

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON.....OREGON

It needs no inspector to locate the unsafe mine after the calamity has happened.

By the way, do you know any man whose wife got him by proposing during a leap year?

A newspaper advertisement brought a man \$1,850,000; that's not the first time it has been done, either.

"What shall we do with our boys?" asks an exchange. Let them grow up to be men and the women will do the rest.

Men have their little jokes about the amount of talking the women do, but down deep in our hearts how we do love to hear them.

A Philadelphia scientist asserts that birds show their emotions in their faces. This may explain why sparrows lose their heads when served as quail.

"Self-conceit," says one writer, "is the consolation prize God gives fools." But what consolation is there for the people who are daily thrown in the "fools' company?"

Cuba has a population of 2,028,284. Inasmuch as it has taken Cuba so long to get that big, there is no reason why anybody down there should be inclined to form a Three Million Club.

One of the magazine writers says our battleships are floating death traps. He may have been looking at them from the standpoint of the man who is to be on the other side in case of trouble.

The valued New York World seems to entertain a long and double-leaded suspicion that there may be times when limiting a President to two terms is not a "wise custom." Whither are we drifting?

"If two-thirds of the girls who go on the stage would go to the kitchen instead, there would be a whole lot more happiness in this world," says the Birmingham Age-Herald. But not if their cooking is as bad as their acting.

Anyone acquainted with hotel employes will realize why it was necessary for the Philadelphia woman who gave Bibles to the Atlantic City bell boys to "make a few remarks informing the recipients that the books were more valuable than gold."

The Prince de Sagan says he would have challenged Count Boni de Castellane to fight a duel if the count had struck him with his glove in the face. As Boni merely knocked him down and kicked him into the gutter, the prince considers the count to be unworthy of notice. We cannot help regarding the prince as the world's leading unconscious humorist.

The attempt of the Methodist Church to make one thousand dollars the minimum salary which any of its ministers shall receive may be followed by a similar action on the part of the Congregationalists. The Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of Boston, in commenting on the matter recently, called attention to something which is frequently forgotten, namely, that conditions of life have changed, until now, instead of churches somewhere nearly equal in financial resources, there are some very rich and powerful churches, and some very poor and weak; and what is needed is a general sustentation fund which shall put the poorer churches more nearly on a par with the richer ones. Doctor Gordon says, probably with justice, that it is fast becoming an impossibility to get self-respecting young men, even among those who follow an ideal, to work for such small salaries as many churches pay, and therefore the churches suffer from the lack of the kind of preachers most needed.

An English manufacturer who found himself going behind called together his men, stated his situation frankly, and warned them that he might be forced out of business. A nimble-witted workman who realized that half a loaf is better than no bread suggested that if the factory could be kept running in the hope of better times, he and his mates would consent to a reduction of wages. The offer, heartily seconded, was thankfully accepted, and everybody turned to with fresh courage. Twelve months later the sums withheld from the men had been made up to them, the original wage-rate was again in force, and there was promise of an advance. A London periodical tells the story, which relates to an old "family industry" employing now the grandsons of those who were employed at first. The semi-paternal relation that grows up under such conditions between the head and the hands is almost incomprehensible to an American who works for a corporation. He knows his immediate superior; "head-quarters" seems a world away. Yet man and management are always related in interest, and the English incident shows how they might help each other tide over a period of depression. The dull time is the time for an employe to work harder, to increase his output, to try to reduce the expense account, to "talk up" the business as if he owned it. It would be had management failed that, backed by such a

spirit in office and shops, failed to triumph over adverse conditions. On the other hand, it is the time for the employe to deal fairly, which is frankly, with a man whose wages must be cut—to give him an idea of the perplexities besetting the situation. That man would appreciate the show of confidence, and the thought that he was trusted might suffice to sway him from dangerous discontent to energetic loyalty. Always a winning force, indeed, loyalty is never more so than when the wheels of trade move slowly.

