

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

To be a successful explorer, don't let the other fellow beat you to it.

If we could see ourselves as others see us, we wouldn't believe quite all we see.

Cuba has held her first lottery, and the winners feel that it was a great success.

And the weary public soon will wish that both Peary and Cook had stayed at the pole.

A female burglar has been caught in Connecticut. When will woman stop breaking into men's jobs?

The theory that it is never too late to mend is very comforting to those who are in no hurry to begin.

The men who are digging the Panama canal consume 129,414 pies a year. It is certainly going to be a great canal.

A Kansas girl has been engaged seven times since June. Evidently she didn't put in much time helping her mother.

Mr. Taft confesses that he can't milk a cow. We have serious doubts also concerning King Edward's ability in that direction.

A Boston physician says it is a crime to remove the vermiform appendix. Unfortunately the operation often precedes a funeral, too.

As practically all of the rest of the records have been broken this year, why not complete the list by smashing the phonograph records?

The senior William K. Vanderbilt is quoted as saying that there have been enough divorces in the Vanderbilt family, and that there will not be any more. He is half right, anyhow.

A Washington judge has decided that chewing gum constitutes contempt of court. This is no indication, however, that this blow will put the chewing gum trust out of business.

The names of some of England's biggest battle ships are Indomitable, Indefatigable and Inflexible. A good many of the English people think the next big one ought to be named the Insupportable.

The Governor of Connecticut protests against the continued use of the term "Wooden Nutmeg State." Although not one in a thousand of those who use it means it as a slur upon the State, or knows the origin of the phrase, it is just as well to drop it. A place or a person acquires a nickname, even one wholly undesired, much more easily than it rids itself of it.

During the twelve months ending in June there were four hundred and forty-four women in the English bankruptcy courts. Failures among married women showed a marked increase during the year, as against a material decrease in the failures among spinsters and widows, and a commentator accounts for it by suggesting that a woman attempts too much when she undertakes to "run" both a business and a family. The explanation seems adequate. Successfully to manage the affairs of a household calls for as much of commercial acuteness as the average human being is able to command.

The American construction party which has been at work building wooden cottages for the earthquake victims at Messina and Reggio has disbanded. Eighteen hundred and seventeen cottages were built, and material for some twelve hundred more was turned over to the Italian carpenters. No more practical and beneficent relief was offered to the stricken people of Sicily and Calabria than that which American money made possible and Lieutenant Commander Belknap's party dispensed. From the King and Queen down to the poorest homeless sufferer at Messina, the Italians have again and again manifested their gratitude for it.

The American Bar Association, in its attempt to offer something in the way of a cure for desertion of family, doesn't go far enough. It proposes to put the deserter in prison for not more than a year and make him pay to the deserted 50 cents a day from his earnings as a convict. This will be well enough, provided that 50 cents represents his entire earnings per diem. The theory that convicts should not be turned loose with nothing is very beautiful as a general proposition based on mercy and humaneness, but there are at least two sorts of brutes

whom merciful theories don't reach. We refer to wife-beaters and the contemptible wretches who desert their little children. Lock up either of these sorts, and the chances are ten to one that the innocent wives and children suffer the most, mentally and physically. If anything at all can be got out of the deserter of family, get it all. Certain it is that the convict who deserves to be turned loose to a diet of uncut grass is the fellow who has run away and left his own little children to starve, for all he cares.

