

BANDON RECORDER

Second Rank Work

BANDON..... OREGON

Few people can envy the job of the man who has to give Emperor William a call down.

A cat has fled a Connecticut town that voted dry. It probably was scared away by a blind tiger.

When a soulmate hits a man with a chair does it hurt as much as the old-fashioned rolling-pin?

Rather than have any more trouble with his loving subjects Emperor William will drop his conversational habit.

On second thought the Shah decides that Persia can get along comfortably without a constitution for a few more thousand years.

Porto Rico, after the most prosperous year in the island's history, is getting so cocky that she wants to cut the traces and try it alone.

Nat Goodwin is married again. A few weeks ago Nat said he was through with matrimony, but he had his fingers crossed when he said it.

Mr. Rockefeller says that the Standard Oil Company is "a hazardous undertaking." Most of us would be willing to take a chance in it.

A California man has obtained a divorce on the ground that his wife cleaned kids with gasoline. The kids, however, happened to be their children.

A husky Pennsylvanian of 97 years has just sworn off the tobacco habit. The average smoker will cheerfully accept that age as the nicotine deadline.

Something has been gained by establishing the principle that when a wife washes her children in gasoline she furnishes sufficient ground for divorce.

The general introduction of cobble corn, recently discovered in Illinois, would settle that long-discussed problem in etiquette of the proper way to eat the roasted ear.

If Kaiser Wilhelm can make it convenient to visit the United States he may be assured of a grand reception, with full permission to do as much talking as he pleases.

Two subjects of Austria are said to have celebrated their 100th wedding anniversary. They are humble people, lived modestly, and had the advantage of never having heard of Dr. Osler.

Most of us would if we were to make millions be able to remember perfectly how we did it. John D. has so many millions, however, that it is perhaps too much to expect that he should be able to recall how he got them all.

When the officers of the American battleships arrived at Tokyo they were welcomed by crowds of school children, who sang "Hail Columbia" and other American songs in English. When American school children ever welcomed foreign visitors by singing songs in their native tongue?

The recent refrigeration congress in Europe has reminded a student of history that Francis Bacon made the first experiment in the use of snow for the preservation of meat. The people of New Zealand, who have been largely dependent on refrigerated meat, have shown their appreciation of Bacon's discovery by erecting a statue of him suitably inscribed.

Ministers may regain something like their old authority in civil matters if they will only use the discretion entrusted to them. A Boston clergyman has announced that he will not marry persons with incurable diseases, or men who have not an income of at least fifteen dollars a week. Whether his position is sound in these specific restrictions, it is right in its general recognition of the clergyman's responsibility.

Phonographic records of hymns sung by Ira D. Sankey were used at a praise service in one of the Brooklyn churches on the last Sunday evening in October. Among them were "The Ninety and Nine," "Hiding in Thee," and "Simply Trusting." Just before the benediction the lights were turned low, and there came from the shadows the song, "There'll be no dark valley when Jesus comes." Thus through the wonders of modern invention the voice of the dead was heard by his friends.

Folly is a fertile plant and bears fruit for a long time. The French are discovering the truth of this in the demoralization of their navy. Mons. Gaston Thomson, the minister of marine, has resigned from the cabinet after the Chamber of Deputies condemned his department because of the explosion on the warship Iena, in 1907, when more than a hundred officers and men were killed. There have been more than thirty explosions on French warships within the past two years, and the officers and men are said to be completely demoralized. The demoralization, however, did not begin under the administration of Monsieur Thomson, but under that of his predecessor, who issued regulations which destroyed discipline on the ships. For the good of all, the commander of a battleship, even more than the commander of a merchant ves-

sel, must be an autocrat, and any policy which undermines his authority weakens the efficiency of the ship's crew.

