

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON, OREGON

We hope Paderewski saved some of the large fees he got for pounding the piano.

Publicity cures many evils, but the evil doer finds it exceedingly unpleasant medicine to take.

They came back from the ride with the octopus outside and the smile on the face of Mr. Rockefeller.

As an occupant of the map of the world, Mombasa no longer finds it necessary to cough to attract attention.

It will not be so very difficult for this nation to sit around until 1915 waiting for the completion of the Panama canal.

Carrie Nation has retired. And it is noticed that she has a good farm and a bank account. Carrie's smash was not financial.

Some doctors think all tonsils are unnecessary and should be removed. Not even the civil service rules should protect a tonsil, in their opinion.

A New Jersey cat has adopted a brood of chickens. Must have been reading Mr. Rockefeller's essays on philanthropy and business foresight.

It seems that Aunt Carrie Nation has saved enough money to buy a good farm. "I cannot tell a lie," we can imagine Aunt Carrie saying: "I did it with my little hatchet."

The Young Turks, according to cable reports, are doing good execution. They are that, and without waiting for trials, appeals, affidavits and continuances, so familiar in America.

A dispatch from Saloniki declares that Abdul Hamid is likely to die of heart disease. Well, well, and only a few days ago it was predicted he would die of an operation on the neck!

Make a memorandum in your notebook that Boston will celebrate in 1920, with a world's fair, the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the pilgrim fathers, and do not fail to attend it.

Once again we are assured by cable that the husband of Queen Wilhelmina is "ridiculously fond of her." Poor man! That is the only way he has of getting into the papers, and this time the dispatches do not even give his name.

The trouble with psychotherapy in churches, according to the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, is that it identifies health with salvation. On the other hand, it might be remarked that the trouble with the churches where psychotherapy is anathema is that they take too little heed of the welfare and happiness of their members this side the grave. Health and salvation are not necessarily inconsistent.

Kidnaping stirs the emotions of the world more than any other crime. One reason is that it is happily infrequent. When a case like that in Pennsylvania comes before newspaper readers, it is always accompanied by the story of Charley Ross. That story is remembered because the boy was not found, and therein it differs from most other true stories of kidnaping. American parents have less to fear from kidnapers than from firecrackers or measles, or a hundred other dangers which do not keep us awake at night. It is the infrequency, not the nature, of the crime that renders it comparatively insignificant. It can be more horrible than murder, and those who suffer receive universal sympathy.

It begins to look as if some of the magnates who have acquired the control of most of our theatrical affairs during the last ten or twenty years were becoming conscious of the weak points in their syndicate system and seeking to escape threatened disaster by a reversion, in part at least, to older and sounder methods. Of two facts, patent to all observers, they, as shrewd business men of their kind, must be fully aware. They must know that all actors and actresses of the first rank in this country have practically disappeared without leaving any successors to take their places, and that there is no certain source to which they can look for capable recruits. Such recruits must be found, or nothing can stop that progressive degeneration of the theater which has already reduced it almost to the level of the music hall.

It may be that schoolboys of America will remember Willie Whittia as an awful example of what may happen to them when the kidnapers come, but it is more probable that they will remember him as the innocent cause of a movement that is making truncheon, or even a justifiable leave of absence from school, hard to win. Just as the legislatures are everywhere hastening to make kidnaping punishable by death, or life imprisonment at the least, so the school boards all over the land are passing a regulation forbidding teachers to let children go home on written or verbal word from the parents without first submitting the request to the school principal and having its genuineness verified by direct appeal to the par-

ents. The Chicago school board has passed such a rule for its elementary schools, and no doubt the principals and teachers will be glad to enforce it while all truant officers will be glad that they do enforce it. Whatever the main motive is which leads to such unanimous and speedy adoption of this rule, it is well justified for the protection it gives the children against kidnapers, even without considering any further reasons. After such a case as that of the Whittia boy, exceptional precautions should be taken till the memory of the crime has died out, in addition to the very careful precautions which ought to be taken at all times against such crimes.