Whenever legal luminaries meet in county, state or national convention or at the banquet table they grow eloquent on the nobility of their profession and the high standards which characterize it. Whenever disbarment proceedings are found necessary against a low trickster or very offensive shyster, the prosecutor summarily invokes, with impressive earnestness, the "high standards" of the bar. There is more oratory than dry truth in these fine efforts, more imagination than reality, says the Chicago Record-Herald. But ordinarily no one cares to introduce the note of skepticism, and everything passes off beautifully. A distinguished Massachusetts judge, however, has recently seen fit to make an exception to the rule. Perhaps his known interest in the large social problems—in probation, charity, legal reform, social redemption—accounts for his unconventional remarks. A motion for disbarment against a lawyer was being argued, and the attorney who represented the prosecution indulged in the familiar observations regarding the "high standards which," etc., etc. Judge De Courcy listened patiently for a while, and then threw this "bombshell" at the able lawyers in court: "I feel that the bench has tolerated, if not recognized, lower standards; and I feel that especially when I sit in the criminal and divorce courts—more especially the latter. If this high standard [of which the eloquent lawyer had spoken] were upheld a majority of the attorneys would be disbarred." Extraordinary words, but refreshing and wholesome ones. Thoughtful laymen have often wondered at the sort of methods and standards which the judges tolerate and the bar associations condone or encourage. Cheap subtleties, flimsy technicalities, bathos, sophistry, delays for the sake of delay, wrangling and billingsgate, Pickwickian motions and pretended surprises and shocks—who has not again and again observed such things in the trial of important cases by men of repute and standing? Who has not been disgusted and nauseated by legal chicanery and humbug from sources that supposedly stand for "high standards" and regard shysters with holy horror? There is need of more such anti-cant talk as that to which the Massachusetts judge so unexpectedly treated the lawyers of his jurisdiction and State.

All That Was Left. A young married couple took a late train for Washington, intending to spend their honeymoon in rambling through the corridors of the capitol, Congressional library and other public buildings. The porter was awakening passengers at an unusually early hour that morning, and long before the train reached Baltimore he had them up. The groom told his bride that he would leave his coat and hat and retire to the smoking compartment of the train. He went out and met a friend, who asked him back into another car in order that he might meet a friend of his. Soon the conductor began making his rounds and taking up tickets. The young bride referred him to the smoking apartment, where she said her husband would be found. A moment later the conductor returned and informed her politely that the bridegroom was not to be found. The other passengers were startled by a loud shriek.

"My husband! Oh, my husband!" "Don't be alarmed, madam," said the conductor, reassuringly. "Nothing has happened to your husband. He is probably in Baltimore. We dropped two sleepers at that point." And that was why friends of the young couple who went to the station in Washington to meet them saw only the bride clinging to an overcoat and a silk hat and wailing, "This is all there is left of him!"

A Haunted Library. One of the most curious "hauntings" occurs in a northern castle of great antiquity where Mary, Queen of Scots, rested when she was being conveyed a prisoner through England. It is manifested in the library and takes the form that the books cannot be kept in order. They move about or are moved about from shelf to shelf. If you arrange the works of Shakespeare in correct order on one shelf, by next morning the volumes are scattered anyhow on different shelves. This has gone on for years. At different times the library has been searched and locked, watches have been set all night, servants have come and gone, but the mysterious occurrence goes on and is vouched for not only by the family, but by the guests who have stayed in the house. There is no legend to account for it.—London Modern Society.

You see a lot of farmers carrying babies on the street, but it is a colder day than ever comes in this climate when you see a town man carrying a baby on the street.

The average woman has a superior way of saying: "I never gossip with my servants."

Our idea of a brave man is one who marries more than once.

BATTLE ROYAL IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Republican National Gathering Alone Will Determine Who Candidate Is to Be.

GREAT 1908 CAMPAIGN NOW ON.

In the Democratic Field, Washington Political Observers Think Bryan Is a Certainty.

Washington correspondence:



THIS city will be the center of the great political campaign which will rage from California to Maine until the ballots of next November determine the people's choice for President. From now on until the successor of M. R. Roosevelt is chosen there will not be an instant's intermission in the din of political battle. Secretary Taft stands sharply in the limelight and his friends are redoubling their efforts in his behalf. The fact that he is the candidate of the administration is sure to have the effect of keeping Washington on the jump to watch every move. Senators Foraker and Knox and Secretary Cortelyou, also located in Washington, will help to keep the political pot furiously boiling in the capital. New York will get the height of its excitement from the fact that Gov. Hughes seems destined to be a factor of no small moment in the lineup of the contestants in Chicago. Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon, presiding officers respectively of the Senate and House, must inevitably keep these bodies embroiled in the stress growing out of their candidacy, and their home States of Indiana and Illinois are likely to feel the heat. Between these men, Taft, Knox, Hughes, Foraker, Fairbanks and Cannon, the convention at Chicago is regarded an open chance. All are powerfully backed, all will push their cam-

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS SINCE 1856.

