

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON.....OREGON

German wants to borrow \$250,000,000, but neglects to state whether it wants it in bills or small change.

Anthony Comstock has put his foot down on the directorate gown. We may expect to hear something rip presently.

It must sometimes seem strange to David Bennett Hill that absolutely nobody is endeavoring to drag him back into the political arena.

Some of these secrets of long life would be more popular if they didn't begin with the advice to cut out nine-tenths of the pleasures.

The explosion of an automobile tire resulted in knocking the owner down. It is a treacherous machine that smites the hand that feeds it gasoline.

One hundred and sixty out of 200 seniors at Princeton admit that they have kissed girls. The other forty are probably giving evasive answers.

In order to simplify matters and save time will those portions of the country in which Mrs. Guinness has not been seen please place themselves on record?

A new play is called "Stubborn Cinderella." Probably, like most women, she declared she could wear the glass slipper, although it was three sizes too small.

One Russian citizen accused of being a revolutionist was acquitted in St. Petersburg yesterday. But we know one judge who is going to lose his job when the Czar hears of it.

An Ohio man claims to have invented an airship that "will stay up for months." It will doubtless make a hit with men who occasionally find it necessary to dodge their creditors.

Wu Ting-fang visited the Guinness farm at Laporte. Probably some of the mandarins at home wished pointers on how to dispose of troublesome individuals who have been relieved of their money.

To an audience of women Miss Ida Tarbell spoke of "our common enemy—man." Now, that is the sort of reasonableness that puts the matter on a high plane and is sure to convert the "common enemy."

George W. Kidd, of Monroe City, Mo., ate thirty-six bananas, sixty oranges and a pound of candy at one sitting. Probably he blamed the pancreas his wife made for breakfast next morning for his attack of indigestion.

Great Britain also has its railroad problem. A London financial magazine asserts that "it costs more to transport a pound of butter to London from Ireland than from Victoria, Australia, and meat reaches us from Argentina at a lower rate than from the Scottish Highlands."

They have a way of looking on the bright side of things in Oklahoma. When a citizen in the arid district lost a valuable colt by drowning a while ago, the local newspaper commented that it was "a fine thing to have water enough out on the Staked Plain to drown a horse."

The progress of international peace in Central America is marked. Guatemala and Honduras are now trying to adjudicate land dispute that a few years ago would have been certain cause for war. If they fail to agree on a settlement the matter is to be referred to the joint court of the republic recently established. Nicaragua is preparing to beat her swords into plowshares and her spears into pruning hooks. Three out of the five ships in her navy are to be disarmed and leased to a commercial company for the transfer of passengers and freight. If the problems of international peace can be thus worked out by these nations, why not by the larger peoples of the world?

In these times of great drains on the timber supply, caused by the heavy demand for forest products of all kinds, Americans may see in Japan an example of what can be done in growing wood on small plots. That country contains twenty-one million wood lots, about three-fourths of which belong to private persons and one-fourth to communes. The average size of the plots is less than nine-tenths of an acre. They usually occupy the steepest, roughest, poorest ground. In this way land is put to use which would otherwise go to waste, and if unwooded would lose its soil by the wash of the dashing rains. From Japan's wood lots, the yearly yield of lumber is about eighty-eight feet, board measure, per acre, and three-fourths of a cord of firewood. In many cases the yield is much higher. More than half a billion trees are planted yearly to make up what is cut for lumber and fuel. Assessment for taxation is low, averaging for the twenty-one million lots less than a dollar an acre. With all the care in cutting, and the industry in replanting it is by no means certain that Japan's forests are holding their own. If the preservation of the forests is doubtful there, it is evident that depletion must be alarmingly rapid in other countries which cut unsparingly and plant only

little. On the other hand, it is encouraging to see what can be done with rough, steep and poor land. The United States has enough of that kind, without touching the rich agricultural acres, to grow billions of feet of lumber.

The success of Governor Hughes' campaign for the repeal and amendment of statutes under which betting within race track inclosures was an act without criminal penalties in New York State probably means the end of the "racing game" as it has been heretofore played in the United States. An end has been put to a real and strong effort to make the sport of horse racing socially respectable—to ameliorate the known evils connected with it—to make it a decent amusement for those who felt that they could afford to indulge in it. Very large property values have been affected. It is estimated that horseflesh which for the purposes of the game was worth \$20,000,000 may now be worth from one-fifth to one-tenth of that amount. Other uses will have to be found for lands occupied by tracks and for buildings on them valued for their recent uses at \$27,000,000 and immediately worth for other purposes very much less. The owners of this property have, of course, no right to complain. This was a chance they took when they put their money into it. It is a well established principle of American law that when the sovereign people become of the opinion that an occupation or amusement is dangerous to public health or morals they may by due process of law put an end to it. The people of the State of New York would seem to have become of that opinion with respect to a form of sport which, its advocates have contended, cannot exist unless people are permitted to make wagers over it. The appeal was made directly to them by Governor Hughes. Whether or not the law should be changed was made the issue in a district where a special election was necessary. And every member of the Legislature was virtually forced to inquire and decide how his constituents wished him to vote. There was no "referendum" in legal form, but there was one in moral fact. Horsemen all over the United States have received a heavy blow in the New York law. Kentucky, for example, has millions of dollars invested in breeding farms for the production and training of thoroughbreds. The New York law strikes this industry directly, and owners and breeders estimate that they face tremendous losses in the depreciation of their holdings. For with no racing in New York their principal market is abolished. The same situation obtains wherever race horses are bred.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FAULTY.

