

## BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON.....OREGON

After finishing Mr. Zelaya, fate probably will begin at the other end of the alphabet again.

It will be a feather in the cap of Secretary Knox if he can bring about a safe and sane Nicaragua.

The fellow who was weighed in the balance and found wanting must have neglected to drop a cent in the slot.

What's in a name? The Indian desperado chased to his death by three armed possees was called "Willie Boy."

Wouldn't it be horrible if Germany should, while England is without a budget, decide to lay down a few more Dreadnoughts?

Doubtless it is the influence of international marriages manifesting itself in the unexpected spunk of the British House of Lords.

G. Bernard Shaw says if he came to America people would drop everything else and rush to look at him. What is that old story about the fly on the wheel?

The Kaiser read his own message to the Reichstag. Perhaps this habit is the reason why European documents of this character are so much shorter than they are here.

The new Chinese minister to this country brings sixty-seven servants with him. Astute man. Had he made it fifty-seven he would have been in a pickle with the paragrappers.

You can't work and worry at the same time, concludes the Atchison Globe philosopher. Men can't, but women can pile disaster on disaster, while cleaning up after the children or doing their hair.

Those so-called craters on the moon may be merely the marks of bumps received in collisions with other orbs, but that theory does not seem to explain the presence of a tall cone in the center of so many of them.

Because he married a show girl a New York man has been disinherited by his father, who intended to leave him about \$3,000,000. The disinherited young husband thinks he will be able to live on love, but the show girl saith not.

Football is a game for men, no doubt, but let us suppose the girls were all to decide it to be too brutal to watch and were to refuse every invitation to attend the matches. How long would the game last do you think? Through one season?

Dolls have a human element in them which make it most unlikely that they will ever be supplanted permanently in the affections of children by the "Teddy Bear" or "Billy Possum" or "Kermit Lion." Such toys have their day, as novelties do with older people, but the Eskimo dolls, which have been highly popular since the discovery of the north pole, indicate a return to the simple, old-fashioned doll which little mothers have played with for countless generations.

There is no doubt that modern industrial development tends irresistibly to large corporate organizations and to affiliations which will reduce the friction of competition where powerful interests are liable to come into conflict with destructive effect. But the working of such a system cannot be safely left to the will of those who devise and direct its operation. It must be subject to regulation, to requirements and prohibitions of law, at once effective and enforceable. The adjustment of regulation has not kept pace with the development, and they must somehow be brought into harmony by adaptation to secure the benefit of development without an abuse of the power that accompanies it or the sacrifice of rights and interests that fall in its way.

John Stewart Kennedy's magnificent bequests to religion, education and philanthropy place him at once in the front rank of princely benefactors. His thirty millions compare favorably with the outpourings even of a Rockefeller or a Carnegie, especially when we take into account the charities of his lifetime. Mr. Kennedy gave quietly while he was alive, and probably kept back his final vast gifts because it is impossible to give away such a fortune and do it quietly. Thereby, it is true, he lost the chance of seeing his name in the newspapers every day and playing the much-quoted oracle on every conceivable topic of the times. We do not say that a taste for such things is reprehensible. Possibly a man does well to bestow his benefaction while he is still on the spot to see that the right use is made of them. But it is impossible not to admire the older traditions which looked upon charity as a business involving only the giver and the taker and not the reporter and the camera man as well. There are still many more examples of the old type among us than the world suspects. The death of a Kennedy or a Jeanes reminds us of the fact.

Green hay, not an obstreperous cow, started the great Chicago fire. Mrs. O'Leary's momentous milking is a