Good Thing to Cut Out and Save for Reference.

There have been thirteen campaigns by the Republican and Democratic parties.

Republican Candidates. 1856—Fremont and Dayton. 1860—Lincoln and Hamlin. 1864—Lincoln and Johnson. 1868—Grant and Colfax. 1872—Grant and Wilson. 1876—Hayes and Wheeler. 1880—Garfield and Arthur. 1884—Blaine and Logan. 1888—Harrison and Morton. 1892—Harrison and Reid. 1896—McKinley and Hobart. 1900—McKinley and Roosevelt. 1904—Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Democratic Candidates. 1856—Buchanan and Breckinridge. 1860—Douglas and Johnson. 1864—McClellan and Pendleton. 1868—Seymour and Blair. 1872—Greeley and Brown. 1876—Tilden and Hendricks. 1880—Hancock and English. 1884—Cleveland and Hendricks. 1888—Cleveland and Thurman. 1892—Cleveland and Stevenson. 1896—Bryan and Sewall. 1900—Bryan and Stevenson. 1904—Parker and Davis.

*By the northern Democrats and Breckinridge and Lane by the southern Democrats.

Electoral Votes. The number of electoral votes received by the two parties in these contests and the pluralities are shown here:

Year	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1856	114	174	60 D
1860	180	72	108 R
1864	212	21	191 R
1868	214	80	134 R
1872	286	63	223 R
1876	185	184	1 R
1880	214	155	59 R
1884	182	219	37 D
1888	233	168	65 R
1892	271	176	95 D
1896	271	176	95 R
1900	292	155	137 R
1904	336	140	196 R

*The electoral vote of the Breckinridge-Lane ticket of the southern Democrats; the Douglas-Johnson ticket of the northern Democrats received 12.

magnetic Nebraskan's undoubted strength in his party.

Six months of contention must take place before the two parties place their standard bearers in the field, the Republicans at Chicago, the Democrats at Denver. Meantime the nation's business will be swayed and moved by every new boom, by every straw, by every indication. Capital, sensitive above all things of which man has

PHEW! IT'S GETTING HOT.



paigms with that energy for which the American politician is famous. For them will be expended limitless eloquence, and in their interest the quiet work, which appears little on the surface, but which means so much in the final result, will keep forces of trained men busy from now on until the nomination is made.

For the first time in twenty years the Republican convention will see a real battle. The gathering that nominated Benjamin Harrison in 1888 was an open fight much similar to the one that promises for this year. In 1892 the renomination of Harrison was a foregone conclusion; in 1896 the movement against free silver had fixed on McKinley in advance of the convention as the man to lead the fight; and in 1900 not a shadow of opposition developed against his renomination. Similarly Roosevelt outranked in popularity every name suggested for the Republican nomination. But this year the quadrennial upheaval will be made still more chaotic by the sharpness of the Republican battle.

Democratic Fight Different.

The Democratic fight is a little different. There is no mixed field with the hopes even. It is everybody against Bryan. In opposition to the Nebraskan will be welded all the forces that contend that his two defeats for the place eliminate him, but though Judge Gray, Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, Chanler of New York, and Hoke Smith have been tentatively mentioned, there is no evidence of any boom powerful enough to prevail against the

knowledge, will rejoice or tremble as this man or that seems to gain the ascendancy, and gigantic projects will hang fire pending the nominations.

And when the men are in the field, far from helping the situation, a new and even worse upheaval will take place. Frenzied stump speakers will tramp up and down the country, painting in horrible phrase the terrific experiences that confront the nation in the doleful event of the success of the opposition party. Platforms will be torn to pieces in this delirium of exhortation; men's lives, aims and characters riddled; the constitution of the country will be both invoked and condemned; the giants of business will on the one hand be extolled, on the other savagely condemned.