The general educational system, in use in the United States is faulty in the belief of President Arthur H. Hadley of Yale University. His position is that the idea of giving all students the same kind of instruction is altogether wrong. "Different men need different methods of instruction," says President Hadley. "I would like to see courses of study divided into three groups. I would make a scientific, a literary and a practical group and assign pupils to them as their talents suggest." Hadley is one of the foremost educators of the country. He is not of the general type of college presidents. He is a small, bearded man, and has the smile of the good fellow and the handshake of the politician. When Hadley begins to talk things educational you see at once why and through what he achieved distinction. He gets away from beaten paths. He has ideas of his own, and he is neither afraid to express them nor put them to work.

"An Army Contract."

"Man wants but little here below," So some old poet said. Yet he don't close the openings He wears each side his head. —Toledo Blade.

The life of a woman whose husband has no bad habits must be rather uninteresting.

Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

TOO MANY HOLIDAYS?

THE Governor's veto of the bill making Oct. 12 a legal holiday, to be called Columbus Day, was no blow at Christopher Columbus. Were the discoverer of America to come back and see, for instance, how far and how generally Memorial Day is observed to the honor of our dead soldiers and sailors, he would not ask for a holiday in his own honor. He is sure of respectful remembrance as it is. Were he to have a day to himself early in October, it would be a case of football first, Christopher Columbus nowhere.

Another objection to the proposed holiday is the fact that the date is too close to those of other holidays. Our holidays are too badly bunched. Against the creation of any more holidays, too, is the argument that business is troubled enough by the holidays that we have already.

But the best argument of all against such a holiday is the truth that a holiday created in honor of a man should be celebrated to the memory of that man. For we have no more holidays, which should mean affectionate remembrance, and do mean contemptuous disregard. —Buffalo Express.

THE VALUE OF A GENTLEMAN.

ANY people love to use beautiful and high-sounding words like "love," "comradeship" and "fraternity," but are unable to make such words seem real through the grandeur of their own conduct. We never shall see an era of brotherhood in the world until we have a race of gentlemen. Good manners is not characteristic of any body of howling reformers. When one reformer calls another a liar, or refers to the argument of another as "rot," he is very far from that kingdom of fraternity which is said to be the goal of the Socialist.

It is often said to the discredit of the Englishman that "he dearly loves a lord." Thomas Wentworth Higginson, one of the most acute critics among us, has asserted that no matter how radical a Britisher may be in the days of his youth, he is certain to accept dukes at last. But this acceptance of the nobility is, after all, nothing more than the homage paid to good manners. The members of the British nobility are usually gentlemen.

In all the hundreds of years that the House of Lords has existed, it is asserted that never yet has there been one unseemly episode in the discussions of that body. The remarkable character of this fact will be most clearly seen when it is recalled that the lords have no presiding officer. If two, or a dozen or a hundred peers

all wanted to speak at once, there would be no power to prevent them.

However, there has never been a debate in Great Britain's upper legislative chamber where perfect decorum has not been preserved.—Chicago Journal.

THE CURSE OF AMERICA.

THE curse of America is its lack of discipline. In the family, the school and the college youngsters grow up to do as they please. There is a mawkish sentimentality which is evidence of degeneracy and which prevents the old-fashioned, wholesome enforcement of authority among children and youth. It is not good for society and not good for the individuals. In every family and in every school it is desirable to have some stringent regulations, if for no other reason than having them complied with. The best foundation for character is the habit of submission to authority, and the time to acquire that habit is in childhood and youth. None can ever become so competent to wisely direct as those who have first learned to obey. The looseness and instability in American character has its beginning in the looseness and instability of family discipline and in the insistence of silly, inefficient parents that the same looseness of discipline shall be carried into the schools, from which it easily extends into the colleges. The fledgling in college will turn out a much more useful member of society if he is made to behave himself or clear out.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A NOVEL LURE TO CHURCH.

