

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON, OREGON

Onions are said to cure lots of diseases, but what will cure onions.

One of the needs of this country is a billion more hens that will lay fresh eggs.

No Count need be out of a job if there is a marriageable Vanderbilt on the market.

Poverty is only cured by hard work, and too many men regard the remedy as worse than the disease.

Some men might well wish to be president, if for no other reason than that people would listen to them when giving advice.

Now, don't say, "I told you so," because the woman who recently bought a husband for \$12 is beginning to feel that she was cheated.

The victims of the bobbed are making a greater showing every winter and may soon be entitled to a column by themselves in the mortality statistics.

Stoessel has been sentenced to death in Russia for giving up Port Arthur. Alexieff probably regards this as one of the best jokes he has ever heard of.

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One doctor tells us that we will all die of Bright's disease in a short time, and in the next breath says we will all be crazy within two hundred years. Take your choice.

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In New York they have declared a bank clerk to be insane because he said his salary was more than he earned. Unfortunately New York is not the only place in which people who fail to get all the money they can, honestly or otherwise, are considered crazy.

Japan has proved its disposition to do its part toward solving the problem of Japanese labor in this country and Canada. The Japanese government has issued instructions to prevent emigration to the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands. This solution is practical, final and tactful, for it removes from this nation the burden of deciding how to deal with the Japanese as immigrants.

Mexico seems to believe that with the Philippines the United States has all the islands it needs, for it has lately claimed Arcas Keys, guano islands in the Gulf of Mexico, eighty miles off the coast of Yucatan. The present owners of the islands insist that they belong to the United States by right of discovery by an American in 1880. We are not likely to go to war over a guano deposit. The question of sovereignty will be settled amicably by the two governments.

The most northerly point of land known is Cape Morris Jesup on an island north of Greenland. It was discovered by Commander Peary in 1900, and named after the president of the Peary Arctic Club, Morris K. Jesup, who has lately died. Mr. Jesup was one of the most liberal patrons of science, art and exploration of his time. He not only gave generously to the cause of arctic exploration, but provided the money for many scientific expeditions organized to study antiquities in various parts of the world. He will be known for those things to a limited number for a few years, but every schoolboy will pronounce his name for no one knows how long when asked to name the most northern cape in the world. Only the latest geographies show it on their maps now, but they will all have it in a few years.

Governor Hughes said a fine and telling thing in colloquial form when he discussed, before the enemies of race track gambling, the plea that is a necessary condition to "improve the breed of horses." He said he was in favor of improving the breed of horses and "all other live stock." "I am thoroughly in favor," he declared, "of doing all we can to improve the breed of men." We are not improving the breed of men, but are providing the means for its deterioration, when we tolerate in law the race track gambling that we have prohibited in the constitution. Just how the stock is deteriorated the Governor himself has described. It is American to want to work, to make the most of yourself: "The young man who plays the races in the hope that he will get a dollar which he has not earned, or ten dollars which he has no right to take, that young man has lost the American sentiment; he has lost the most important part of his birthright." The breed of horses must not be improved through an institution that puts madness in the veins of youth, undermines the habit of indus-

try, undignified character and eventually in till-cupping.

To laymen the world over the verdict and sentence of the military court in the case of Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur, will seem unjust and harsh. For, even granting, as certain experts believe, that the surrender of the fortress was premature and that under the letter of the military code, at any rate, death is the proper penalty for such an offense as Stoessel was charged with, the lay observer will naturally lay stress on the consideration that nothing whatever could have been gained by two or three weeks' further resistance at Port Arthur. More men would have been sacrificed on both sides, more horrors and cruelties would have been added to the awful record of the war; but that would have been all. No relief was possible; no hope was left to Russia; her defeat was complete and crushing. If, then, realizing the futility of further fighting, Stoessel surrendered in order to prevent needless butchery, morally his conduct cannot appear blameworthy. It is true that he was accused of various minor acts of cowardice, of misdemeanors and inefficiency, but these alone would hardly have brought upon him the death sentence. Moreover, there seems to be a contradiction between the judgment and the plea for commutation, which acknowledges that "throughout the siege the commander maintained the heroic courage of the defenders." Can a man be a coward and yet maintain the heroic courage of the men under him? Finally, there is the testimony of the Japanese generals as to Stoessel's gallantry and bravery and capacity, and while in Russia this testimony was heavily discounted, even resented, with the world at large it carries weight. However, in Russia the Condemnation could have caused no surprise. It had been expected, for the intrigues and quarrels in the army, the unpopularity of Stoessel and the desire of the incompetent to pose as patriots were well known and appreciated by the liberal-minded public. In the press the reactionaries, as a rule, have been against Stoessel, while the progressives have regarded him as far superior in a military sense to his accusers and judges. Doubtless the sentence will be commuted, and the military patriots who are essentially responsible for Russia's humiliation and disasters will feel themselves vindicated by the uncompromising character of the formal verdict. The verdict of civilization, however, on the Russian bureaucracy and court clique will stand unmodified.