A leading British medical organ warns the young men in the secondary schools and colleges to avoid medicine as a career. In spite of all recent restrictions and efforts to raise the standard of admissions to medical schools; in spite of long courses and additional training in hospitals, the profession is so "congested" that the average practitioner finds it hard to make a decent living. The spread of mental healing and the improved sanitary conditions of our cities and towns are among the causes of the decline of medical incomes. In short, young men are urged to shun medicine unless they are devoted to the science of health, take an intellectual and humanitarian interest in it and expect to practice at a sacrifice. It may be observed in passing that there is scarcely a profession which does not complain of oversupply of practitioners and decreasing demand for their services or falling returns. It would not be a bad thing if thousands of young men "intended" for law, medicine, engineering, teaching were induced to take up farming and gardening and see what brains, education, industry and efficiency can do by way of increasing the yield of land. But, this aspect aside, there is no real ground for pessimism as to the future of the medical profession. The old order changeth, but the new situation creates new opportunities and new sources of usefulness and income. Harvard has just established a department of preventive medicine and hygiene, and here is its prospectus: "It has for its field of work the laws of health in relation to the prevention of the occurrence and the limitation of the spread of disease; it will consider the laws of the town, the State and the country in their bearing on the health of the community, and the natural history of disease in relation to the individual and the community; it will train men for the investigation of these problems, and men to fill various offices in boards of public health and other public health work; it will meet the growing need for men to direct the people in ways of rational healthy life." It is certain that other colleges will follow this example of Harvard. The health departments and the public school systems will enlist more and more physicians in their services. More and more will be done nationally and locally by public, semi-public and private agencies—like insurance companies—for the promotion of health and the prevention of disease and death. Research will also be extended and stimulated, for such problems as cancer, consumption, pellagra and so on are pressing for solution. The ill human flesh is heir to are still many and terrible, and there is plenty of work for trained and earnest physicians. The period of transition brings hardships to many; but there is no occasion for anxiety as to the future.

VIGILANTES IN PARIS.

Citizens Determined to Protect Themselves from the Apaches.

Parisians are taking the law into their own hands to suppress the hoodlums known as Apaches, who have been waxing more audacious and insolent of late, a letter to the New York Sun says. Posters signed by well-known lawyers and medical men are placarded all about the city and its suburbs calling upon the people to join the League of Social Protection.

This league will form an armed police body to protect members and their property. The manifesto runs:

"Fire brigades have been formed to fight fire and a society exists for the protection of animals. The time has now come when honest people must unite and take action against the ruffians who terrorize the suburban districts.

"Organized and disciplined troops of honest citizens are to be formed in every district where Apaches endanger life and property. Reprisals will be exercised by the Social Protection League, whose armed members will seek out the Apaches and strike hard, taking the law into their own hands." It is proposed that the league shall start operations in time for the coming winter, when the dark days and longer nights give the Paris tough favorable chances for carrying on his work without being easily detected by the police.

Then, but Not Now.

"Do you know Penrotte?"
"Yes; he became well acquainted with me before his play became a success."—Boston Herald.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

DEATH'S TOLL FROM COAL MINERS.

By Joseph Howells.



You've stood at a railway crossing, watching a modern 120 ton locomotive moving at thirty miles an hour and trailing after it twenty-five or more steel coal cars, each with 100,000 pounds of coal, hurrying toward its ultimate market? Did it ever occur to you that for every 100,000 tons of coal whisking past you in this manner the toll of one human life already has been taken at the mine?

But the dead man at the mine may not be the most serious of the community problems. His injured brother, perhaps a helpless burden upon the community from the moment of the accident until the end of a long life, may be the more pitiable figure of the two. And for every 25,000 tons of coal produced there is the injured man at the mine. Applying the death and injured rate to the 300,000,000 tons of coal produced annually in the whole country the dead man at the mine numbers 300 and the army of the injured must number 1,200 men.

SCIENCE RETURNING TO THE MYTHS.

By Walter Freeman Cooling.



Science is slowly approaching the myths. To one acquainted with current literature the discovery of the mythical nature of matter and of the nature and function of the archangels, the parents of species, comes with the force of a new revelation. Chemistry, biology, and physics are near to the mythical doctrine that the ultimate particles of substance are spiritual entities possessing consciousness, personality, and intelligence, and that the so-called chemical elements, or the ions which determine the character of the group or family which constitutes the chemical atoms, are vastly inferior in power, although substantially similar to the substance which can on the most extended scale set up the series of reactions which chemical matter can only occasionally begin.

Those substances, the "breathers," are the souls of plants and animals in whom the natural forces reach their highest powers and perfection of being. They have existed since creation and have come up from the lowest and simplest mode of being. If the spirit of Roovah, the Breather, or one who confers on the ancient spirits the power to form bodies, gives to each

the power to be what it wishes to be, then the dignity to which it finally attains, whether that of man or grasshopper, is the conclusion of a process analogous to the Hindoo doctrine of Karma, the consequence of its ionic life.