NOVEL scheme for attracting men to religious services on Sunday has been devised by the Rev. Sydney Goodman, of Atlantic City, whose example pastors in general are not likely to follow. Mr. Goodman has established what he calls the "Men's Church," and besides preaching a sermon, he provides an entertainment consisting of moving pictures, stereopticon views and singing by professionals. During the entire proceedings—even the sermons—the men present are permitted to smoke, cigars and pipes being furnished by the preacher. Naturally the meetings are so well attended that a larger hall may soon be necessary. Mr. Goodman is the assistant pastor of a regular church, and he has had to undergo criticism for what savors too much, in the opinion of many of his parishioners, of Salvation Army ways. But some conservative church members who at first strongly opposed Mr. Goodman's methods are said now to have been won over to them.—Leslie's Weekly.

AN AMATEUR READER.

Learned How to "Elocute" but Had Forgotten How to Read. "Wasn't she fine? Wasn't she dramatic?" one woman eagerly asked another, as they left the hall. "The things she did with her voice—the way she made it sob and quiver in the pathetic parts, and get deep and jerky as if it fairly tore her heart in the tragic ones, and then soar up high and ring out like a clarion at the end! Ellen Allerton's little Bessy! Shouldn't you think her mother'd be proud of her?" "Umph!" muttered the other, doubtfully. "How's Ellen? Bookish as ever, and her eyes as bad? Does Bessy read aloud to her as she used?" "Oh, no! Bessy's style is hardly suited to a sick-room, and Ellen's practically an invalid now," was the reply. "It's rather a pity—but you wouldn't want the girl's abilities repressed." "I shouldn't. I should want them educated," retorted her friend. "Why, Bessy has been taking lessons in the city—" began the other. "I know; and she's learned the use of her voice and unlearned how to read. At present—Oh, my dear, she merely elocutes! She doesn't mean anything. She's concerned with separate effects, not with consecutive interpretation. When she has really mastered her art, her style will suit a sick-room as well as an assembly-room." "A convalescent friend of mine and her sister, who read to her daily for hours, were once staying in the same hotel with a famous actress. One day the tired reader's voice gave out suddenly, and the actress, who was passing by along the veranda, saw the invalid's disappointment, and volunteered to go on with the story." "It was one of Jane Austen's novels. She read it delightfully, but just as any other person of good taste, voice and intelligence might have done. Neither the author, the audience nor the occasion called for strong effects, and she intruded none. She rendered with quiet sympathy a quiet tale." "Once I heard Sir Henry Irving deliver a scholarly address upon the drama, in the course of which he had occasion to quote several dramatic passages in which, upon the stage, he always achieved a tremendous effect. He quoted them as any other scholar might. They were, at the moment, illustrative points, not acted scenes; and the proper rendering was therefore to speak them intelligently, and no more." "The two arts of reading aloud and declamation need not and should not conflict, nor bar each other; at bottom they are one. But if I had to choose between them, it is the fine art of reading aloud that I should choose. As for a 'reader' who has grown so great she has forgotten how to read—but there! Bessy is young yet. Another year, and she'll know better, maybe."

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The Chicago Board of Education has decided to bar all candidates for positions as teachers in the public schools who are over 50 years old. The Minnesota school for the deaf this year graduated seven students, each of whom has learned a trade, in addition to his academic training. Contractors are now at work on a building to be erected at the Minnesota school for the deaf, which will cost close to \$50,000 and is to be completed this year. President Northrop of the University of Minnesota notified the students that any one having unpaid bills outstanding at the close of the school year would not be graduated. At the annual meeting of the alumni of the Minnesota school for the blind, held at Faribault, Dr. Dorr, superintendent of the school, was presented with a gold-headed cane. At Reno, Nev., the entire State took a holiday the other day to celebrate the dedication of the Mackay School of Mines and the reception of the statue of Mackay, both being presented to the State and University of Nevada by Clarence H. Mackay and his mother. In revenge for the passage of a prohibition law in Alabama, which deprived the schools of Mobile city and county of \$30,000 annual revenue, the anti-prohibitionists at a special election, defeated a proposal to levy a special one mill school tax, leaving the schools without financial support.



INTERESTING NEW INVENTIONS

Laundryman's Marking Pin.

The proprietors of laundries are often at a loss to provide a satisfactory method of marking some of the articles to be cleaned, especially those of value. In the latter case a mark cannot be affixed permanently in indelible ink to the goods, but must be done by means of "marking pins." These are so called

IDENTIFIED BY MARK on account of their being used in laundries, dye works and anywhere it is desired to identify any given article. An improved "marking pin" of recent invention is very similar to a safety pin, patented by a Connecticut man. It is shown in the accompanying illustration, consisting of a safety pin having a large disc at one end. This disc is of sheet metal and is simply large to receive the identifying characters. When desired the disc can be removed from the pin and another substituted. The ease with which this marking pin can be attached and detached from the goods is obvious.