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Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.



WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

CHAIN of stores in various cities for no other purpose than the obtaining of goods under false pretenses from wholesale merchants is the latest novelty in the swindling line. It has often been remarked that the originators of plans to dupe the public might coin their brains into cash without nearly the draft upon their originality that is called for by the devising of a swindling game. But the criminal instinct or incentive seems to lay its hold upon persons who might otherwise fill a leading and respected place in honorable vocations. The men who conceived the system of credit for goods to the value of many thousands of dollars, that they quickly disposed of in different cities by auction and attractive sales, closing up their stores and decamping when they had converted the credited stock into cash, were swindlers of unusual caliber. The police of several cities now have the task of unearthing the frauds and bringing them to justice. They may or may not succeed in so doing, as the scheme was craftily laid and carried out. A harvest of \$100,000 as the return for a daring exploitation of the credit system will be regarded even by the gilt-edged among the robbing fraternity as a fine stroke of craftsmanship. The ingenuity of the prey upon their fellow men calls for constant readjustment of honest persons to the conditions created. The lesson of the so-called bargain-house fraud will be conned, and for a long time to come it may be practically impossible for the same scheme to be worked again. But the feature of such enterprises is that they are designed only for the one operation. After that they may become worthless to their originators.—Baltimore American.



THE COST OF LIVING.

FEW topics of conversation afford a more general agreement among all classes of people than the increase in the cost of living. Estimates vary as to how much the increase has been, but nearly every man who supports a family will say, without hesitation, that it costs more now than it did twenty-five years ago. There is truth in the statement, but perhaps it is not the whole truth, or the most important part of it. Each man's experience has to do, of course, with his own family; and families have a way of beginning small and increasing. Moreover, as children grow older it costs more to keep them. A more accurate statement is that the actual cost of the necessities, although greater now than a year or two ago, has not materially increased since 1870, but that the tastes and ideals of the people have made the expenses of the family greater. The education in hygiene has made a necessity of the bathtub, which was formerly regarded as a luxury, and has insisted that all the plumbing be open. The additional plumbing, in turn, makes higher water rates. The network of trolley cars offers inducements to spend a nickel for a ride, and makes it easy to take shopping trips, on which other nickels are spent. The telephone means another outlay. Refrigeration has made possible a far more varied diet, but it is also a more expensive diet; and the cultivation of vegetables under

glass has placed upon the poor man's table in midwinter such articles of food as not even the rich could secure a generation or two ago.

Finally, there is the matter of fashion, which now provides evening clothes for children whose parents, in childhood, did not own a suit of any kind. Even the humble shirt waist, sensible as it is, means an increase in the laundry bills.

As a woman professor of household economics said, in an address in New York a few weeks ago, "We are told to drink certified milk, and yet cows refuse to give certified milk for less than fifteen cents a quart."

It may cost more to live now than it used, but whether the cost of living is greater is something which will bear examination.—Youth's Companion.

WHAT IMMIGRANT LABOR COSTS US.

HERE are two powerful streams, quite reciprocal in nature—the one flowing toward, the other away from, this country—that have created new forces in our economic life, while changing the whole current of events in parts of Europe. Both are today at high-water mark. Every year from a million to a million and a quarter aliens are admitted to American ports. Some come to work and save and found new homes; others to work and sweat and save so that, finally, they may relapse into a life of ease in the land of their nativity. They form the westward-flowing stream. Out of this stream there is created that other one whose current is eastward. But, whereas the first is of humanity, the second is of gold.

Out of the savings of the foreign-born in America \$250,000,000 a year is now going abroad. The annual increase is about 10 per cent. If this money were retained here, it would be sufficient, every four years, to liquidate our interest-bearing debt. It cannot be controlled. It is the quid pro quo, the international credit balance, to which the immigrant laborer is entitled if he is worthy of his hire.