While countless strictures are launched against the strenuous daily life of the present day business man, and the fast artificial existence of the young of both sexes is bemoaned, it is nevertheless true that the average of human life is now greater than in times past, when the pace was more leisurely, and Ben Franklin's adage, "early to bed, early to rise," etc., had a greater vogue. In the time of Caesar nineteen years was the average span of life; to-day it is about thirty-five. That people live to greater age than formerly, notwithstanding the many pernicious vices of the period, vices unknown to those of a few generations back, and notwithstanding the ceaseless daily grind for existence which is the lot of most men, is indisputable. And that the stretch of life is destined to even greater length in the future, no one who is abreast of the times as to the wonderful discoveries in medical science, surgery and all that pertains to modern day hygiene can doubt. Many learned men contend that man is intended to live a hundred years, and but for his indiscretions would do so. Many do attain this age even now, and that, too, to credit the statements of some of them, without any special care as to their daily habits, though certainly in regard to the latter a wise discretion and temperance must militate for longevity. No universal rule, however, can be prescribed for all people. What is poison to one, another may enjoy with impunity. That the next fifty years are to witness wondrous accomplishments in the furtherance of physical health and consequently life, is the confident prediction of men now foremost in the medical profession. All people may never live equally long, but all will live longer than at present, just as people now live to greater length than they used to. The same nervous, restless spirit of the age that is responsible for the marvelous strides in other professions will undoubtedly be responsible for feats in surgery and medical science that are now unheard of. While the great business activity now the rule is oftener than otherwise condemned and deplored, it is proven that the brain worker lives longer than the farmer, whose monotonous existence wears him out early. The recent assertions of medical men and scientists lead to the belief that many of the heretofore fatal diseases may soon be conquered. Though people may live faster than formerly, it is also true that they now inject more pleasure into their lives than hitherto. When the many partial discoveries and inventions having for their object the prolongation of human life—some of which are now in a nascent state of development—shall have been brought to a condition of perfection, and these benefits augmented by a wiser general plan of existence, then, perhaps, the world may look for the hundred-year-old man or woman; then perhaps, a hundred years of life will be the rule, and not as now, the rare exception. Some animals even pass the century mark in years. Why should not man?

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KONGO FEARS ROOSEVELT.

Officials Hard at House Cleaning in Anticipation of His Visit.

President Roosevelt's coming trip to Africa has started a general housecleaning among the administrative officers of the Kongo Free State, according to S. P. Verner, who was active in the exploitation of the rubber and mineral concessions of the Belgian king, which are now being commercially developed by an international syndicate in which Thomas F. Ryan and the Guggenheims are largely interested, says the New York Times.

Mr. Verner explained that the recent annexation of the Kongo Free State by Belgium will add greatly to the value of all commercial enterprises in the country through the greater stability it will secure. In this connection he spoke of the effect of President Roosevelt's African trip.

"The mere announcement of the President's proposed visit has already produced a regular panic in the Kongo," he said. "It has set them to a furious housecleaning. They may have thought that the financial interests of Americans interested in that country would cause them to be careful about what they said and did in relation to this question. They were mistaken about this, for on the field we gave them distinctly to understand that we would not stand for any such implication. At the same time, no doubt, it was felt that the American interests in the country would be somewhat of a safeguard against international interference.

"The visit of the President, however, has thrown the fat completely into the fire. They will have the eyes of one man on them of whom they are more afraid than anybody else in the world. Of course the President may not at all interest himself in the question, but I doubt much whether he will be able to shut his eyes and stop his ears if he gets only within a few hundred miles of the Kongo frontier. That is why I say the anticipation of his trip to Africa is leading to a pretty general straightening up of things all around. I regard it as the best thing for Africa and the bravest and most beneficial in its influence on world-wide conditions of any of President Roosevelt's actions, with the possible exception of the peace of Portsmouth."

The man who gets the short end of a lawsuit is willing to bet that the scales of justice have been tampered with.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

WORKING GIRLS AS WIVES.