Music Rack in the Piano.

The piano student is not long in accumulating a great amount of music and the disposition of this material is always a problem in the household of ordinary proportions. Of course, it is possible to secure, by purchase, music racks and cabinets in a variety of forms and sizes, and among the devices of this character there is the combination stool and cabinet, in which a moderate amount of music may be readily stored. But an exceedingly unique scheme for meeting this problem is shown in the accompanying cut, which has been recently embodied in a patent granted to a Chicago woman.

In this, the paneled end of the piano case is made in the shape of an unobtrusive door. When this is opened a number of shallow receptacles of such shape and dimensions as to receive the sheets, which are usually of standard size, are revealed. The proportions of this swinging shelf are such as to accommodate four pockets, each of which will hold sixty or seventy pieces of music.

Light for Physicians and Surgeons.

The light is carried on the head of the wearer, the rays being obscured from the eye, but are thrown on the object under examination, such, for instance, as the larynx of a patient. The headlight is attached to a spring clip adapted to fit the head of the wearer. At the back of the head is an enlarged plate, to which connection can be made to a convenient electric light socket to obtain the necessary electrical current. In the headlight is a lens for magnifying the rays and by which the light from the lamp can be focused on any desired spot. A reflector is also placed in the headlight.

This simple and effective headlight can be readily applied and removed and does not interfere in any way with the movements of the wearer.

Machine Cover and Chair.

A unique device recently patented by a New York man is an attachment for use in covering the operating parts of a sewing machine and having combined therewith means whereby the base of the cover serves as a support for a chair, which can be used by the operator of the machine when the cover is removed.

The cover incloses the machine when the latter is not in use, the seat and the back of the chair folding in front. The cover thus occupies but a minimum space and as the chair portions extend downward behind the machine they do not detract from the appearance of the machine or interfere with its free movement from place to place.

When it is desired to use the sewing machine the cover is removed and the parts folded to form the chair. The base of the cover forms a support for the chair, hooks holding the back in a vertical position.

The Wretch.

The Maid—Do you believe it's unlucky to get married on Friday? The Abominable Bachelor—Certainly. Why should Friday be an exception?—Black and White.

A wise man worries over many things a fool never thinks of.



- 1215—Magna Charta signed by King John.
- 1600—Champlain left Quebec to explore the lake which bears his name.
- 1610—Champlain defeated the Iroquois near the mouth of the Richelieu river.
- 1706—Madrid entered by the English and Portuguese.
- 1741—Alliance between George II. of England and Marie Theresa of Austria.
- 1745—Louisbourg, N. S., taken by the British from the French.
- 1775—Battle of Bunker Hill.
- 1778—British evacuated Philadelphia.
- 1793—City of Archangel, in northern Russia, nearly destroyed by fire.
- 1795—Union College founded at Schenectady, N. Y.
- 1812—United States Congress declared war against Great Britain.
- 1815—Battle of Waterloo.
- 1819—The Savannah, first steamer to cross the Atlantic, arrived at Liverpool. The State of Maine separated from Massachusetts.
- 1820—The Earl of Dalhousie assumed office as governor of Canada.
- 1831—Reform bill reintroduced in the British Parliament.
- 1837—Accession of late Queen Victoria on the death of William IV.
- 1839—Total defeat of the Turkish army by Ibrahim Pasha on the Euphrates.
- 1840—Montreal and Quebec incorporated as cities.
- 1850—Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie with loss of 300 lives.
- 1853—Termination of the Burmese war.
- 1856—President of the United States recognized the filibuster Gen. Walker as President of Nicaragua.
- 1850—Repulse of the French and English squadron on the Pelho. Commodore Tatnall of United States navy, in Chinese waters, made his famous utterance: "Blood is thicker than water."
- 1863—Japanese ports closed to European and American traders.
- 1864—Alabama sunk by the Kearsarge.
- 1867—Execution of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. North German constitution promulgated.
- 1868—Munaita evacuated by the Paraguayans.
- 1869—Kansas negroes petitioned Congress for suffrage.
- 1870—Treaty of peace between Brazil and Paraguay.
- 1871—Corner stone for the New York State capitol laid at Albany.
- 1872—Earl of Dufferin assumed office as governor general of Canada.
- 1890—Armenians massacred by Turks near Erzerum.
- 1893—Monument unveiled in Waldheim cemetery, Chicago, in memory of the "Haymarket anarchists."
- 1895—Baltic canal opened by Emperor William.
- 1900—Spain ceded the Caroline Islands to Germany.
- 1903—Regina, Saskatchewan, incorporated as a city.
- 1907—The French chamber voted to suppress the agitation in the wine-growing districts by force. The Mayor of New York turned the first sod in the construction of the Catskill water supply. President Roosevelt signed a treaty with Santo Domingo.