

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON, OREGON

New York is justly proud of its subways, but the city's biggest bore is its bonded debt.

Will the formation of that big lumber trust bring about an advance in the price of breakfast food?

Another boy loses out in the attempt to keep up a record of 50 cigarettes a day. The coroner wins.

Let us pray that Europe will not accept Aunt Carrie Nation as a popular type of American womanhood.

General Nord Alexis remained President of Hayti for six years and got out alive. He must have broken all records for Hayti.

John W. Gates is going into the circus business. Somebody must have offered to bet a million with him that he wouldn't.

Emperor William proposes to publish a diary which he has been keeping since he ascended the throne. Run, Buelow, run!

Glaciers in all parts of the world are said to be receding. Isn't it about time for the gulf stream to change its course again?

Fifteen thousand fourth-class postmasters are ready to agree that the outlook for a continuance of good times is very encouraging.

A Kansas City preacher says the majority of people who marry for love make a grievous mistake. He must expect the price of living to remain pretty high.

Pu-Yi has been crowned as Emperor of China under the name of Hsuan Tung. He seems to have got badly mixed in his efforts to inaugurate spelling reform over there.

Mr. Archbold admits that the Standard Oil Company makes chewing gum as a by-product. We are assured, however, that it has no connection with the cigarette-making industry.

Many centuries hence historians may set up the claim that many of the remarkable stories concerning actors and actresses of the present day were manufactured by hired press agents.

"Little Boy" has been elected captain of the Carlisle Indian football team. Appropriately to his name he tips the scale at 190 pounds and has the momentum of a young locomotive in action.

In October the tide of immigration turned. For the nine months ending September 30th, departing aliens numbered over four hundred thousand, and arrivals numbered less than three hundred thousand. In October the arrivals were forty thousand and the departures thirty-five thousand.

School authorities in a Massachusetts city have appealed to the parents of high school pupils for support in combating the extension of secret fraternities. It ought to be taken for granted in any American community that parents will approve any proper measures of school discipline determined on by the school committee.

The recent growth of Japan along lines of occidental civilization has not been healthful, physically or morally. The spread of leprosy among her people—so great already that the government takes every precaution to conceal the facts of its existence—is becoming known to the outside world. The physical endurance of her soldiers, so often cited as an argument in favor of vegetarianism, is found on investigation to be slight. It is true that the sanitary and hospital work in the field at the time of the Russian war was wonderfully efficient and praiseworthy, and gave rise to the impression that the Japanese forces lost a remarkably small percentage by disease; but foreign experts residing in Japan report that the Japanese have very little recuperative power, and that the ravages of disease resulting from that war have really been enormous, though long deferred.

It is often the very poor who reveal the perception of the relative value of things which lies at the bottom of every art. Misery dwells with them, a thousand forms of wretchedness; yet, often, too, kindness, sympathy, zest in living—treasures too often cast away by those who descend to poverty from easier circumstances—are their frequent guests. "Hard times" force upon many a life a stern test. What is cast overboard first that the ship may weather the storm? Amusements? Dress? The fine house? The pew in church? Are hospitality and charity luxuries to be abandoned, or necessities to be kept at any cost? Are books and magazines part of the vital stuff of life, or merely idle adornments? Occasionally one is rejoiced to find a family where the test is not only met quietly and calmly, but made to reveal the true riches of life, as in the case of the mother who, when hard times came upon the family, talked the whole matter over with her children, and made them decide their share of the problems. The family had been one of open-hearted hospitality, where every child was free

to bring his friends as he would. The mother, having explained affairs clearly, told the children that they could invite their friends as they had always done, but to very simple meals, with no desserts and meat but once a day, or they could have the usual table and no friends. The children decided unanimously for their friends. Such a family will master the fine art of living under any conditions. "Yes'm, 'tis so," a poor woman is said to have explained to a friend. "I believe in economizing as much as any one, but I figger it this way: A body can't afford to be too poor." It was sound philosophy. It remains only to define poverty.