The annual distribution of this great sum of money throughout Europe is in the following proportions: Italy, \$70,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$65,000,000; Great Britain, \$25,000,000; Norway and Sweden, \$25,000,000; Russia, \$25,000,000; Germany, \$15,000,000; Greece, \$5,000,000; all others, including France, Switzerland, Belgium and Denmark, \$10,000,000.—North American Review.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

AS to capital punishment, its efficacy might be more reasonably condemned after being tried. It is notorious that very few murderers are executed. In no civilized country is murder so common or so seldom punished as in the United States. It is not unreasonable to infer that the shocking prevalence of homicide in this country is due to the very slight danger the murderer runs of reaching the gallows or the electric chair. Juries are merciful, courts are technical, public sentiment is indulgent, and it is notorious that murder is safer here than in any country of Europe. May not this immunity account for its prevalence?—Philadelphia Record.



woman who knows a few things like that may be able to keep house on \$10 or \$18 a week, but you won't find it any laughing matter when you try it." "I'm not going to try it," said the girl. "On \$30 then," said the elderly woman, "or \$25, if you like. I suppose you'll go into one of these flats—four rooms and steam heat and electric lights. You wouldn't think of going into a stove-heated flat, would you?" "I don't think I should like it very well," admitted the girl. "Certainly you wouldn't," said the elderly woman. "It wouldn't be stylish enough, would it? Well, you know best, of course, and it isn't any of my business, only you'll find out a few things when the rent day comes around. Perhaps your husband won't be quite as sweet-tempered then as he is now. And you won't like having to turn your dresses and trim over your old hats." "I believe you're trying to discourage me," said the girl. "I don't want to discourage you at all, my dear," said the elderly woman, "but I think that somebody ought to talk to you seriously and not just let you suppose that getting married means having a good time. A girl who marries a clerk—" "He isn't a clerk," interrupted the girl. "Or a salesman—" "He isn't a salesman exactly," said the girl. "He and his father own the factory and, while he isn't quite a millionaire, we're going to have a very nice little house of our own and two or three servants to help me with the scrubbing and the soap bones." "Why, you don't say!" exclaimed the elderly woman.—Chicago Daily News.

Bees Race Pigeons. It is not generally known that bees are swifter in flight than pigeons—that is, for short distances. Some years ago a pigeon fancier of Hamme, Westphalia, laid a wager that a dozen bees liberated three miles from their hives would reach home in less time than a dozen pigeons. The competitors were given wing at Rybern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, and the first bee reached the hive a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon. Three other bees reached the goal before the second pigeon. The bees were also slightly handicapped, having been rolled in flour before starting for the purpose of identification.—The Reader.

No Uncertainty. Griggs—I hear you've been speculating in Wall street. Griggs—There was no speculating about it. I was a dead sure thing from the start.—Life.

Turkish Farrier.

Turkish horseshoes are simply a flat plate of iron with a hole in the middle. In his volume of "Personal Adventures" Col. J. P. Robertson describes the extraordinary method of preparing the horse to be shod.

The farrier takes a good long rope, doubles it and knots a loop at the end to about the size of a good large horse collar. This is put over the horse's head after the manner of a horse collar, the knot resting on the horse's chest.

Then the two ends of rope are brought between his legs. Each rope, then taken by a man, is hitched on to the fetlocks of his hind legs and brought through the loop in front; then by a hard, steady pull the hind legs are drawn up to the fore legs, and the horse falls heavily on his side.

All four feet are then tied together by the fetlocks, the horse is propped up on his back, and the farrier sits quietly down beside him, takes off all the old shoes and puts on new. When the work is finished the horse is untied and allowed to get up.

Insect Hypnotism. "Did you ever know," said the hypnotist as he played with a curious, glittering hypnotizing machine of crystal and silver, "did you ever know that hypnotism is practiced among insects?" "No."

"Well, it is a fact. A queen bee can hypnotize her whole hive whenever she wants to. She makes a curious humming sound, and within a moment or two every bee in the colony falls into a hypnotic trance.

The death's head hawk moth is also a hypnotist of great power. This creature, indeed, makes its living out of hypnotism. Entering a hive, it makes a sound not unlike the queen bee's note, and the bees immediately sink into slumber, the moth proceeds to plunder at its leisure."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Didn't Find Out. "So you really attended the lecture last night?" "Yes."

"What did the lecturer talk about?" "Well, I'm not sure, for he didn't say."—Lyceumite and Talent.

The New Dispensation. Knicker—How do you know you will be accepted? Did you play poker with her father? Bocker—No; but I played bridge with her mother.—Puck.

There is one thing that may be said to the credit of a man: He is not expected to be pretty.

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