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"TRAINING FOR THE PRESIDENCY"

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The Swoboda System

of PHYSIOLOGICAL EXERCISE

Restores to Health
Strengthens the Heart

THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE

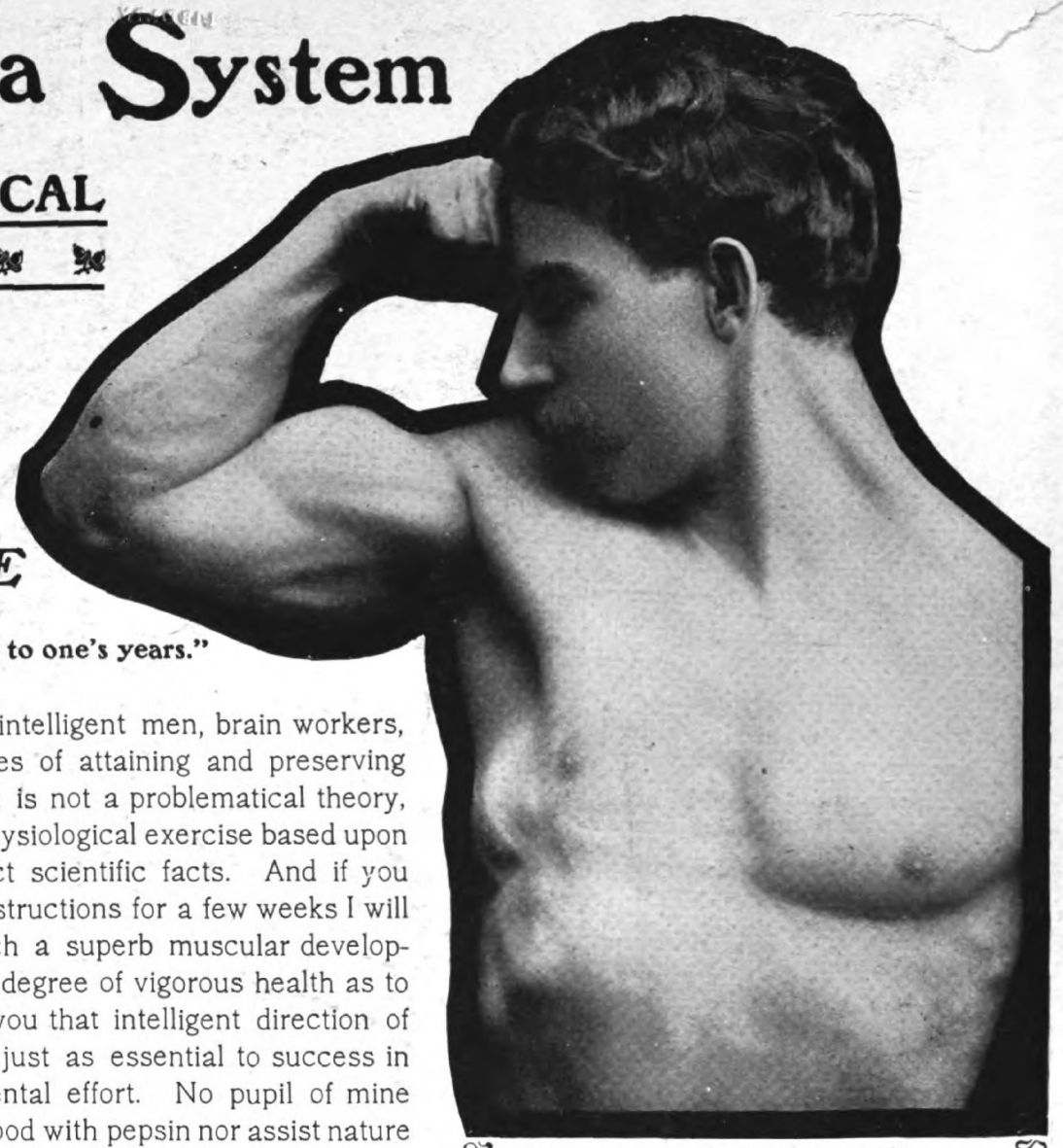
"Adds not only years to one's life, but life to one's years."