Do women hurt the church? He is a bold man who dares say so, yet here are the words of Rev. John Balcon Shaw, of Chicago, in the columns of the Homiletic Review: "Men are naturally democratic. Left to themselves they seldom draw sharp social lines or insist upon conventional distinctions. What do we find in the one sphere where they are supreme—the political world? How much class distinction exists there? Not so with women. They are more gregarious, but at the same time more conventional. Is not fashion their standing inclination at this bar? If rich, they are the more exclusive; if poor, the more sensitive. Social lines existing in the world without they have extended into the sacred inclosure of the church, until to-day there is no more conventional body among us than the well-to-do Christian church. Nothing hurts us so much as this one condition, and for its existence I hold our women almost exclusively responsible." Such reasoning comes with a shock to those who have been brought up to believe that women were the main support of the church, that they carried it forward when men were too lazy or too indifferent, and that the church was purely democratic, patterned after the universal brotherhood doctrines of Christ. Yet, not so long since, the wife of one cabinet officer at Washington quarreled with the wives of other officers over social precedence. The woman of the tenement, proud in possession of a new feather for her bonnet, boasts over her next-door neighbor. Fond mothers approve their children trying to establish a secret society aristocracy in the public schools of Chicago. Is the church exempt from human nature? If not, then perhaps Dr. Shaw is right, after all, and another childhood illusion has perished.

BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

- Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was clerk in a grocery store.
- United States Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana was a farm boy and "lumber jack."
- John Mitchell, the world-famous leader of mine workers, began life as a mine boy.
- James J. Hill, the great railroad man of the northwest, was in early life a laborer on the docks at St. Paul.
- George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Treasury, began his career as a stenographer at the age of 20; and he is only 43 now.
- Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota clerked in a grocery store and also delivered laundry from his mother's wash tub.
- Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough lines of New York city, was a water boy on a construction train in Iowa.
- W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, began by clerking in a western freight house.
- Oscar G. Murray, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, was a ticket agent on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, in Texas.
- William C. Brown, senior vice president of the Vanderbilt system, was a section hand on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.
- Frederick J. Delano, who won a reputation as president of the Wabash, was a journeyman machinist on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
- George B. Harris, who rose to be president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, was a clerk to a paymaster on the Hannibal & St. Joseph road.

Self Disgraced.
In Boston, as every one knows, the symphony concerts are viewed in the light of sacred ceremonials. In this connection the story is told of two little girls of a certain family who returned from the music hall "in a state of mind." One of them carried an expression of deep scorn, the other an air of great dejection.
"What is the matter, girls?" asked some member of the household. "Was the concert fine?"
"The concert was all right," responded Eleanor. "The trouble was with Mary. She disgraced herself."
"Disgraced herself?"
"Yes; she sneezed in the middle of the symphony"—Philadelphia Ledger.

