

THE SOLDIER'S SLANG

Army Vernacular as Odd as That of the Navy.

MANY QUEER EXPRESSIONS.

A Man Just Enlisted Is Called "a Rocky," and Men Who Enlist at the Beginning of Winter and Desert in the Spring Are Called "Snowbirds."

The army has just as odd a vernacular as the navy. To the uninitiated some army expressions would convey little or no sense, as, for example, if a soldier were heard to say, "The top told me to report for kitchen police and help skin the spuds for slum for supper," the hearer would have several guesses before he would come anywhere near what this meant in the patter of the barracks.

In plain language, it means that the first sergeant (the ranking or orderly sergeant) had told him to report to the cook to assist him in peeling the potatoes to make the hash or stew for supper. Hash or stew is always "slum," and the first sergeant is "the top," "kitchen police," a man who assists the cook in the preparation of meals and the washing of dishes, pans, etc.

A man who has just enlisted or has not yet been in the ranks long enough to be considered a full fledged soldier, having learned all his duties, is called "a rooky," and was to be unto the "rooky" who gets "fresh" before an old sergeant who has been in the ranks since before the fresh "rooky" was born! He will be told in any but gentle terms by the old timer: "Shut up and go about your work. Your name is not yet dry on your enlistment paper" meaning that when he was sworn in and promised to serve for three years and obey the "orders of the president and the officers appointed over him" he had signed his name to this paper and the signature had not had time to get dry.

When a man says he is going to "take on" or "take to another blanket," he means that he is going to re-enlist. The government, in the clothing allowance for each man, provides a blanket; hence the term to "take another blanket."

The guardhouse is called "the mill." Some ill behaved soldier away back in the past (the term is a very old one) no doubt thought his term in the guardhouse ground out toward its end very slowly, so he applied this now much used name to the prison of the garrison.

When "the top" says, "Get your blanket and go to the mill," the soldier knows he is in for a tour of duty in the guardhouse, and his blanket means one or more nights, for in that much to be avoided place nothing is supplied in the way of comforts, and each occupant carries with him his blanket, or more if he has them, to make his rest more comfortable.

All meals are called "chuck," and along toward mealtime the expression, "Is it not time for chuck call to blow?" is heard very frequently. "Snowbirds" are men who enlist in the winter about the time snow begins to fall and the real snowbird puts in its appearance and desert in the spring when the robin appears. They "take on" only to tide over the winter with its discomforts.

The oldest man in the company is "dad" and the youngest "the kid."

Any deserter is called a "skippier."

Two men who share the same small tent or whose bunks are side by side in the barrack room are called "bunkies." This ancient term originated in the days of the very old army, when the bunks were "built for two" and two men slept side by side on a mattress filled with straw and one blanket apiece, much different from today, when each man has his hair mattress, pillow, sheets and blankets. A "bunkie" always has a chew or filling for a pipe for his mate, when he might tell another man that he has not enough weed to "put under your nail."

All fines received from a court are called "blind," so that a man who received ten days in the guardhouse and a fine of \$5 would tell his comrades that he "got ten days in the mill and five blind."

The commanding officer of a company or the post is always the "old man." If he is not liked other terms, not parlor talk, are used.

All field musicians are called "wind jammers" on account of their jamming of wind into the trumpet that calls the men to labor or rest.

Every man on the completion of his term of enlistment is given a discharge. At the bottom of his paper in olden times was a space in which the character borne by the man during his term of enlistment was written. If his service had been bad this part of the discharge was cut off, and it was called "a hotball." In speaking of the length of time a man has to serve before he has completed his term of enlistment the term "butt" means less than a year. So to say he has a year and a little less than two years he would say "a year and a butt."

There are a number of men in the ranks who save their money and lend it to others. The rate is very high. If a man borrows \$2 he must pay \$4 at pay day. This is called "scint per cent." The term "one more scint on the White House" means that the man has completed one more tour of guard duty consisting of twenty-four hours.

TO ABOLISH BILLBOARDS.