COLLEGE education seems to insure reduction of progeny among college-bred fathers and mothers. Not two-thirds of the men graduates have children. Not 50 per cent of the girl graduates ever wed. Those who become wives seldom or never bring large families of children into the world. In this dilemma President Mary E. Woolley, head of Mount Holyoke College, a Massachusetts institution, acknowledged to be one of the leading girls' colleges of the English-speaking world, comes to the rescue with the admission that working girls make better wives than college graduates or girls reared in idleness.

The working girl appreciates the difference between housework at her own convenience and toll for a fixed number of hours six days a week in store, office or factory under orders from some one else. The college graduate or the girl reared in idleness condemns her husband to life in apartment hotels and boarding houses because she thinks housework a burden.

The working girl wife is seldom seen in the divorce court. She does not taunt her husband with his inadequate income or moan because she has fewer dresses than her father used to provide. She leaves reclamation and divorce to wives who read novels and primped while their mothers did the housework.

The business girl makes housekeeping a business and her home is a success. She is a helpmeet and not a drawback, and the man who veils her may well consider himself in luck. Such is Miss Woolley's high opinion of the large class of young women to whom we must look for the mothers of the next generation.—Chicago Journal.

THE MAN "ON THE JOB."

A WIDE-AWAKE and energetic politician who takes a lively interest in politics opposes the plan of direct nominations upon grounds that are striking, if not novel. He says he prefers government by "the few who stay on the job and know their business." That is to say, he would rather trust the experienced politicians than the amateurs who wake up occasionally and go in for political reform. He says the substitution of direct nominations for the effective control of a few persons experienced in government is a long step toward Socialism. He wants a political revival, with the leaders the first to approach the mourner's bench. And he believes that desired reforms can be more quickly brought about by converting the leaders than by putting affairs in the hands of the inexperienced and the incompetent.

The plan of direct nominations is yet in its experimental stage. Much has been hoped from it. In some elections it appears to have given a reasonable degree of satisfaction, while in others it has resulted in much disappointment. This, of course, is to be expected of all reforms, but it should teach us not to dwell too fond-

ly upon the idea that the direct nomination is a panacea for all political ills.

In all other departments of human endeavor experience and skill are accounted valuable assets. Trained engineers are set to the task of building the Panama canal. A learned lawyer must be had to try a complicated lawsuit. A skilled financier must conduct the business of a bank, if it is to be successful. Is the science of government less complicated? In a country where party government prevails, politics in some sort becomes a science. There must be wise political direction or good government is impossible.

To convert the political leaders to righteousness may be a hopeless task, but obviously not more so than to convert the masses of the people. Under any system, experience and knowledge and skill must in the end prevail over inexperience and ignorance. The man constantly "on the job" will always have an advantage.—Minneapolis Journal.

AGE PENALTY QUESTIONED.

THE United States navy has proved in time of war that its men are valiant, its guns effective and its ships efficient. In time of peace the fleet has performed a wonderful cruise, demonstrating that the navy has gained in efficiency with its increased size.

The people are proud of its achievement, and anxious to keep it up to the highest standard of effectiveness, in order that it may be ready for any emergency. It is a pity, therefore, that the directing minds of the ships—the men upon whom all the responsibility would fall in case of war—are prevented from reaching command rank until they have almost reached the age of retirement. It is an extravagant system, because it fails to utilize to the best advantage the ripened physical and mental powers of the officers who have been trained for a lifetime to handle the nation's sea power.—Washington Post.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

WE Americans are not yet quite able to distinguish a type, either of man or woman, that has developed out of our very complex ethnographic condition. We think, now and then, that we can see certain qualities or characteristics so grouped in an individual as to make us say for the moment that there is an "American." The American woman is perhaps even a little more undeveloped, to our thinking, than is the American man. We admire or tremble before women of a certain air or quality; but this very air and quality of her do not seem permanent, fixed; and the woman we class as "American" to-day may be altogether different from the imperious creature we crowned yesterday. Perhaps it is with regard to the woman as it is with respect to the past. It takes the tone of distance, space, to bring out the glory and the distinction—to orb her.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

"SHOP TALK."