The campaign will last four months, and in that time both parties will call on the biggest guns they have; the star speakers will be drafted to present the opposing arguments. As a forensic struggle the fight is bound to be more than ordinarily interesting. Each side has orators of the first rank, veterans who understand the art of stirring audiences.

Leading the Republicans may be Roosevelt himself. For him to speak in a campaign while holding the office of President would be in violation of precedent, of course, but the chief apostle of the strenuous life has never bothered much about slavish deference to custom, and as his policies are likely to be under fire throughout the campaign it is entirely possible that he may be wrought up to one of his characteristically blunt speeches.

For Democracy Bryan is bound to be the big figure, whether he is the candidate or not. No man matches him in the popular kind of eloquence, and his fine voice, handsome face and magnetic bearing give him a phenomenal power to sway audiences. If Bryan is the nominee it is probable that the country will be stirred by another speechmaking tour similar to the memorable one of 1896.

And after the turmoil has subsided, and business, collecting its scattered wits, gets together at the beginning of 1909 to try to make up the ground lost in a wasted year there will be new advocates for a bill introduced into Congress recently by the venerable Senator Cullom of Illinois, which provides for an amendment to the constitution making the term of the President six years, limiting each incumbent to one term, and thus decreasing 50 per cent the recurrence of the year of politics.

INDUSTRIES ARE REVIVING.

Workers of All Kinds Are Reported in Great Demand.

Business throughout the United States, both commercial and industrial, is reviving, according to Terence V. Powderly, chief of the division of information, bureau of immigration. The division of information was created by Congress as an agency to divert immigration from the larger cities, and find places for the unemployed alien. The functions of the division have been enlarged, inasmuch as Chief Powderly is endeavoring to provide work for Americans as well as aliens.

From July 1 last until early in October 200,000 requests were made upon Chief Powderly to supply various forms of labor for factory, railroad, farm and industrial enterprises of all descriptions. About the middle of October, when the financial disturbances became acute, many of these applications were canceled, correspondents stating that instead of needing labor they were putting off men, and that everything pointed to a prolonged period of depression.

Recently there has been a renewal of the demand for labor. Chief Powderly says that this demand comes from every section of the country; that it calls for mechanics, mill operatives, factory hands, railroad bullies, and farm laborers. From the agricultural States have come notice that in the spring hundreds of thousands of farm hands will be needed, and that every effort should be made by the government at this time to see to it that an adequate supply of labor is provided in the regions where it will be urgently required.

"An investigation has developed," said Mr. Powderly, "that while the unusually large exodus of foreigners during the past few months was the direct result of disturbed financial conditions, it was not due to the closing of mills or factories or cessation in the progress of public works. The great majority of those who returned to Europe were not turned out of employment. They were alarmed by the outlook and decided to go back. The tide will begin to turn early in the spring, and I have no doubt that the increasing demand for labor that our reports indicate is at hand will be fully met by the supply in this country, amplified by an enlarged immigration."

TERRORS OF "FRAT" INITIATION.

Sorority Ceremonies Shatter Nerves of Novitiate and Arouse Mothers.

The nerve racking, even though fanciful, terrors of an initiation into a Greek letter society of girl students in private and preparatory schools in New York City caused a meeting of twenty angry mothers at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore. Their first purpose is to break up the local organization of the Sigma Gamma Society, and their second is to start a campaign throughout the country against secret societies among school girls.

It was the story of Julia Mills, not yet 17, as told by her to her mother, that caused Mrs. Mills to take the first steps. Miss Mills, according to her story, was summoned to appear at the Moore home. When she was ushered in she was led into a dimly lighted room between two columns of black robed, black masked figures, up to the high priestess.

"This will be a test of your fortitude, of your fitness to be a sister. You are ordered to thrust your hand into a small caldron of molten lead, which you see before you. Ready! Obey orders!" Miss Mills dashed her hand into the liquid and sank to her knees in fright. After she recovered her composure in part she was surprised to note that the caldron was filled with mercury.

Suddenly the lights went out. Miss Mills felt the floor give beneath her and she felt herself go down, down, and then land on the pillows.

The candidate was ordered to grasp the hand, for which she could only feel, shuddering, she involuntarily drew back her arm when she felt the clammy fingers. She had grasped a wet chamois skin glove filled with sand.