The forestry service is dealing with a vast domain as the property in common of the people and is continually working up schemes for the general good. Of three circulars which it sent out recently the longest is a description of the policy that is pursued to ward stockmen. There is a large demand for grazing privileges on the national forests, and the policy of the government is to make a fair distribution of permits. How it is carried out is illustrated by a Wyoming case. Six years ago a single sheep owner was grazing 60,000 head of sheep or 47 per cent of the total number on the forest. As new settlers entered the country they derived the benefit of a pro rata system, and to-day the number of individuals and firms grazing stock has largely increased and the percentage of sheep belonging to the man referred to has been reduced from 47 to 4. "One of the basic principles in handling grazing matters on the national forests is that it is better to help a small man make a living than a big man a profit." Another bulletin reveals the service working in co-operation with the schools in teaching forestry and related subjects and it is now engaged on model courses of study for graded and high schools. The third bulletin tells of experiments that are to be made by the service in introducing eastern hard woods into California. Small patches of chestnut, hickory, bass wood, red oak and yellow poplar trees will be planted near the forest rangers' cabins, "and if these do well larger plantations on a commercial scale will soon be established on larger areas." Can anyone doubt the value of this care and activity to the country? The pity is that the beginning was not made many years ago. For the lessons in conservation were much needed, and after such an experience as we have had they should certainly be taken to heart now. Theories of government have nothing to do with the case, though there is a disposition in some quarters to complain of a present tendency toward paternalism. What we are striving for is an effective method of saving the timber and encouraging its growth, and the effective method will be adopted, no matter what the "ism" may be. The country is to be congratulated on the intelligence and devotion that are being shown in the forestry service and on the good work it is accomplishing as it faces one problem after another.

THE GOULD DIVORCE CASE. HE Gould divorce case, with its details of reckless extravagance and dissipation, illustrates the exceeding costliness of the simple life. Surely it was a simple life she led—a life whose one aim was doing as she pleased, without reason and by mere animal instinct. We can conceive of nothing simpler than the essential facts of this existence. The details of money-spending may gild them to certain eyes. But they cannot conceal them. In order to experience the most elementary of human emotions there was necessary an annual expenditure which seems a fortune to the average man. Not only that. The appetite grew by what it fed on. Each year Mrs. Gould's doing what she pleased became more costly. The thought was father to the purchase—dress, jewels, land, whatever caprice suggested. This reckless indulgence becomes almost grotesque when one thinks of Mrs. Howard Gould's early circumstances. There was a time when a couple of thousand a year would have been affluence for her. Now she finds herself unable to exist on less than \$120,000 a year.



THE FAMILY DOCTOR

Treatment for Cut. However deep, if it only escapes an artery, shoot straight and hard from the point of a douche, hung high, water as hot as can be borne directly into the cut. The larger the cut the longer it will take to close. The cuts which close in just the situation in which the flesh grew naturally without leaving a scar. After the flesh has closed fasten court plaster over the wound until there is no danger of its being torn apart. Sometimes it will take half or three-quarters of an hour to heal a deep cut, but then the work is done and no suppuration to follow.

Poisons. When poison has been accidentally swallowed no emetic is better than mustard. Mix three teaspoonfuls with a cupful of warm water and swallow. At once the stimulative action upon the stomach causes that organ to reject all its contents, the poisonous ingredients with the rest. The emetic of mustard leaves no ill effect behind it, but instead, a feeling of pleasant warmth and stimulus. It is one of the quickest of all emetics and the most harmless.

Headache. The first thing that ought to be prescribed for a headache sufferer is fresh air. Avoid sitting in closed rooms as much as possible. Walk the streets and lounge in the parks, if you can't do better, but keep out of doors. Headache sufferers should never sleep with closed windows winter or summer. Opening the window in the next room won't do. You must have fresh air from first hand.

Insect Bites. For stings or bites from any kind of insect apply dampened salt, bound tightly over the spot. It will relieve and usually cure very quickly.

Bluffing is one common trait which distinguishes all living things. All kinds of animals have their ways of bluffing. A snake is nine-tenths bluff.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

MONEY TO BURN.