Detail of Practical Method Adopted by Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., claims to be the first city in the United States to provide a practical method of abolishing billboards. By the new city charter the council is given authority to prohibit by ordinance the construction or maintenance of billboards within any district of the city which it may prescribe, but must remunerate property owners for damages thereby caused them, unless their consent be first obtained. The damages paid and other costs are to be treated as a public improvement and assessed as such against the property in the prescribed district. The amount of damages is to be determined by a jury. Advantage of the above provision has already been taken by the owners of one of the largest residence additions to the city, who have filed their written consent to the passage of an ordinance prohibiting billboards in that district.

The charter provides for regulation also, and an ordinance, which has been upheld by the circuit court, provides that the height of billboards must not exceed ten feet, that there shall be a clear space underneath of at least eighteen inches, that the ends must be at least three feet distant from any wall or fence or other obstruction which will prevent a clear passage from the street to the ground behind and that no billboard shall be constructed within twelve feet of the property line. It was held that this could not be applied to billboards already erected, but on Jan. 28 a storm blew down 110 billboards, which greatly assisted the reform.

VALUE OF A LITTLE ENERGY.

Dumping Ground That Has Been Transformed into a Sunken Garden.

Some folk don't need orders for the spring cleaning that is going to make Kansas City's vacant lots look a little less like dumping grounds. What a little individual enterprise will do can be seen on an empty space at the corner of Lexington and Wabash avenues. Neat little beds where vegetables will presently flourish have taken the place of an unsightly graveyard for cats, tin cans and other refuse.

Generally speaking, billboards can be taxed in the same way as other property, but it has been held unconstitutional to "tax them out of existence."

The work began one morning last year when Mrs. T. H. McDearnon, who lives on the next lot, at 220 Wabash avenue, looked out of her window and determined to have a better view. A tramp came in opportunely, and the first foot of the idle land was a meal for the idle man. In the winter several unemployed earned occasional food by clearing the rough debris from the place. Beans, peas, tomatoes, lettuce, rhubarb, onions and radishes will be cultivated there. A few old fashioned flowers will be used to brighten it up.

Mrs. McDearnon did not work long alone. W. M. Fenton and E. H. Page, both living near the same corner, soon saw the advantages of the scheme to the neighborhood and to themselves. They are not rough workers, these amateur gardeners. The soil looks as if it had been dug deep and lies as smooth as a fine sifter could make it. Neat little pegs indicate where each kind of vegetable and flower has been planted.

STREET TREES AN ASSET.

Next in Aesthetic Importance to High Class Architecture.

Next to high class architecture a town or city's chief asset should be in its street trees. While architecture may claim first rank, that city is most beautiful which is possessed of the greatest number of suitable street trees. But a few days ago an eastern woman visiting in Los Angeles was heard to say, "I think Salt Lake City is the most beautiful place west of the Mississippi. It has so many finely planted trees."

Viewed from the heights on any side, where detail is lost and the composite whole is considered, no place of like size in California is more beautiful than Riverside, the Forest City, and street trees are its chief asset. Wherever we hear an opinion expressed regarding a beautiful city we may note, if we but listen, that some remark is made about street trees. Every visitor to Europe, commenting on the fine cities, does not leave off enumerating the chief charms until he has spoken of magnificent avenues and boulevards lined with trees. None is mentioned that is not tree lined. When one considers both the aesthetic and economic value of trees it is hard to realize that we have people who do not like them. There are those who really would rather see bare streets than well planted ones. To some these persons are objects of pity, but to a majority they but invoke disgust by a presentation of their views.—Los Angeles Times.

Trees as Sanitary Agents.

When City Forester Frost of Chicago delivered his maiden speech the other day as the city's spokesman on tree and shrubbery planting before the Woman's club of Esther Falkenstein settlement, he said: "More can be urged for a tree than that it improves the beauty of a thoroughfare. It is a distinct sanitary agent. W. A. Murrell in one of the Cornell bulletins contends that the trees add to the healthfulness of a city or town by cooling and purifying the air. It also cuts off direct and reflected rays of the sun. The tree absorbs injurious gases and gives off oxygen which humans must have."

THE AMPHIBICYCLE.

Machine That Runs With Facility on Land and Water.

A young inventor of Lyons, France, has adapted a bicycle for use as a boat and as a road machine. To enable the bicycle to run on water he attached to it a pair of cylindrical floats, a propeller and a rudder. On leaving the water the cylinders and nautical gear are lifted so as to allow the wheels to run on the ground.