The superstitions of science have their root in the medieval concept of matter. All the superstitions of modern science are directly or indirectly related to the mechanical concept of matter. This concept, inherited from the scholastic, first received a blow from the theory of the organic descent of plants and animals from the natural forces and substances.

TRAMP THE SUPPORT OF THOUSANDS.

By Jack London.



If the tramp were suddenly to pass away from the United States, widespread misery for many families would follow. The tramp enables thousands of men to earn honest livings, educate their children and bring them up God fearing and industrious. I know.

At one time my father was a constable and hunted tramps for a living. The community paid him so much per head for all the tramps he could catch, and also, I believe, he got mileage fees. Ways and means were always a pressing problem in our household, and the amount of meat on the table, the new pair of shoes, the day's outing, or the textbook for school were dependent upon my father's luck in the chase. Well I remember the suppressed eagerness and the suspense with which I waited to learn each morning what the results of his past night's toil had been; how many tramps he had gathered in and what the chances were of convicting them. And so it was when later, as a tramp, I succeeded in eluding some predatory constable I could not but feel sorry for the little boys and girls at home in that constable's house; it seemed to me in a way that I was defrauding those little boys and girls of some of the good things of life.

But it's all in the game. The hobo defies society and society's watch dogs make a living out of him. Some hobos like to be caught by the watchdogs—especially in winter time. Of course such hobos select communities where the jails are "good," where no work is performed, and the food is substantial. Also there have been and most probably still are constables who divide their fees with the hobos they arrest. Such a constable does not have to hunt. He whistles and the game comes right up to his hand.

LONDONER CRITICISES US.

Our Roads Are Bad and Our Farming Unsystematic, He Says.

"No country I have visited has such bad roads as the United States," remarked Robert H. Jackson of Woburn Lodge, London, England, at the Shoreham, according to the Washington Post.

"This is surprising to me, for if there is any improvement a nation can make that pays for itself it is the building of first-class highways. I spent several weeks in Indiana—at Terre Haute—and as I am interested largely in farming, I made frequent trips through the surrounding country. Some of the roads were six inches deep in dust, and in the winter time, I doubt not, this dust becomes sludge. How the farmers can get to market with their crops is beyond me. Your roads, wherever I have been, are generally very bad. In England we have excellent roads, as in other countries of Europe.

"Road building and road improvement are done through the township unit system. Nearly every township has one or more steam rollers, and the cost of improving the roads or building new ones is borne by the property owners in proportion to the value of their holdings. Most of the modern roads of England have a foundation of brick—not the ordinary brick, but brick of large size. Upon this foundation is placed several inches of soil, and on top of this soil blue-stone, which is ground into the soil by means of the steam rollers. This makes a first-class, durable road that will keep in good condition during all seasons of the year. Over here most of the roads are made by simply turning the turf and grading; at least that is how they impressed me.

"Farming, too, is not done in the best manner in the United States," continued Mr. Jackson. "You let the weeds grow too much. I wonder what the people of this country would do if they had the limited area that we have in England and had to depend upon the soil for their prosperity?"

Mr. Jackson is an exporter of potatoes and other products of the earth, and is visiting the United States for the first time.

Simply Impossible.

"Who wrote 'The Light That Failed'?"