FROM every speculative pit in the country comes the report that money is easy. Money is easy, of course, when it is abundant, and when the big gamblers can borrow it at cheap rates of interest. While the use of money may be had at nominal cost in the centers of speculation, it is noticeable that most commodities are high and that legitimate business is not wholly satisfactory. Men interested in productive enterprises do not always find money easy. If money and credit were as cheap to them as they are to the manipulators of stocks, grain and cotton, there would be no regular weekly reports of the increasing movement of currency from the interior to New York.

Money accumulates here because there is a demand for it in speculation and because, in theory at least, it cannot be employed to advantage in business. To what extent country bankers openly discriminate against productive enterprises paying high rates of interest in favor of a betting game in which the returns for the use of money are only nominal can be imagined, but not exactly determined. It must be large. Under these conditions it may be well for those who are inclined to look into the nature of things to inquire whether the prosperity which all are seeking and many signs of which are visible has been sought in the right place. There is nothing substantial in speculation. In comparison with the genuine activities of labor and capital it is as a bubble in a battleship. If prosperity first shows itself crazy in speculation, with the financial resources of the country largely devoted to the game, some one should make an inspection of its foundations.—New York World.

THE GOULD DIVORCE CASE.

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In order to experience the most elementary of human emotions there was necessary an annual expenditure which seems a fortune to the average man. Not only that. The appetite grew by what it fed on. Each year Mrs. Gould's doing what she pleased became more costly. The thought was father to the purchase—dress, jewels, land, whatever caprice suggested. This reckless indulgence becomes almost grotesque when one thinks of Mrs. Howard Gould's early circumstances. There was a time when a couple of thousand a year would have been affluence for her. Now she finds herself unable to exist on less than \$120,000 a year.

She thus illustrates the truth of the old adage: "Put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil."

It requires apparently a clear head for one who suddenly acquires the knowledge of extravagance to refrain from exercising it. The sudden millionaire and the sudden millionairess are exposed to the temptation of their own weakness, and often succumb. The individual who has made the fortune, with toil and trouble and bloody sweat, is usually of a different type. The danger is he may go too far in the opposite direction.

But Mrs. Gould's piteous caprices point a broader moral. They are in a sense symptomatic. Her passion for extravagance after the season of moderate means, the growth of her desires with their temporary gratification, illustrate a national as well as an individual tendency.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HOW MUCH DOES A BOY NEED?

THE young people about to marry who write to the papers in their anxiety to know whether a thousand a year is enough for two to live on will read with interest the announcement that the referee on a petition of a New York widow for "support and maintenance" has decided that her 4-year-old son requires not less than \$15,750 a year to live on.

The youthful James E. Martin is to be commiserated. The greatest inherited good fortune that could have come to him would have been the obligation to earn his living in the sweat of his brow like the vast majority of mankind. As it is, he grows up in the knowledge that he need not work unless he wants to. Few boys have the spiritual stamina to withstand the enervating tendencies of having so much money to spend.

If the enjoyment of an income entirely disproportionate to the actual need of the youngster should be deferred until the attainment of his majority, it would be a different matter, though even then the wisdom of giving a young man a sum many times larger than he would probably be earning is more than questionable. But to put \$15,000 a year in the hands of a mere baby is downright folly.—Philadelphia Plain Ledger.

QUIETING ENGLAND'S NERVES.

ENGLAND has stopped her hysterical shrieking, and now looks out upon the world with the unreasoning, terrific stare of a mad woman. She has, half in fun, made a bugaboo, and, now that it is built, she is frightened out of her five senses by the horror of her own creating. The case is really serious. It has passed beyond the realm of the nerve specialists, and must now be handled by the great and patient practitioners who understand acute mental disorders. Germanophobia cannot be laughed away or pooh-poohed. It can be eradicated only by persevering and cautious treatment and by giving it time to run its course.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TREMENDOUS OIL WELL PUSH.

California Gusher Breaks Through Eight-Foot Cap of Cement.

The breaking out of the great Palmer well in Cat canyon, Santa Maria, after being shut in for some two weeks while the great sumpholes and tanks were being emptied again draws attention to that great wonder of California, the Los Angeles Times says.