It was at a dinner given by the members of a certain English circuit in honor of an eminent judge. The legal element predominated, and the conversation from the first ran in a legal channel. Those among the company who did not happen to be barristers or solicitors sat silent, listening with vacuous smiles to the exchange of learned opinion which was being carried on round them. One only among this dumb minority, says H. G. Brown in the "Conclusions of an Everyday Woman," seemed impatient and ill at ease.

He was a big, jolly, loosely-made man, wearing clothes which somehow did not seem to set naturally on him, the conventional dress suit appearing less appropriate to his handsome figure than would have been, say, the loose short and riding breeches of a cowboy or colonial squatter. His cheeks were bronzed and his bright, clear glance spoke eloquently of an outdoor life.

As the dinner advanced and the conversation plunged deeper and deeper still into the profundities of legal erudition, he became more and more restless and perturbed. At last, however, one of those lulls occurred which may happen occasionally at even a professional dinner, and it was then that a resounding voice vibrated through the room, causing the learned brethren assembled there to forget for an instant their professional imperturbability.

"Now I am going to tell you all," boomed the voice, "how we skin steers down in Texas!"

All eyes were turned in the direction of the perpetrator of this amazing announcement, our friend, of course, of the bright eyes and bronzed cheeks—who, nothing daunted by their icy stares, proceeded to enlarge upon the technique of his business, that of cattle breeding, and continued his uninterrupted monologue until the dinner was entirely at an end. These legal "Johnnies" might know something about the law, but what he did not know about cattle was not worth knowing.

When the diners had arrived at that comfortable, informal period where chairs are pushed back, the eminent judge who was the guest of the evening turned to his neighbor and said: "I want you to introduce to me that young fellow who has imparted to us so much useful information upon the subject of cattle raising. I should like to congratulate him upon the reproach he has so tactfully administered to us all."

"In future, at legal banquets, I shall certainly do all in my power to keep the table from talking 'cows,' which is

NEW IDEAS IN MILLINERY.



dull in all conscience when only lawyers are present; and when there are outsiders who cannot join in the discussion, it shows a lack of good taste, besides."

So the man with the bright eyes and bronzed cheeks became the hero of the evening.

EVICTED IN NEW YORK.

Even the Marshal Was Moved When He Dispossessed the Rabbi.

Thirty little children sat on cheap wooden benches in the second-story room at 11 Suffolk street the other day. Every one of them was ragged. Most looked as though they had not had enough to eat. But they were bright-eyed and alert and not for a moment did their attention stray from the white-bearded old rabbi who was teaching them Jewish prayers, although the sneaky little pictures on the walls and the myriad of noises of the roaring East Side street must have been a constant temptation. And then the door opened and City Marshal Lazarus stepped in, dispossessed warrant in hand, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. The struggling little congregation of the

synagogue hadn't been able to pay the rent. Their few pennies were needed to keep their own roof trees and give their little ones a meager fare. The old teacher stood silent, with bowed head, as the poor furnishings were ripped from the place and stacked in the street below. Tears trickled down his beard. The children carried the tidings through the squalid neighborhood and in a moment the street was choked with shrieking, gesticulating, weeping men and women. They begged the marshal's men for mercy. As each bit of the poor furnishings appeared they redoubled their outcries. The rabbi, no longer erect and venerable, but a poor, old, grief-stricken man, his eyes red with tears, his hands shaking, moved among them, trying to repress their emotion. Marshal Lazarus was moved by the agony of this, perhaps the most poverty-stricken congregation in all New York. He went to the old rabbi and handed him a little money. "That's to keep you going for a few days," he said kindly.

The old man accepted it. "But it is for my people!" he said proudly. "Myself, I can starve. But who will watch my little children here?"

FARMING IN INDIA

Religious Rites Required Throughout the Entire Season.