The inventor was able to run his machine on the Saone. In the neighborhood of Lyons, and also on roads apparently with no difficulty. When in the water the machine is able to make five or six miles an hour quite easily. The two cylindrical floats, which end in a conical point, are attached to the bicycle frame by jointed supports so that they can be raised and lowered as desired and can be fastened in



AMPHIBICYCLE ON LAND AND WATER.

place when the cycle is on the road. For operating the propeller a rubber covered friction wheel is employed, which is mounted behind the tire of the rear cycle wheel, the small wheel's motion being transmitted by a bevel gearing to the propeller shaft. A small rudder is mounted at the front and is controlled by a rod passing from the front cycle fork into the water.

The two cylinders are braced across by a rod which passes between the wheels and also by another like rod in the rear of the machine. The whole machine weighs about 270 pounds. As built at present it is about eight feet long and three feet six inches in outside width. The cylinders are about one foot in diameter.

Latest Theory About Cancer.

A French surgeon named Borrel has recently delivered a lecture at the Ecole de Medecin, in Paris, in course of which he advances a novel theory concerning cancer and leprosy. He declares it to be his belief that the bacillus of either malady is concealed in the black pinheads or blackheads which often disfigure our faces and from which, particularly in the nose and chin, scarcely any one is entirely free. When extracted these pinheads or blackheads have the appearance of little worms. They consist of what is known as sebaceous matter, this being matter produced from certain glands with the object of supplying the skin with its due quantity of oil.

Dr. Borrel has been experimenting and has found, with the aid of a very powerful microscope, that this sebaceous matter nearly always contains a bacillus which is cancerous or crab-like in form.

After the age of fifty most persons, male as well as female, throw off much of this sebaceous matter in the ordinary process of aging. The face and chest in particular exude most sebaceous matter. It is about this age, declares Borrel, that cancerous developments begin to make their appearance, and the coincidence is worth remarking.

Dr. Borrel advises those whose face and body are disfigured by blackheads to beware. A solution of alcohol with from 2 to 3 per cent of salicylic acid, he says, an excellent preventive. Lemon Juice is also good.

The Andean Railway.

An event of transcendent importance in the industrial and economical evolution of the world is the description accorded the railway through the Andes, which is expected to be ready for operation March 1911. The railway journey will accomplish in thirty-eight hours what the present boat passage via Cape Horn or the strait of Magellan takes in ten days. During the open season from November to April, the spring and summer of the region, the land journey over the hundred miles of the Cordilleras has had to be taken afoot or on mule back, while in mid-winter, August and September, it is almost impossible because of the terrific storms and the blocking of passes by snowdrifts and avalanches. The railway will connect Valparaiso and Buenos Aires, the two great South American seaports.

Food Value of Cheese.

As to the value of cheese as food bases to build the body instead of meat, the following figures give the percentages of protein or albumen, according to a leading authority, raw beef having about 20 per cent: Cream cheese, 8.6; Camembert, 21; Stilton, nearly 24; Gorgonzola, nearly 26; Cheshire, 20.4; Dutch, 80.8; Gruyere or Swiss, 81.5; Cheddar, 33.4; Gloucester, 36.7; Parmesan, 48.8.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon In and for the County of Coos

The Bank of Bandon, a corporation duly organized and doing business under the laws of Oregon, Plaintiff

vs. J. H. Price, Sara E. Price, his wife, Carl J. Foard, Christopher Nutley, Havside, Withers & Davis, a corporation organized under the laws of California doing business in San Francisco, William McKay, Mary T. Carpenter and Cody Lumber Co., a corporation duly organized under the laws of Oregon, Defendants.