myth, as much so as William Tell and the apple, as Cleopatra and her fascination. And another great disillusionizer has appeared, one who dissolves the fables in corrosive sublimation quite as conclusively as does Guglielmo Ferrero or any German higher critic. The new historian is "Big Jim" O'Leary, stock yards politician and gambling king, son of the Mrs. O'Leary of famous memory, and by virtue of his sonship heir to her knowledge of exactly how the Chicago fire did start. He has felt moved in the interest of truth and of vindicating his parent in human history to attest the facts in the case and to exonerate the blameless bovine. Mrs. O'Leary, her son avers, believed in the big stick in the upbringing of her progeny, and tolerated no antics in her cattle. If little Jim, who is now "Big Jim," wasn't tucked in bed by 8 o'clock, he caught it sound and hard. Nor did the disciplined bovines in the O'Leary barn dare flick a tail in the milker's eyes or kick over a lamp lighting the lactal operation. Neither Mrs. O'Leary's children nor her cows ventured to misbehave. It was green hay in the loft, over whose antics the lady could exercise no control, that by spontaneous combustion kindled the historic conflagration. All the little O'Learys were in their trundle beds, the cows were locked in the barn. Mrs. O'Leary herself was sleeping like the just, when the green hay developed fire that, before it was quenched, had burned three-fourths of Chicago over. The cow is cleared and the widow justified. Thus evaporates another fake in the interests of prosaic truth and the higher verities. Barbara Fritchle never wagged her "old gray head" above the "rebel horde" in Fredericktown. Sherman never rode the twenty miles a-down the Shenandoah to save the day. But we had hopes that Mrs. O'Leary and her cow were real figures upon the historic stage. These hopes are now shattered irremediably.

### FIRST SCHOOL-DAY IN ALSACE

A glimpse of the strenuous and sustained battle against ignorance fought by the pioneer teachers of the Old World in the days preceding the French Revolution is given by Rev. E. Gilliat. In a recent book, "Heroes of Modern Crusades," it seems almost incredible that conditions so hopeless should need to have been righted in times so near to ours.

When Monsieur Stouber undertook the pastorate of Ban de la Roche, a territory in the Vosges which belonged to Protestant noblemen, as feudal lords of the soil, he found the people very wild and ignorant. When he first went there he visited the only school. A number of children were gathered together in a miserable cottage. As he entered he heard an appalling noise of scuffling, quarrelling and shouting.

"Silence, children, silence!" he cried. "Where is your master?"

One of the children pointed to a little old man who was lying on a bed in the corner of the room.

"Are you the master of the school?" asked the pastor, in some dismay.

"Yes, I be the master, sir—I be."

"Humph! But don't you teach the children anything?"

"No! I don't teach the children nothing—for a good reason."

"It must be a very good reason indeed. What is it, my friend?"

"Well, I don't know nothing myself, sir, so how am I to teach?"

"But, my good friend, why did they send you here, then?"

"Because, sir, I be too old to take care of the pigs."

**Logical Gardening.**

A lady who had never owned a garden at last had the opportunity to have one, in which she could do just as she wished. Accordingly, a careful study of the seed catalogues was in order. Her husband one day, says the Louisville Times, came home to find her poring over its "profusely illustrated" pages. She had a long list of seeds written on a sheet of paper.

"This is a list, my dear," she said, "that I want you to buy for me tomorrow at the seed man's."

Her husband looked at the list. Then he laughed.

"You want these flowers to bloom this summer, don't you?" he asked.

"Yes, of course."

"Well, those you have put down here don't bloom till the second summer."

"Oh, that's all right," said his wife, easily. "I am making up my list from a last year's catalogue."

**Trusting the Dog's Judgment.**

Friend—What on earth are you doing to that painting of yours? Danber—Can't you see? I'm rubbing a piece of raw meat over the rabbit in the foreground. Mrs. Aishodde will be here to-day, and when she sees her pet dog smell of that rabbit she'll buy it.—Judge.

**Snappy.**

Housekeeper (to beggar)—Your wife sick? Didn't you tell me last week she was dead?

Beggar—Yes, mum, but I've married again.—Boston Transcript.

So often we hear it said: "He is a good talker. He will 'make good.'" Is talk so necessary for success?

A woman isn't necessarily homely because she is fond of her home.

# WASHINGTON INAUGURATES GREAT NATIONAL MOVEMENT TO TRAIN UNCLE SAM'S FUTURE DEFENDERS



SCHOOL BOYS SHOOTING ON OUT-DOOR RANGE

America is not afflicted with an attack of "German Invasion" hysteria, or even with Japanese jingoism, but there was inaugurated in Washington recently a movement which, it is believed, will have almost as widespread an effect upon the youth of the land as did the recent sensational organization by Lord Roberts and Lord Ashburton of 100,000 junior "scouts" in England, when the whole British world went militia mad.