I AM TEACHING intelligent men, brain workers, the ideal principles of attaining and preserving perfect health. It is not a problematical theory, but a system of physiological exercise based upon absolutely correct scientific facts. And if you will follow my instructions for a few weeks I will promise you such a superb muscular development and such a degree of vigorous health as to forever convince you that intelligent direction of muscular effort is just as essential to success in life as intelligent mental effort. No pupil of mine will need to digest his food with pepsin nor assist nature with a dose of physic. I will give you an appetite and a strong stomach to take care of it; a digestive system that will fill your veins with rich blood; a strong heart that will regulate circulation and improve assimilation; a pair of lungs that will purify your blood; a liver that will work as nature designed it should; a set of nerves that will keep you up to the standard of physical and mental energy. I will increase your nervous force and capacity for mental labor, making your daily work a pleasure. You will sleep as a man ought to sleep. You will start the day as a mental worker must who would get the best of which his brain is capable. I can promise you all of this because it is common sense, rational and just as logical as that study improves the intellect.

I have devoted years to the study of anatomy, physiology, pathology, histology and hygiene; also to the effect and influence of physiological exercise upon the nervous system and the process of digestion and assimilation. This scientific and thorough study which I have made of the physiological effect of exercise, such as the physical and chemical changes which take place in the blood and every cell and tissue of the body, has never been undertaken by any other instructor or scientist. This knowledge combined with vast experience enables me to adapt my instructions successfully to all conditions of health.

ABSOLUTELY CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND REVITALIZES THE WHOLE BODY.



Alois P. Swoboda, Originator and Sole Instructor.

An appreciative testimonial from the Contracting Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 22, 1899.

MR. ALOIS P. SWOBODA, Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Swoboda:—Although it is less than two months since I first commenced work at your system of physiological exercise I am most thoroughly convinced that your system is a decided success. A comparative statement of my measurements will show you what I have accomplished in the short period of less than two months.

MEASUREMENTS

	At beginning.	In 60 days.
Chest normal	33	38½
" contracted	31¾	31¾
" expanded	34½	39½
Waist	29	29
Neck	13¾	14
Biceps	10¾	13¾
Forearms	9⅜	10¾
Weight	137	150
Height	5 8½	5 8½

In addition to this large increased muscular development my general health is decidedly improved. Thanking you for what you have done for me and with best wishes for your continued success, I am, very sincerely,

T. O. JENNINGS, Contg Fgt. Agt.

FROM A PROMINENT ATTORNEY.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Oct., 5th, 1901.

Alois P. Swoboda, Chicago, Ill.—My Dear Sir: Allow me to thank you for your kindness for the past two months and for your instructions, which have been to me one of the richest blessings that I have ever received. At the time of beginning your exercises I was simply a nervous wreck—was constipated and suffered intensely with indigestion, was easily overtaxed when attempting work of any kind and seemed almost impossible to recuperate without leaving off for months all mental and physical labor, but thanks to you, I was enabled without medicine of any description (something I had not done for over two years) to keep up with my work and at the same time increase my weight and general health until now—only two months—I feel like a new man; am healthy, strong and tireless. Now, I do not know how to be tired, as the exercise you give seems to rest me instead of tiring—it acts like a stimulant to a tired body. It does me a great deal of good to say that I have forgotten the taste of "pepsin" and such other medicines for a weak stomach or digestive organs, and that *I eat anything I want*. I can heartily recommend your system of exercise to anyone that desires a good physical condition—a condition that when the mind is tired and needs the night's rest, restful sleep will be his reward.

I will take pleasure in answering any correspondence that will in any wise help you along the road to success and some unfortunate to the road of health. Wishing you merited success,

