

Bandon Recorder

Published Every Thursday by the

Recorder Publishing Company.

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Subscription, \$1.50 per Year in Advance. Advertising Rates Made Known on Application. Job Printing a Specialty.

Entered at the Bandon Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

THURSDAY..... June 24, 1909

ANOTHER milestone is passed in the history of the Bandon public schools and on last Friday we dedicated what is purported by many to be the finest school building in the state of Oregon. While it is not as large as some, yet it is commodious, convenient and substantial, and is a magnificent piece of architecture, and the dimensions are not so small either when you consider the fact that it is 129 feet in length by about 65 feet in width, with three stories and a basement. The building towers forth as a monument to the industry, enterprise and thrift, of the people of District No. 54 and all are justly proud of the achievement. That Bandon will ever keep abreast with the times in all things, becomes more and more evident all the time.

THE 1909 crop of wheat is one of the coming events which just at present, is casting its shadow before. Under the benign influence of a fine crop prospect and an early harvest, the Chicago wheat market is sliding back to lower levels at a pace that fully equals that with which it ran up the grade a few weeks ago, when the fate of the crop was trembling in the balance, and there was a pronounced shortage all over the world. It is possible that no small portion of the weakness in the Chicago market is due to liberal selling by the short interests who were such prominent factors in increasing the profits of Mr. Patten and his associates a few weeks ago. Later there may be a necessity for the buying back of some of this wheat that is now being sold short.—Oregonian.

IT WOULD be exceedingly difficult to disabuse the minds of a vast majority that money and a whole lot of it is essential to happiness. Daily life and observation, however, frequently puncture this assumption. The rich have their troubles, some times more of them than the exceedingly poor, and as a rule they have a "heap" more trouble than the people in ordinary circumstances who are making a living by honest effort and constant application to duty. In the homes of the rich are closets behind the curtains of which the skeleton grins and when the curtain is lifted as in the case of the sensational New York divorce trial which has been in progress for some time. It is easy to see the hollowness and the sham of much the world has been wont to call ideal methods of living. Money is a splendid thing to have but it is not a guarantee of bliss. The millions of American homes which know not wealth, but beneath the modest roofs of which contentment reigns, constitute one of the republics guarantees of its permanency. Again we say, the happiest people on earth are those in moderate circumstances and who earn their bread "by the sweat of their brow."

THE anti-tipping law, now being enforced in Spokane, promises to drive most of the first class waiters out of the city, unless the employers advance the wages to make up for losses in tips. The public, which more or less grudgingly has been paying the waiters' salaries in the

shape of tips, will hardly feel any regret over the change in the system. There is no good reason why the proprietor of a restaurant should not pay his help reasonable wages. The tipping habit is not only degrading to the man who receives the tip, but it is unjust to the man who gives it. It is a custom that drifted across the water from the ancient aristocracies, where all waiters or servants were treated as lackeys or menials devoid of independence. The American waiter should not be lowered to the level of the foreign flunkey by being forced to ask alms or tips from the man he is paid for serving. An anti-tip law rigidly enforced would materially improve the character of the service in hotels and restaurants—providing the employers paid the waiters proper wages.—Oregonian.

THAT the regular army of the United States deserves the high compliment paid it by President Taft at Gettysburg, when a monument to the men who fell on that field was unveiled, is everywhere admitted. The regulars have suffered much contumely and neglect. They have often illustrated that republics can be ungrateful. However, as President Taft says, the regular army is without a stain. Its career has been an uncomplaining one of heroism, self-effacement and patriotic endurance. It has always held itself ready to answer the call for a forlorn hope, to do and to die, if need be, while the unprepared defenders of the nation were rallying. It is criticised by those who do not understand, feared by those who do not know its reverence for its traditions and loyalty to the whole nation. It has been the victim of the politicians and the cheese-parers. It has been outraged by unjust promotions and civilian blunders. It has engaged in a calling which is of itself full of temptations, which often cause character to disintegrate, but the regular's record as a whole is still unsullied. The sisterhood of states each having its own troops to look after and lavish attention on, have been neglectful of those soldiers whose allegiance is to all. But even now belatedly coming into something like his own with us, the regular would rather be understood than praised. He is a man of deeds. Fuss and feathers are not to his liking. He is there when he is wanted for any need against any odds. All he asks is a square deal from those between whom and danger of any sort he is ever ready to stand.—Pittsburg Post.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the New York Sun maintains that the old order of precedence among men is changing and that a new estimate of distinction is growing up in the public mind. He offers the following classification of the world's leaders as suggesting the scope of this changed classification. "First, men of great fortunes, leaders of finance; second, kings, rulers, statesmen; third, inventors, scientists; fourth, sociologists, educators; fifth, singers, musicians, actors; sixth, lawyers; seventh, artists; eighth, novelists, editors; ninth, soldiers; tenth, general run of business men;