To J. H. Price, Sara E. Price his wife, Carl J. Foard, Christopher Nutley, Havside, Withers & Davis, a corporation organized under the laws of California doing business in San Francisco, William McKay, Mary T. Carpenter and Cody Lumber Co., a corporation duly organized under the laws of Oregon, defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons which prescribed time is six (6) weeks, the last day of which time will be Thursday, the 9th day of September, 1909, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint on the herein a succinct statement of the relief demanded in said complaint being as follows, to-wit:

Judgment against the said defendant, J. H. Price, in the first cause of suit, for the sum of one thousand five hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 27th day of July, 1908, for an attorney's fee of one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars, for the sum of eighty and 92/100 (\$80.92) dollars taxes paid for the year 1908, suit and interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1909, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, for the sum of one hundred and forty seven (\$147.00) dollars insurance premium paid for insurance on the buildings on said premises by plaintiff for said defendant J. H. Price and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 24th day of April, 1909.

Against the said defendant J. H. Price in the second cause of suit herein set up for the sum of \$1101.92 and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 23rd day of December, 1908, for an attorney's fee in said cause of suit of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars in said cause of suit; and against defendant J. H. Price for plaintiff's costs and disbursements in this entire cause.

That the usual decree may be made for the sale of said mortgaged property described in said three causes of suit or either of them by the sheriff of Coos county—according to law and the practice of this court, and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of the costs and expenses of this suit and the said sale and attorney's fees and secondly to the payment to plaintiff of any sum that may be found due to under those proceedings or that the proceeds of the sale of the property mentioned in each separate cause of suit be applied severally to the payment of any sum which may be found due the plaintiff under each of said causes of suit severally. Said mortgaged premises being described as follows to-wit:

Beginning at a point on low water line of the Coquille river 1134.7 feet north and 205.4 feet east of the southwest corner of block number 2 in Woolen Mill Addition to the town of Bandon, county of Coos and state of Oregon; running thence n 35° e 200 feet along low water line of Coquille river; thence s 35° e 451 e 520 feet to the western boundary of the county road; thence s 35° e 20 feet along the western boundary of the county road; thence n 35° e 451 e 170 feet; thence s 35° w 180 feet; thence n 35° e 451 e 150 feet to the place of beginning, including the tide land and water frontage abutting and fronting said land to ship channel of Coquille river.

Also beginning at a point on low water line of the Coquille river 1288.5 feet north and 320.1 feet east of the southwest corner of block No. 2 in the Woolen Mill Addition to the town of Bandon, county of Coos and state of Oregon; and running thence n 35° e 46.5 feet along the low water line of the Coquille river; thence s 35° e 451 e 520 feet to the western boundary of the county road; thence n 35° e 451 w 143.5 feet; thence n 35° e 180 feet; thence s 35° e 451 e 208 feet to the western boundary of the aforesaid county road; thence southwesterly along the said western boundary of the said county road to the place of beginning.

Twelve ceiling jack screws, more or less; four house moving screws, more or less; twenty ship clamp screws, more or less; two lumber trucks; three little Giant compressed air machines; thirty ship augurs (all sizes) seven tons iron (all in stock, including bands, straps, etc.); twenty ring bolts key; twenty ring bolts screw; all lines and blocks; twelve box rollers; one ton spikes; all plugs, tree nails, wedges, etc.; thirty top mauls and sledges; one large and hollow and all blacksmith tools; two hundred dogs of all descriptions; all chain, including slings, etc.; three derricks, complete; fifteen planes; fifteen cross-cut saws; one twenty-four inch knife buzz planer; one Fay & Egan hand saw; one cut-off saw; one Gardner air compressor; one bolt cutter and punch; one cylinder air tank; one 12x16 Frost engine; one locomotive type boiler; all oil including engine and paint oil; all shaling, pulleys and belts, and all other fixtures, together with a fiction hoist, belonging to the shipyard of J. H. Price, Bandon, Oregon. Also office building and fixtures, including chairs, tables, desks, typewriter, safe, check protector, etc. Also all stage plank horses and all lumber in yard belonging to J. H. Price, in his shipyard, in Bandon, Oregon.

That all of said defendants and all persons claiming under them subsequent and second to the execution of this mortgage, either as purchasers, incumbrancers or otherwise, be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim and equity of redemption in and to the said mortgaged property and every part and parcel thereof, and that the mortgage lien of plaintiff be adjudged to be the first and only lien against said premises.

That plaintiff have judgment against the defendants J. H. Price and Sara E. Price for any deficiency that may remain after applying all the proceeds of the sale of said property as herein demanded, and as in said notes and mortgages covenanted and provided.

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