I am, very truly yours,

(Signed) C. O. PROWSE, *Attorney at Law.*

My system is taught by mail only and with perfect success, requires no apparatus whatever, and but a few minutes' time in your room just before retiring. I shall be pleased to send you free valuable information and a detailed outline of my system, its principles and effects, together with fac-simile testimonial letters from pupils.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 450 Western Book Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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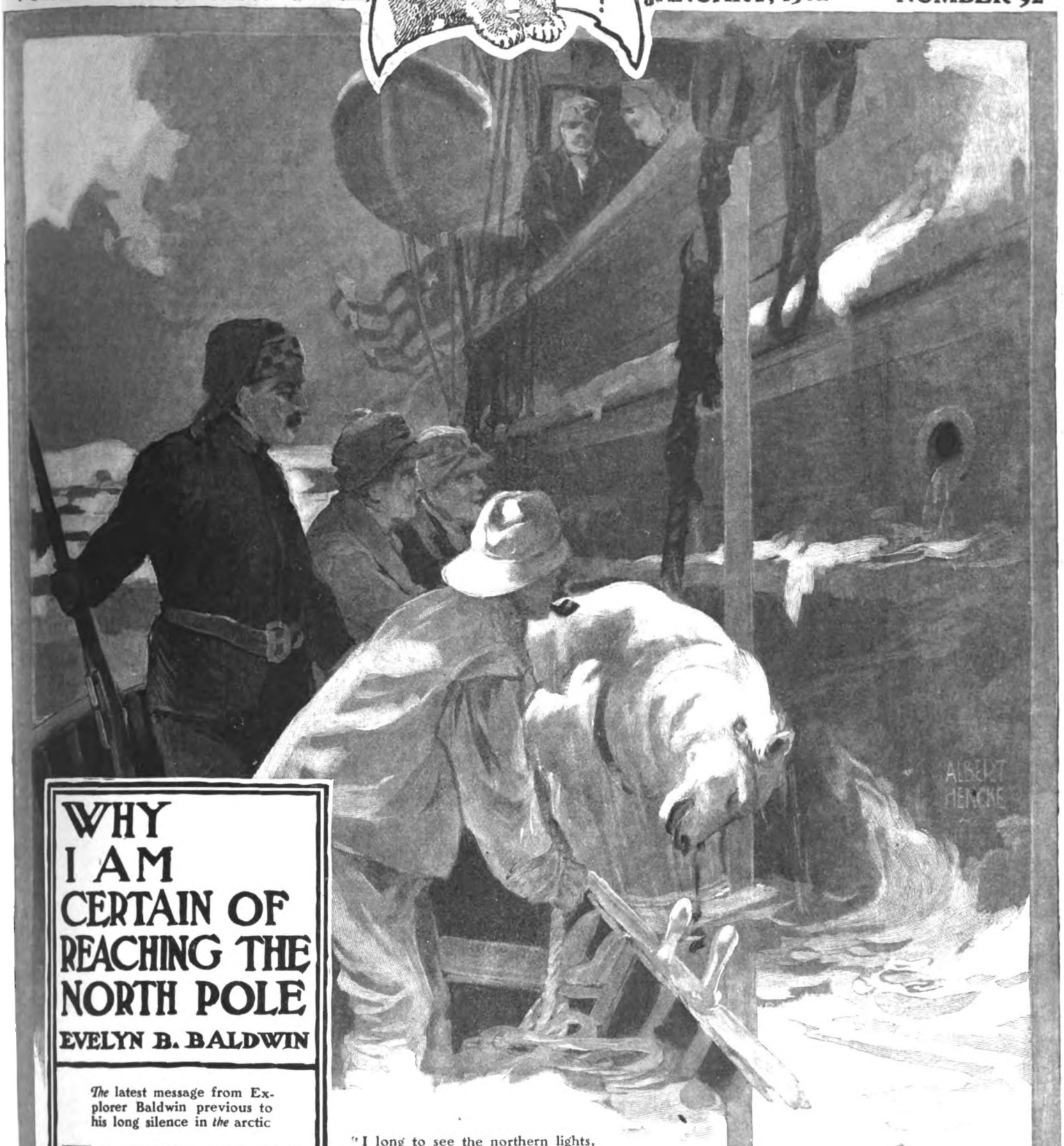
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VOLUME V. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1902 NUMBER 92



WHY I AM CERTAIN OF REACHING THE NORTH POLE

EVELYN B. BALDWIN

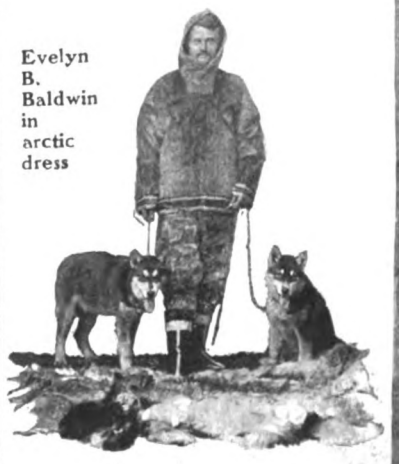
The latest message from Explorer Baldwin previous to his long silence in *the* arctic



"I long to see the northern lights,
With their rushing splendors, fly,
Like living things, with flaming wings,
Wide o'er the kindling sky!"