Agricultural practice in southern India from start to finish requires religious rites, says the Madras Mail.

In the Tamil districts the agricultural year commences about April. On April 23 the cultivators of a village consult a "valluvan," who fixes for them the kind of wood that they should cut and take away. He is supposed to settle the question as the result of astrological observations made on the commencement of the Tamil New Year's day, which falls about April 13. Each cultivator then takes a little camphor, some incense, a few plantains and a coconut, and with others assembled for the purpose he proceeds to the forests, where he worships the tree he is about to cut, offering the plantains and the coconut. Then he logs off the first branch, taking good care that it falls on the right side. In each year the side is different. Prosperity to himself and his cattle is firmly believed to depend very much upon this. He then cuts away the required quantity of wood and takes it home.

Another day is then selected, soon after the early rains of the same month, by the "valluvan" and then the greatest event of the agricultural year occurs. Each ryot takes the wood he has selected for the plow, which is newly fitted up and taken to the field, where the bullocks are tied to it, and behind it stand other plows with teams of oxen tied to them, while large crowds assemble around the teams.

The principal plowman then daubs the pair of oxen tied to the new plow with aniline powder and turmeric paste; he lights camphor and burns incense before it, breaks a coconut and with it he makes an offering of a pot of jaggery water and parched grain and Bengal gram. Then he drives the plow across the field, preceded by the other plowmen, and after a few rounds the oxen are unyoked and the offerings distributed to those present.

Legal Information

In the case of *Colt vs. O'Conner et al.*, 109 New York Supplement, 689, recently before the Supreme Court of New York, a woman who had married testator in good faith, and had nursed him through a long illness, keeping their marriage secret at his request, was allowed to recover damages for the injury caused by marrying her while he had a wife living.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine in *Smart vs. Aroostook Lumber Company*, 68 Atlantic Reporter, 527, held that, although the defendant logging company had monopolized the commercial business on a navigable stream by filling it with floating logs, plaintiff was entitled to its use for access to his summer cottage, and that navigation for the purpose of mere pleasure is as much within the protection of the law as a use for commercial purposes.

Plaintiffs, attorneys, were engaged by defendant's agent and sent pleadings by his other attorneys, but there was no proof of authority on the part of any of these persons to contract for the payment of attorney's fees, and the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals in *Bentley vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company*, 69 Atlantic Reporter, 202, held that no recovery could be had without proof of such contract, and that no liability arose from the simple fact of performance of services, as they were presumed to be gratuitous.

In *Farrell vs. Manhattan Market Company*, 84 Northeastern Reporter, 481, it appeared that plaintiff purchased a chicken at a bargain counter, and on eating a portion of it suffered from ptomaine poisoning. The determining factor of the case was a question of evidence as to whether the dealer was responsible for plaintiff's choice of the fowl or whether she made her choice without reliance on his skill. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that the burden of proof on this proposition was on plaintiff and that she had failed to sustain it.

The son-in-law of plaintiff was janitor of an apartment house, in the basement of which he resided. While plaintiff was there she was seized with erysipelas. Defendant, the landlord, learning this, told the janitor that if she were not removed by noon he would call an officer and put them all out. Thereupon the plaintiff left. In *Tucker vs. Burt*, 115 Northwestern Reporter, 722, she claimed damages for the resulting aggravation of her malady. The Supreme Court of Michigan held the janitor was merely an employe, not a tenant; that he had no right to entertain a guest obnoxious to defendant; and that defendant violated no duty in causing her removal.

Exempt.

"They can't drag my wife into any of these new-fangled, slim-Jane styles of dressing."
"Independent, eh?"
"Well, it ain't so much that. She's thirty-eight inches round the waist."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wasn't Made.

Munk—That's a flossy suit you have. Who made it?
Punk—Nobody. It was ready made.
—Cornell Widow.

Ever notice how the other fellow happens to have your umbrella when it rains?