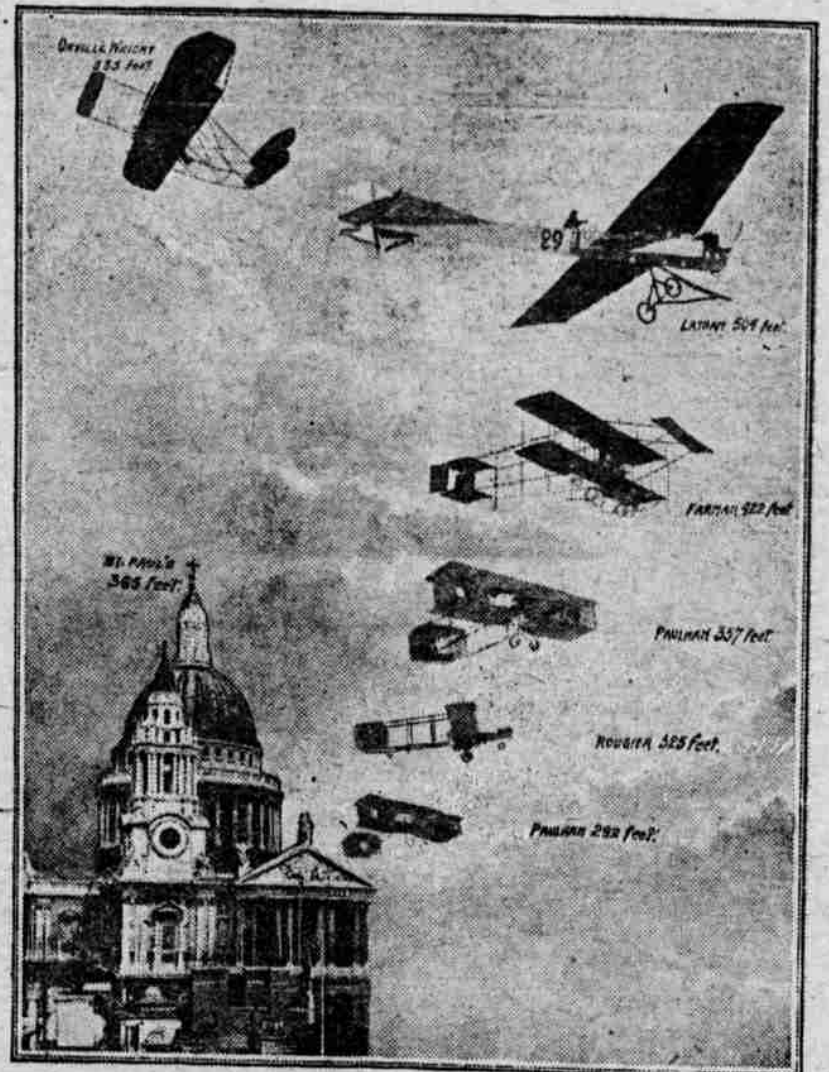
"I don't know," answered a man who doesn't read much. "But I'm positive of one thing."

"And what is that?"

"It wasn't written by the advertising man of any illuminating company. Their lights never fail."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

If you give your own affairs the attention most people give to gossip, you will get rich.

RECORDS OF NOTED AEROPLANES.



HEIGHTS ATTAINED BY VARIOUS AEROPLANES.

Every day brings its new records in the conquest of the air, and the greatest altitude achieved up to the time of going to press has been that of M. Roulier, who flew to a height of 645 feet at Brescia. Mr. Orville Wright has attained 555 feet. During the Rheims week good performances were

made by Messrs. Latham and Farman, whilst Mr. Paulhan rose to 357 feet on one occasion. Since this was published Orville Wright established a new record, soaring to an altitude of 1,600 feet at Potdam. The picture shows the heights attained by flying machines compared with height of St. Paul's.—Illustrated London News.

The Expense of Being Careless.

A prominent business man, according to Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine, says that the carelessness, inaccuracy, and blundering of employes cost Chicago one million dollars a day. The manager of a large Chicago house says that he has to station pickets here and there through the establishment in order to neutralize the evils of inaccuracies and the blundering habit. Blunders and inaccuracies cost a New York concern twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

Many an employe who would be shocked at the thought of telling his employer a lie with his lips is lying every day in the quality of his work, in his dishonest service, in the rotten

hours he is slipping into it, in shirking, in his indifference to his employer's interests. It is just as dishonest to express deception in poor work, in shirking, as to express it with the lips, yet I have known office boys, who could not be induced to tell their employer a direct lie, to steal his time when on an errand, to hide away during working hours to smoke a cigarette or take a nap, not realizing, perhaps, that lies can be acted as well as told, and that acting a lie may be even worse than telling one.

Don't be anxious to be told a secret. It is nearly always something unpleasant, and when it gets out you will be accused of telling it.