eleventh, the populace, twelfth, the clergy; thirteenth, poets." This classification will be regarded as erroneous in at least one particular. The populace deserves no place in the list, unless it is placed at the top. The populace is running things at present, despite opinions to the contrary; but the list is concerned with distinctions and these individualities, which the public does not possess. As to the other distinctions made, it may be said that each class has at some time or other represented leadership in the world's affairs. Not uncommonly the clergy has led, but it is probably given its proper position, relatively, at the present time. The soldier has at times represented the strongest element but he cannot now be placed near the top of the list. Of course, the distinctions in this list apply only to the men of today and not to the great figures of history. Neither do they apply to posterity's verdict.—Yakima Herald.

THE senate has arranged for a measure of free trade with the Philippines; and in that there is justice done. As a matter of course, there has been all sorts of arguments touching the matter, by some of which it is shown that closer and more equitable trade relations between the Filipinos and Americans will prove a bar to the independence of the former, and from another line of reasoning, we are led to the conclusion that to treat the Filipinos justly is to give the trusts, especially the Sugar Trust, greater advantages than they now have. It is simple sophistry to claim that the exercise of justice will work to the postponement of Filipino independence. It may be admitted that in the matter of favor secured through the lowering of sugar duties, the sugar planters of the islands will reap the lion's share of benefit, but with all that so long as we hold the islands as dependencies, it is only good national ethics that we treat the people fairly according to American standards, established by American law and American usage. Until the Filipino is independent, we hold him as a ward of the Nation. We have maintained an attitude toward him, as one of the family. This is true in the matter of education, in training, in government and tuition in the matter of internal improvements. In all these respects our duty has been well discharged, and for a long time it has been recognized by clear-headed statesmanship, actuated by a sense of justice, that we should deal fairly with the Filipino in the matter of trade relations. Congress has obstinately held aloof from this proposition, until now there is an awakening and justice is to have its day.—Telegram.

VIEWED either from a moral or a strictly legitimate commercial standpoint, there should be a wide and deep chasm, between margin gambling and legitimate buying and selling on the stock and grain exchanges. Unfortunately for the legitimate end of this method and correspondingly fortunate for the margin gamblers, the chasm is missing and the faint line of demarcation is at times nearly lost sight of. The report of the Hughes investigation committee, confessing its inability to distinguish the difference between proper and improper transactions, will not surprise anyone who makes use of the exchanges for either gambling or legitimate buying and selling. It is doubtful even if the demand for a

20 per cent margin, as recommended by the committee, can be regarded with unqualified favor by the men who use the exchange market places for no other purpose than for handling their legitimate business. There is much less excuse for existence of the stock exchange than there is for the grain exchange. The latter has become a necessity in systematizing the marketing of the crop, and enabling distribution to be spread over the entire year instead of being confined to a few months at the close of harvest. To insure the working of their great plants, millers must contract for wheat many months in advance, and it is the advantages of trading in futures on the grain exchanges which make possible preparation for distant business that could not be accepted if the miller were obliged to take his chances on securing the grain when he had contracted to deliver his flour many months hence. If the miller is a man of some financial standing, as it might naturally be assumed he would be, it hardly seems necessary that he pay in advance 20 per cent of the purchase price of the wheat, as it recommended by the Hughes committee. One great good which will hardly fail to be appreciated by the most ardent supporters of the exchanges is the light that has been turned on them by the Hughes investigation. It has revealed their good points as well as the bad, and the admission that the exchanges have a legitimate function in trade will serve to correct the erroneous impression.—Oregonian.

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All He Knew.
"Offer to recruit who has missed every shot—Good heavens, man, where are your shots going? Recruit (tearfully)—I don't know, sir; they left here all right!—London Punch.

Habit is the deepest law of human nature.—Carlyle.

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