The outdoor tournament or field day was held on the Congress Heights range, the first of its kind ever held in this country. And this is only the beginning of a great movement which, it is expected, will sweep throughout the country, the Washington meet serving as the model for those to be organized first in every city of 100,000 inhabitants or more, and later in smaller communities. The outdoor shoot is to serve as a sort of college course for the boys who have learned the A, B, C's of the indoor shoots, which have been held here and elsewhere for several years.

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, in discussing the aims and ideals of the junior marksmanship work, says:

"In these days of crowded cities and strenuous work all forms of exercise are valuable to the growing boys. Shooting is an interesting open-air sport, in which the skill attained constitutes a valuable possession through life. It also involves more physical exercise than is generally appreciated. In particular, it develops coolness of nerve under excitement, power of observation and rapid judgment, which are important mental qualities.

Rifle shooting for boys teaches also a moral lesson. No boy can smoke cigarettes and hold a rifle steady, so that in order to be a good shot tobacco and alcohol must be avoided. For this reason rifle shooting, either as a pastime or as military training, is essential in the upbringing of a strong, sturdy American manhood.

"It is always expected that opposition will be met with from those citizens who are opposed to military training of any sort—people who still have Tory or Quaker blood running in their veins—and who do not appreciate that the highest duty which every citizen owes, after his duty to God, is that owed to the nation of which he is a part. If we become oblivious to the obligations which devolve upon us as citizens to look to and safeguard the future, then we are lacking in patriotism, and the future is in jeopardy.

"Under the plans of the government no boy in any public school is compelled to learn to use the rifle. If he or his parents object, the matter ends there. But every boy should know how to shoot, or he is something

less than deserving of the heritage handed down to him by his sharpshooting forefathers.

"One must not fall into the error of believing that knowledge of military training makes a boy anxious for military service or war. The reverse is the case. The more a boy knows of what war means the less eager he will be to urge his country into a conflict with another nation. While military training, and especially instruction in rifle practice, would make a boy a more self-respecting, able and self-controlled man, it will also teach him that war is something to be avoided. It is generally the man who knows least of war from personal experience who is prone to look upon that last resort most favorably.

"Rifle training makes for many other things in a boy than an added value as a probable soldier in war time. It teaches him how to avoid those shocking accidents which one reads about so often in the daily papers, through knowledge of the proper handling of arms. The first rudiments drilled into the boys are: Never to point a gun, either empty or loaded, at another person; always to open the arm when taking it in hand, to see if it is loaded, and, when firing at a target, always to keep the muzzle toward the target. If these rules are observed no accident will ever happen, and they never do with boys who have had these lessons drilled into them.

"While the United States government is spending nothing in promoting rifle shooting in the schools, other nations are making strenuous efforts along these lines. In England Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British army, within the last few years has succeeded in organizing over 100,000 schoolboys. The writer will never forget the inspiring sight of 400 schoolboys, representing forty preparatory schools, competing for the Lord Ashburton shield, every one using the service arm, on the great Bisley rifle range in England.

"Something has been done in this country in a small way. Col. John Jacob Astor this year presented a cup for the interschool indoor rifle shooting championship of the United States, which trophy was won by the Morris High School of New York, with a very high score. One team entered the contest from Washington, representing the Central High School, and was seventh.

"At the coming session of Congress the bill sent to that body by President Roosevelt with a special message urging its passage, and which provided for carrying on rifle shooting instruction in the schools and among the citizens, will be reintroduced and pushed. All well-wishers for the future should unite in doing everything in their power to help the passage of such legislation."—Washington Post.

### CHILDREN OF THE CIRCUS.

#### Travel with Parents During Season—How They Are Educated.

"It is nothing unusual for the larger circuses to carry thirty and forty children, ranging all the way from mere babies to boys and girls 15 and 16 years of age," said Jerome S. Rogers, of Chicago, a former circus man, according to the Washington Herald.

