To them he showed a side of make-up that few others outside of his family appreciated. On the other hand, there have been for years in Fairhaven natives who would never speak to him except as "Hen." They were his intimate friends also, each in his own way, and they saw a side of the man that Wall street would find it difficult to understand.

### Historic Whitewash.

At a certain dinner, described in a recently published volume of English reminiscences, entitled "Memories of Two Sisters," Carlyle was among the guests. The philosopher was in high feather and inveighed against philanthropists, somewhat to the annoyance of a Miss Elliot who sat beside him, and who was closely identified with good works.

"The utter absurdity," said Carlyle, "of men and women spending their lives trying to whitewash what God Almighty has made black and meant to be black, instead of doing good to unfortunate honest people."

Miss Elliot was not a philanthropist of the submissive sort. She looked from Carlyle to Froude, sitting at the other end of the table, and pleasantly remarked to Dean Milman at her right:

"Pretty well to talk about making black white when we are sitting between the whitewashers of Henry VIII and Frederick II, compared to whom our ragged children are white already!"

At what age does the devil develop in a boy? We saw a 4-year-old boy spitting on another boy's shoes this morning, because they had just been shined.

The morning after a big wedding, the women are nearly always cross.