JULY 4, 1902, I fully expect to raise the Stars and Stripes ninety degrees north of the equator. This may seem an extraordinary statement; to some it may appear to be the idle remark of a fanatic; to others, as the audacious statement of a boaster, productive of nothing but laughter; but I reiterate, with the sound judgment of an American who knows whereof he speaks, that I expect to raise the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole on July 4, 1902.

I am sanguine, confident, and almost certain that I shall be successful. As I write this, my last word to the world before settling down in our little camp for a long, dark arctic winter, the winter that lingers for six months, I feel safe in saying that I am better equipped to make the journey than any explorer who has preceded me. This expedition has been undertaken after a thorough study of the situation. To every phase of the voyage has been given the most minute thought. We have left no prospective plan without solving every detail. My companions comprise forty-one young men, selected for their valor, backbone, and grit. They started on this journey knowing they were to face the most trying experiences of their



Evelyn B. Baldwin in arctic dress

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Blocked in *the* ice, Greenland Coast



Landing dogs *and* supplies at Camp Ziegler, on August 19, 1901

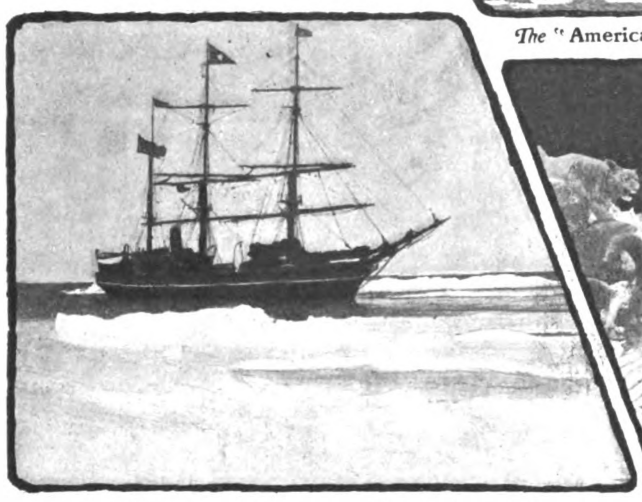




The "America" *and the* "Frithjof," just before they parted



Locating a home for *the* winter



The gallant "America" approaching Camp Ziegler



Waiting for their dinner



Capturing a mother walrus *and* her baby for food

lives. Every one was told that, if he had one iota of fear or of inclination to surrender, he would better stay at home. All were told that the rigors of a terrible, death-luring winter awaited them, and that shipwreck, desolation, and even starvation, were not only possibilities, but even probabilities. They were confronted with the bare outlines of reality, not the beckoning glamour of romance. I am glad to say that these forty-one young men, some of whom never before did one hour's hard work, have shown themselves to possess the very essence of grit. With them, I see no reason to dread failure.

"How will you reach the Pole?" or "What is your plan?" has been asked me. From a strong outpost on the northern extremity of Franz Josef Land, or from the highest station which we shall be able to establish, we shall start out with our dogs and equipment and advance as rapidly as possible, in one direction,—north. An average of six miles a day is not much to cover, even in the arctic regions. Peary covered thirteen hundred miles in Greenland over the ice, at an average of seventeen miles a day, against more difficult conditions than we shall have to face. Our next plan, if we succeed thus far, will be to take advantage of the ice drift in the direction of the east coast of Greenland, and to this end the "Belgica" has already deposited supplies for our possible use next year. We have with us four hundred buoys and forty balloons, which we shall endeavor to employ in sending messages to the civilized world through the long winter and later during our march northward. Only six hundred miles beyond us lies a geographical point, whence in all directions it is south, and where it is any time of day you choose to call it. To reach this point has tested the courage and energy of many brave men, and has caused their death, during the last hundred years. Ask any member of our party, now preparing for the long winter which must be passed before we can advance, whether we, of all men who have tried for this goal, shall reach the Pole, and he will reply: "Oh, yes! we shall reach it. That is what we are here for."

Since the day we left America, there has never been a thought but that we shall succeed. Perhaps it has been our greatest pride that American enterprise, backed by American generosity, has made possible this expedition.