"The majority are traveling with their parents, both the father and mother doing daily duties in the ring, and while often they are trained to follow in the steps of their elders they are seldom allowed to perform in public.

"It is a common belief among circus men that the performer whose training is not started until after the age of 6 will seldom make a distinctive record. I often saw groups of boys, some of whom could not have been over 4 or 5 years old, practicing rudimentary somersaults and handsprings, while their parents looked on with gratified smiles. These were the families of the circus aristocracy, who treasure the records of their ancestors with the pride of a son in his father's sword and who see no more inspiring calling for their own children than that of the great white canvas.

"Not that their education is neglected in other respects; several of the families often hire an instructor—perhaps one of the performers who has the time and ability for such work—to coach their children in the standard studies. One circus, indeed, has now established a traveling school for the youngsters. If they are to be acrobats they are to be educated acrobats."

#### FIND FOOT OF MAMMOTH.

##### Monster Leg with Flesh and Hair After Lapse of Centuries.

Northern Siberia, in particular, was a happy hunting ground of the mammoth and other prehistoric beasts, as, to-day, it is the happy hunting ground of those who seek relics of the animals of many centuries ago. The remains illustrated on this page were found two years ago on the banks of a small stream by natives who were hunting foxes. These men notified the nearest town of their find, with the result that recently the St. Petersburg Academy of Science sent a special expedition to recover the relics, which had been buried in the river bed. The scientists dug up first of all the skull of a mammoth, with part of the skin and flesh and one eye cavity in a good state of preservation. The right hind foot was found next and was also well preserved. The hair covering it was from five to six inches in length. This excellent state of preservation is not

as uncommon as might be imagined. In 1846 the remains of a mammoth seen by Adams had suffered so little through the lapse of time that its flesh was eaten by natives, dogs and wild animals. It was on this same occasion that it was proved that the mammoth used to feed on the shoots of conifer-



FOOT OF MAMMOTH.

ous trees. The mammoth varied from nine to eleven feet in height.—Illustrated London News.

#### RHYMES OF ANCIENT MARINER.

##### Heard in Hobb's Back Room by Greenpoint's Murky Waters.

Some wild, weird tales from off the sea broke loose in town last night when kindred souls of Jonas Horne, of the barkentine Belle White, foregathered in old Hobb's back room, by Greenpoint's murky tide, and cheered themselves with glowing pipes and something else beside, according to the New York Herald. As usual, Jonas held the stage. With chairs close drawn about, he told how ringnosed cannibals had fallen to count him out. "I was wrecked in '59," said Horne, "aboard the Sully Sue, and found myself alone alive of all our husky crew. I washed ashore on lucky waves, and woke up on the sands to find myself a prisoner in rather hostile hands. A bunch of six black cannibals, with rings stuck in their noses, danced

'round in glee, and I could see my future held no roses.

"They hitched me to a near-by tree and held a long pow-wow. I figured they were settlin' when to serve me up, and how. At last one fellow goes away, and that was some relief, but it seems that he had been dispatched to fetch the native chief. He stayed away so bloomin' long the other dubs got sore, so they sent another fellow off, and that left only four.

"Now, pretty soon the four of 'em began to get so weary they laid up by a tree to doze, and that made me some cheery. And when the four began to snore this chicken got right busy—I wiggled and I wrestled with my ropes till I was dizzy. I yanked this way, I pulled that way, I struggled like a steer, and squirmed and turned until, 'gosh! I pulled out free and clear.

"And did I go away from there? Not yet! I wasn't through. Says I, 'Now, boys, you've played with me. I'll have some fun with you.' You see, those boys were sound asleep, their backs against that tree, so I took the rope they'd tied me with and went to work with glee. I strung it through the bloomin' rings that dangled from their beaks clean 'round the tree and tied the ends, and left the dusky freaks.

"I beat it quickly to the shore, where lay a bark canoe, and on my way I heard a fuss that tickled me clean through. These cannibals had started up, but found their noses tied. They fought and mauled each other while I laughed until I cried.

"Well, off I rowed in their canoe to another island near, where I found a ship—and that is why I'm able to be here."