So big is this gusher that the eastern oil man's mind seems incapable of grasping it. The well was capped by an enormous block of solid cement eight feet in height, placed right over the top of the pipe. The pressure upon this was reckoned at some 400 pounds to the inch.

The well broke loose on Friday evening, according to the dispatches. That it should have lifted the huge block seems incredible. It was anticipated on Thursday that this would be removed in a day or two, and preparations were then on for that event, which was looked forward to with anticipation all over the vast field. Quite a few in the older district and in town were keeping posted with a view to going in automobiles eighteen to twenty miles to see it start again.

The Oil City Derrick, the organ of Pennsylvania oil, that lays claim to being a special authority on the industry but which never reaches beyond Oklahoma, recently declared flatly that it was impossible for statements published about this well to be true, as, for instance, it insists that a flow of 4,000 barrels daily through a four-inch pipe is beyond belief. The Derrick's statement simply arouses derision among those who know the facts, for what it declares impossible is known to all to be actually short of literal truth.

The Palmer has earthen sumpholes for some 40,000 barrels, two completed steel tanks of 10,000 capacity each and two others of like size nearly finished. The quantity of sand that comes with the oil fills the storage in a few months to depths of ten to twelve feet. The shut-down was to get an opportunity of cleaning the sumpholes, so they could be utilized as well as to get rid of the oil.

First Thought.

"I see by the papers," said the head of the family to his wife, "that Mr. Roosevelt has just shot in Africa a hitherto unknown animal, half like a giraffe and half like something else."

"I know what it is," shouted little Tommy; "it's one of them nature fakers."—Baltimore American.

The Destiny of Poems.

"It isn't out of place to speak of a girl as a 'poem' these days."

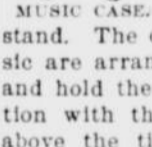
"Just so."

"Providing she is wearing one of those waste-basket hats."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

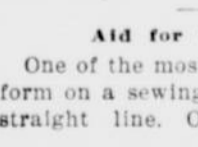


Music Easy to Find.

Have you ever tried to find a favorite song among 150 or 200 sheets of other music? If you have you know that the mythical pastime of locating a needle in a haystack is a comparative task. Now comes a New York man with a sheet music cabinet that solves the difficulty. This cabinet is a three-sided affair, revolving on a stationary stand. The compartments for the music are arranged in the form of steps and hold the sheets in a vertical position with the titles of each showing above the titles of those below. In such a stand several hundred pieces of music may be kept without confusion and any one can be found at a glance. To facilitate matters the sheets may be kept in alphabetical order or the vocal and instrumental music can be separated or both methods may be used in conjunction. Such a cabinet is convenient for use both at home and in music stores or conservatories.



Aid for Seamstresses. One of the most difficult feats to perform on a sewing machine is to sew a straight line. Ordinarily any little deviation is not noticeable, but in the case of a hem or tuck the slightest irregularity is apparent. At this point a Philadelphia man comes to the rescue with a device for gauging the width of a hem or tuck to a nicety and assuring two perfectly straight lines. This device consists of a scale attachment which projects across the bed plate of a sewing machine and in the line of feed.



The Greatest Wealth. Is there any compensation in money for a starved, stunted, dwarfed mind? Can lands and houses, stocks and bonds, pay a man for living a narrow, rutty, sordid life? How much money would match the wealth of a trained mind, of unfolded possibilities? Is the capacity for the appreciation of the meaning of life, of the lessons of civilization, worth no more than one's bread and butter and roof?

ing machine and in the line of feed. This attachment, which is in the form of a thin bar divided into inches and fractions thereof, has openings along it for screws, by which it is fastened to the plate. When a half-inch hem is needed the bar is set to that distance from the needle and by keeping the edge of the material to the mark on the scale, the width of the hem can be kept consistent with the accuracy which only a mechanical device assures.

No Need to Lick Stamps.