By an Irresponsible.
"An authority on style attempts to tell how some fashions were started."
"I think some of them must have been started in the dark."—Birmingham Age-Herald.
Don't manage a picnic; there is sure to be someone in the crowd who will look at you as if to say: "Where is the good time you promised?"
How fathers must scold! We are always hearing about it.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1672—A monthly post was established between New York and Boston.
- 1775—British under Lord Dunmore defeated by the Americans at Norfolk, W. Va.
- 1777—Washington's army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.
- 1787—Pennsylvania (the second State) ratified the federal constitution.
- 1789—The first circulating library was established in Salem, Mass.
- 1804—New York Historical Society instituted. . . . Spain declared war against Great Britain. . . . Two-score of houses on Wall street, New York, destroyed by fire.
- 1807—An unusually large and brilliant meteor was seen in Connecticut.
- 1811—Americans under Gen. Harrison left the battleground at Tippecanoe on their return to the United States.
- 1816—Indiana admitted into the Union as the nineteenth State.
- 1817—Mississippi admitted to statehood.
- 1820—National Republican party, at Baltimore, nominated Henry Clay for President. . . . The first locomotive built in the United States was finished and tested at the West Point (N. Y.) foundry.
- 1833—The House of Assembly in Jamaica passed a bill abolishing slavery.
- 1835—Patent office and postoffice in Washington burned.
- 1846—The first regiment to fight against Mexico was organized in Pittsburgh.
- 1854—United States and Great Britain concluded a treaty of commercial reciprocity.
- 1856—Christ church, Montreal, destroyed by fire.
- 1864—Gen. Dix issued an order for reprisals on Canadians because of the St. Alban's raid; order annulled later by President Lincoln.
- 1866—French occupation of Rome terminated.
- 1868—All disputes between Mexico and the United States settled by treaty.
- 1870—J. R. Rainey of South Carolina, the first negro ever elected to the House of Representatives, sworn in.
- 1872—Eleven servant girls perished in a fire in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.
- 1873—New England celebrated the centennial of the "Boston Tea Party."
- 1891—Sir Oliver Mowat, Liberal prime minister of Ontario, issued an address declaring vigorously against American assimilation.
- 1893—A provincial plebiscite in Prince Edward Island supported prohibition of the liquor traffic by an overwhelming majority.
- 1894—E. V. Debs sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court during the great railroad strike in Chicago.
- 1898—Gen. Galista Garcia, noted Cuban leader, died in Washington.
- 1899—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood appointed military governor of Cuba.
- 1900—Mgr. Montagnini, secretary of the Papal Nunciature, expelled from France by the French government.
- 1902—Germany and England joined in a naval demonstration against Venezuela.
- 1903—William I. Buchanan appointed United States minister to Panama.
- 1906—The new law separating church and state went into force in France.
- 1907—Norwegian Parliament conferred the Nobel prize upon President Roosevelt in recognition of his services in ending the Russo-Japanese war.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Justice C. B. Elliott of State Supreme Court opened the second annual convention of the Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences at the University of Minnesota. Other addresses were delivered by Judge C. L. Brown, Attorney General E. T. Young and Prof. H. J. Fletcher of the law school. The discussions all related to conditions in Minnesota.
The overwhelming defeat of Nebraska by Carlisle, together with Carlisle's decisive victory over St. Louis, goes to add to Minnesota's glory. Carlisle beaten by Minnesota defeats two western teams supposed to be of strength approximating Minnesota's. This lifts Minnesota's victory into its true proportions and shows how well the Gophers played in defeating the husky Indians. Carlisle won from Nebraska by a score of 37 to 6. Minnesota beat Carlisle 11 to 6.
Many agricultural colleges sent exhibits to the live stock show in Chicago this week, among them Minnesota and Nebraska. Students from most of the leading agricultural colleges participated in the judging contests.
In the judging contests at the Chicago live stock show, a farmer's son—J. G. Troutman of Manhattan, Kan.—pitted his practical knowledge against the theoretical experience of the college students for the J. Ogden Armour agricultural scholarship, amounting to \$5,000, which were to be distributed for the most efficient work in the event.

TAFT, THE BIGGEST PRESIDENT. HOW BIG WERE THE OTHERS?

Whether William H. Taft will be the greatest of the Presidents remains to be seen; but one thing is certain, he will be the biggest. The chair of the chief executive of the nation has sustained many men of many weights, but none of such tremendous bulk as Taft, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This fact suggests a physical comparison with the presidents who have gone before. The biggest men of the presidential line—big in



set rather forward on his shoulders, and, his neck being long, it habitually protruded when he was walking or talking.
Madison, the father of the constitution, was physically unlike any of his predecessors. Below the average height, he was small of frame. Throughout his long and eminently useful life he was a semi-invalid, and it is a singular fact that the two Presidents who lived to the greatest age were in early life convinced that death was constantly waiting just around the corner for them. John Adams was for many years morbidly anxious about his health, but during the last half of his ninety years of life he was exceptionally hale and hearty. Not so with Madison. From extreme youth to his death at 85 he was feeble and sickly.
James Monroe was "rather more than six feet high, broad and square-shouldered and raw-boned." He was a man of great physical strength, but awkward in his movements.
John Quincy Adams bore a strong personal resemblance to his father, John Adams, although perhaps a little taller and a little more bald. His successor, Andrew Jackson, had the physical characteristics, but not the mental, of Thomas Jefferson. He stood six feet one in his stocking feet, and was very slender. Jackson's successor, Martin Van Buren, was the second of the little men to occupy the presidential chair. "Little Van" was the nickname his political enemies applied to him. He was below the middle height and slender, but erect. He was fond of the elegances of life, and was always immaculately attired, a trait which magnified to the point of dandyism in his son, "Prince John." William Henry Harrison was a large man and his frame was well knit and suited to physical hardships by many campaigns against the Indians.
Tyler is described as a "tall, thin,

THE FIRST FOUR PRESIDENTS OUT FOR A STROLL.



WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON.
Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Pierce, Tyler, William Henry Harrison and Lincoln. The featherweights of the line were Madison, Van Buren and Benjamin Harrison, all three being below the average height and slender. Harrison, however, broadened out after he became President, and Van Buren after he retired. Hayes was of middle height and thin.
Washington was tremendously boned and muscled, but there was not an ounce of superfluous flesh on his body. His weight was 200 pounds. He wore



TALLEST AND BIGGEST PRESIDENT.
No. 13 boots, and his hands were so large he was obliged to have his gloves made to order, while his finger joints were so prominent that they were considered "genuine curiosities." He had a large, thick nose that always turned scarlet upon exposure to the wind. His hair, in middle life, was a chestnut-brown and his eyes a light blue, sometimes approaching gray.
John Adams' figure was "large and round." Jefferson was half an inch taller than Washington, but of long frame, thin and spare. His head was

be properly classed as big men by reason of their weight. The little man, the man who is both short and thin, has a mighty slim chance of getting into the White House.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
Iowa's Governor, Who Succeeds William B. Allison in the Senate.
Albert B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa, has been elected to fill the place of the veteran Allison in the United States Senate. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that Senator Cummins will fill part of the place left vacant by Mr. Allison. No man without many years' experience in national legislation could hope completely to occupy the shoes of such a man as Allison, whose brilliant mind and vast experience made him a power in Washington. His experience was almost unparalleled and his judgment was accurate. Moreover, Mr. Allison had only friends in the Senate. Mr. Cummins will be



handicapped in a measure because some of Allison's friends will not readily forgive him for trying to secure Allison's seat while that veteran was still alive. They reason that the veteran's services to his country were so great that he should have been permitted to retain his place without fighting for it.
Mr. Cummins is a man somewhat of the La Follette stamp and is expected to join forces with the Wisconsin reformer. On the matter of tariff he says: "The time has come to quit talking tariff reform and take action. Revision must come quickly and we must get the best we can."—Utica Globe.

NEW LAW OF HEREDITY.

Certain Qualities Appear Incapable of Destruction in Stock.
Some time ago an English scientist, W. Beach Thomas, contributed to the English press an article on Mendel's great discovery concerning heredity in plant and animal life. "The scientific world," he said, "is on the point of giving full recognition to a new, strange and deep-rooted law, and it is a satisfaction to know that in a few months some of the most striking of its practical results will be published by a body of English scientists."
Briefly, the law, which seems to touch the ultimate mysteries of heredity, is this: When pure stock or strains are crossed, it is found that a certain list of qualities remain, so to speak, indestructible, and appear uncontaminated in a definite proportion of the offspring of all generations after the first.

Some concrete examples will best show the practical effect of the law, says the Technical World Magazine. When the tall variety of sweet pea and the short variety of sweet pea are crossed, the first generation are all tall. Tallness is the dominant quality over shortness, which is called recessive. But in the second generation it is found that just one-quarter are dwarf, and not only are they dwarf, but they will remain pure dwarf, without any reversion, and when crossed with dwarf will never again show signs of tallness. The other three-quarters will be tall, and of these tall again just one-quarter will be pure tall, and never again show signs of dwarfness. The remaining two-quarters will be impure, but again when crossed with their like will give both pure tall, pure dwarf and mongrels in due proportion. So that we find in all grandchildren, so to speak, of pure strains, the proportion 1:2:1 has a mystic application—that is, one-quarter of these grandchildren will be exact or pure reproductions in one quality of their grandmother, one-quarter will be pure reproductions of their grandfather, and two-quarters, though resembling one grandparent, will have latent in them the qualities of both.

Cure for Dipsomania.

Flesh food is the chief cause of dipsomania. When men are properly nourished upon non-inflammatory diet that is rich in protein and nerve and tissue-building substance—such as nuts of all kinds and their products, cereal foods (wheat meal, oatmeal, macaroni, rice, etc.), legumes (haricots, lentils and peas), fruits of every sort and dairy produce (cheese, milk and eggs)—they do not crave for strong drink, nor are they in danger of taking alcohol to excess.—London Health Record.

In the Dime Museum.

"What did you do with my thermometer?" demanded the doctor who had been called in to attend one of the freaks.
"I swallowed it, doc," answered the glass eater. "Thought it was my medicine."—Pittsburg Press.
A shabby coat may cover a fat purse, but the combination isn't always a safe one to bet on.