#### Two of a Kind.

There is something about the character of mules that makes their owners at times almost equally stubborn. In the Washington Star this dialogue concerning one, if not two such animals, is reported:

"Why don't you get rid of that mule?"

"Well, suh," answered Erastus Pinkley, "I hates to give in. If I was to trade dat mule off he'd regard it as a personal victory. He's been tryin' fob de las' six weeks to get rid o' me."

#### Beware of Ideas!

An English dramatist should guard himself against ideas as carefully as a young girl should preserve her character. Dramas of ideas are ephemeral. Dramas of adventure are immortal.—Era.

The next time a faker calls on you remember that if he gets a dollar out of you, 90 cents will be profit.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1778—John Jay of New York elected President of Congress.
- 1807—Kingdom of Etruria dissolved and annexed to France.
- 1813—Gen. McClune, commanding at Fort George, burnt the Canadian village of Newark, and two days later was compelled by the British to abandon the fort.
- 1816—First savings bank in the United States opened in Boston.... Indians admitted to the Union as the nineteenth State.
- 1817—Mississippi admitted to the Union as the twentieth State.
- 1828—The Legislature of Georgia protested against the last tariff act passed by Congress.
- 1830—The first locomotive built in the United States was finished and tested at the foundry at West Point, N. Y.
- 1833—The Green Bay Intelligencer appeared at Green Bay, Wis.
- 1838—Silk growers met in convention in Baltimore and organized a national silk society.... The Monroe railroad in Georgia opened to passenger traffic between Macon and Forsyth.
- 1844—Jefferson Davis entered the House of Representatives from Mississippi.
- 1847—Sir Donald Campbell became Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.
- 1850—Nearly 100 lives lost by an explosion on the steamboat Anglo Norman at New Orleans.
- 1854—Doctrine of Immaculate Conception proclaimed by the Pope.
- 1862—Confederates victorious at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.... Fredericksburg, Va., bombarded by the Federal army.
- 1867—House of Commons adopted preliminary resolutions in regard to the acquisition of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories.... Reconstruction convention met in Atlanta.
- 1889—Funeral of Jefferson Davis in New Orleans.
- 1891—The Knobel bridge across the Ohio River above Cincinnati opened for traffic.
- 1895—William O. Bradley inaugurated as first Republican Governor of Kentucky.
- 1898—Sir William Vernon Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal party in England.
- 1899—Sir George Kirkpatrick, former Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Speaker of the House of Commons, died in Toronto.
- 1901—Signor Marconi announced the receipt at St. John's, Newfoundland, of wireless signals from Cornwall, 1,700 miles distant.
- 1902—Vermont substituted for her prohibitive liquor law a local option high license measure.
- 1903—Niagara Falls, Ontario, incorporated as a city.
- 1904—Earl Grey assumed office as Governor General of Canada.... New British ministry formed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
- 1907—Gustav V. ascended the throne of Sweden.

## LABOR NOTES

The first local unions of printers were established in 1831.

There are 65,000 Chinese and Lascar seamen now on British vessels.

Ship owners in England have forced down wages from \$25 to \$15 a month, and this has reduced the membership of the unions.

In order of membership the first four divisions of America's labor army are miners, carpenters, painters and garment workers.

One feature of the great labor demonstrations, or strikes, that have occupied public attention for the last year has been the uniform demand on the part of the workers for arbitration of their grievances.

A. Rosenberg, president of the Garment Workers' Union, says that in his line more men than women are employed in the larger cities, but that in smaller places women and girls do much the greater part of the work.

John T. Smith, of the cigar makers, is the labor member of the public utility commission of Kansas City, Mo. This commission is a standing body that deals with telephones, street railways, electric lighting, etc.

Only 29 years old, Matthew Well, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, is probably the youngest international president. Working "at the bench" by day and studying at night, he put himself through a considerable law course.

The Railroad Telegraphers' Union is a widespread one. It has members in Canada, the United States, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines.

A plan has been approved for organization among the 500,000 commercial stenographers and typists in the United States and Canada who would be eligible to join a union.

The International Glove Workers' Union favors woman suffrage on the ground that "the ballot for women is essential to economic independence of the working classes."