The moistening of stamps with the tongue is not only an unpleasant practice, in cases where a great many stamps are to be affixed, it is an unhealthy one. Every clerk who has many letters to stamp has a wet sponge on his or her desk for that purpose, but a California man has recently designed a big improvement on this simple expedient. This device is a combined stamp-sticker and envelope-sealer which moistens the stamps, feeds them out as they are needed, pastes them to the envelope and seals it. The contrivance consists of a long handle member with a trough in which a strip of stamps is placed. Near the lower end is the moistening pad, supplied from a water chamber below it. At the end is a roller which by its rotation feeds the stamps out and pastes them fast after they have passed over the moistener and come out beyond the handle. Reaching out from the side of the handle is an extension of the roller, which is used to seal the envelopes.



Can any one conceive of greater possessions than an intellect well trained and disciplined, than a broad, deep, full-orbed mind responsive to all beauty, all good?—Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine.

The more reputation a man has, the more disappointed other men are when they meet him.

How a nice old-fashioned woman does love to see children eat!

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1635—Henry Bull, the new colonial governor, arrived in Boston.

1641—Richard Bellingham chosen colonial governor of Massachusetts.

1692—Jamaica devastated by an earthquake and tidal wave.

1709—Paper money first authorized and issued in New York.

1756—A bankruptcy act was passed by the Rhode Island Assembly.

1770—City of Port au Prince, San Domingo, destroyed by an earthquake.

1774—The Connecticut Committee of Correspondence suggested a time and place for a meeting of the Congress.... The Boston port bill went into operation.

1776—Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution into the Congress, declaring that "the United Colonies are and ought to be, free and independent States."... British fleet arrived at Charleston, S. C., to begin the campaign in the South.

1785—John Adams, the first American minister to England, presented to the King.

1805—Peace concluded between the United States and Tripoli.

1832—First reform bill became law in England.

1840—The Unicorn, the first steam vessel from England, reached Boston.

1845—Mexico declared war against the United States.

1848—Whig convention at Philadelphia nominated Zachary Taylor for the presidency.

1859—French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians at Magenta.

1861—A "Bank Convention of the Confederate States" met in Atlanta.

1862—Fort Pillow, Tenn., evacuated by Gen. Beauregard.

1864—The Federals were repulsed in a battle near Cold Harbor, Va.... Morgan's forces defeated by Gen. Burbridge, near Lexington, Ky.

1866—Dominion Parliament met for the first time in the new buildings at Ottawa.

1872—President Grant signed the Philadelphia Centennial bill.... Republican national convention at Philadelphia nominated Grant and Wilson.

1874—House of Representatives passed a bill for the admission of Colorado to the Union.

1875—Charlotte Cushman made her last appearance on any stage at Easton, Pa.

1889—Fire at Seattle destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property.

1891—Massacres in Haiti by order of Gen. Hippolyte.... Chilean insurgent steamer Itata surrendered to American naval vessels.

1892—The "High-Water Mark" monument on Gettysburg battlefield was dedicated.

1893—Destructive floods in Mississippi.

1893—Business portion of Fargo, N. D., destroyed by fire.

1894—Dedication of the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago.

1895—Motion favoring woman suffrage defeated in the Canadian House of Commons.

1898—Lieut. Hobson sunk the Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

1900—British under Lord Roberts entered Pretoria.

1902—United States Senate passed the Philippine government bill.

1903—Tornado swept over Gainesville, Ga., with loss of many lives.... Cruiser Tacoma launched at San Francisco.

1905—Lewis and Clark Exposition opened at Portland, Ore.... Norwegian Parliament proclaimed dissolution of the union with Sweden.

1906—President Roosevelt appointed a national commission on the Conservation of National Resources.... An explosion on the cruiser Tennessee killed five men.... Jury disagreed on the fourth trial of Caleb Powers for murdering Gov. Goebel, of Kentucky.... Balloon Chicago, flying from Quincy, Ill., to Clear Lake, N. D., broke the aerial speed record, averaging seventy-five miles an hour.

Cross Continent Auto Race. At the same moment that the Pacific Exposition was set in motion the Mayor of New York, by firing a golden revolver on the steps of the City Hall, started five automobiles on a race across the continent to Seattle. The prize offered by M. R. Guggenheim for the winner is a \$2,000 trophy and \$2,000 in cash. The machines entered are two Ford cars, a big Shawmut carrying three experts, an Italian car and an Acme.