Again she was led forth, this time to drink a nauseating liquid out of a skull, which liquid "would serve to make her of one blood with her other prospective sisters."

Revolted at each gulp, she was compelled to drain the skull.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

In an attempt to rob the Citizens National bank at Long View, Texas, Alex Walker, a negro, was shot by Sheriff Little and probably fatally wounded.

The new whitehead torpedo developed a speed of thirty-one and thirty-two knots in tests off Newport, R. I., of a consignment recently purchased abroad.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1253—The Alhambra, a famous Moorish palace near Granada, founded by Mohammed I.
- 1651—First school opened in New England for instruction of Indian children.
- 1731—First issue of the South Carolina Gazette at Charleston.
- 1750—George Washington married to Martha Custis.
- 1765—Stamp act passed the British Parliament.
- 1775—First provincial assembly of South Carolina met at Charleston.
- 1777—Elizabethtown, N. J., evacuated by the British.
- 1779—Lafayette sailed from Boston to aid France in her war with England.
- 1781—French attack on Jersey.
- 1789—First national election held in the United States.
- 1791—Vermont adopted the Constitution.
- 1793—First balloon ascension in America made by Francois Blanchard.
- 1806—Cape of Good Hope taken by the English. Public funeral in London to Lord Nelson.
- 1809—Congress urged drastic measures to enforce embargo act.
- 1811—New Orleans militia called out to suppress negro insurrection.
- 1815—British defeated at battle of New Orleans.
- 1816—Safety lamp, invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, first used in coal mine.
- 1820—Large part of Savannah, Ga., destroyed by fire.
- 1840—Henry D. Gilpin of Pennsylvania became Attorney General of United States.
- 1848—Insurrection at Messina.
- 1852—Laval university at Quebec opened.
- 1853—The Victoria nugget, weighing 28 pounds, sent by Australia as a present to Queen Victoria.
- 1861—Jefferson Davis of Mississippi spoke in justification of secession... Mississippi seceded from the Union.
- 1863—The Alabama sank the United States steamer Hatteras.
- 1867—Movement to impeach President Johnson began in the House.
- 1870—Postcards first introduced into England.
- 1872—Congress arranged to issue 1 cent postal cards.
- 1874—Statue of the prince consort unveiled in London by the Prince of Wales.
- 1883—United States Senate passed a presidential succession bill.
- 1888—Many lives lost in terrific snow-storm in the Northwest.
- 1891—International monetary conference met at Washington.
- 1893—Last spike driven in Great Northern extension to the Pacific coast.

Woman First in Egypt.

An Egyptian papyrus over 2,000 years old, which has been brought to the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art with other antiquities, is found to be of exceptional importance, as it establishes the date of the reign of a Pharaoh hitherto unknown and throws light on the condition of woman in the fourth century, B. C. The name of the writer who signs this papyrus is found on another document in Strasburg university, which bears a definite date, consequently his reference to the Pharaoh Kahabusha places the reign of that Pharaoh in the year 341 B. C. It also confirms the statement of the Greek historian Diodorus, of the first century B. C., saying that women were more important in the social scale of Egypt than men and that they formerly dictated terms in marriage. Since Diodorus no evidence had been found substantiating his statement.

New Disease of Horses.

A new and destructive disease of horses,—new, that is, to this continent,—has been discovered in western Pennsylvania. It is epizootic lymphangitis, and the State veterinary department is taking every possible means to stamp out the disease before it has caused great loss to horse owners throughout the State.

This disease has been known for a long time in India, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, and more recently in South Africa. From South Africa it was carried, after the Boer war, to England and Ireland, where the British Board of Agriculture has been combating it actively for several years. When or by what agency it reached Pennsylvania has not been discovered.

About 40 horses deemed incurable have been destroyed. The others are in quarantine. The disease is a dangerous one and hard to combat.

Success of Paroling Boys.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at New York reports that 89 per cent of the 1,497 boys and girls accused of various offenses and paroled during 1907 have mended their ways.

The Failures of 1907.

Dun's Agency reports a total of 11,725 commercial failures during 1907, representing \$197,385,225 of indebtedness defaulted, as compared with 10,682 failures in the preceding year and \$119,201,515 liabilities.