Camp Ziegler is situated farther north in Franz Josef Land than an arctic camp has hitherto been established, except, perhaps, that its latitude may not surpass that attained by the Italian expedition a year ago. The Duke d'Abruzzi was particularly fortunate, and was enabled to find an open passage through the British Channel and establish his base beyond the eighty-second parallel of latitude, before the winter set in. The captains of our two ships, however, the "America" and the "Frithjof," found this passage closed, so we decided to make our first camp on Alger Island, eighty degrees, twenty-four minutes, north latitude, and fifty-five degrees, fifty-two minutes, east longitude. It was necessary to do this for several reasons. The ice in the channels ahead of us was so thick that it would have been unwise to attempt to force our ships through it, and it was necessary that the "Frithjof" should return to Norway in the autumn. If we had waited longer, the ice would have closed in around us, and the thought of a return at that time would have been out of the question. As soon as the "Frithjof" has departed, however, carrying this, the last word that we can hope to send back to civilization for a year or more, we shall push forward, with the "America," as long as sea progress is possible, and then over the ice, with the dogs, until winter shall force us to make ready a well-protected camp, in which to pass the long night of solitude and darkness that lasts six months.

At no time since our plans were first formed have my hopes been



In *the* cabin *of the* "America:" working out *the* best route



Camp Ziegler, *the* winter quarters *of the* Baldwin Party

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higher than at present. We are united in the determination to plant the United States flag at the North Pole. There is every reason why we should be hopeful. Good fortune has attended us,—that kind of good fortune which is the result of hard work, to be sure, but still good fortune. Our party consists of forty-two men of sterling character and untiring energy, four hundred and twenty-two dogs in good condition, and a lavish supply of equipment and provisions. Our first base of operations is already established beyond the eightieth parallel; our second will probably be near the eighty-third; our winter quarters will be comfortable; we shall have plenty of work and play during the long period of darkness; and, as soon as the morning breaks beyond the arctic circle, we shall begin our advance into a region hitherto practically unexplored by man. In another year, perhaps in less time, if our buoy messengers get back safely, the world will begin to get tidings of us, and to learn something of what we shall have accomplished. We have every reason to be hopeful. New York, Glasgow, Tromsö, Solombala, Cape Flora and Ziegler are the way-stations in our line of advance, and the story of each stage in our progress contains no suggestion of failure.

Tromsö was the meeting-point and the parting-place of the three vessels of our fleet. Dreilich, one of the seamen, was injured by a falling whaleboat, and it became necessary to amputate one of his toes. He pleaded so hard to be allowed to continue on the expedition, and with such a determined spirit, that he was not refused. I mention this because he showed the spirit of the entire party. On board our vessel many professions are represented, and each has a certain kind of scientific work to do, yet every man does his share of the manual labor. I recall one scene which emphasizes the point. We were out at sea, on the way round to Solombala, where we took on our dogs and the final lot of supplies and equipments, and the cargo already loaded on our vessel was in great confusion. On the forecastle deck one group was busily engaged in breaking up crates and boxes, storing the wood in the engine room to save fuel, and even keeping the nails for future use; another group was heaving coal from between decks into the bunkers, and others were shifting and packing away the cargo in the hold. Here was an example of the sudden and strange transformation from the comparatively easy life which many of them had just left behind, in America, to the rigorous experiences which they were meeting, all ready for whatever fate or fortune was in store for them, with a cool determination to strive earnestly for the purpose animating them. Such men face the terrors of the Far North with a spirit born of a determination to succeed. Dickson came from a mechanical engineer's office; Seitz and Verner, from the practice of medicine; Fiala, from a photo-engraving room; Porter, from a draughtsman's office; Rilliet, from a manual training school, and Vineyard, from mercantile life: Leffingwell is a college graduate; Barnard, a business man; Hare, an artist; Sandin, a theological student; the Veddo brothers, electrical engineers; and Andrée, a student.

It was midnight of June 28 when the "America" silently sailed away from Glasgow, Scotland. It was a gorgeous sunlit midnight in July when the three ships of our fleet dipped their flags to the northern coast of Norway and bade adieu to the civilized world; it was midnight when the "America" crossed the outer bar on our departure from Russia on our way to Franz Josef Land, and it was midnight when we first sighted land among the ice-floes of the North. When we left Tromsö, the "Belgica" started for Greenland, where she was to leave supplies on the east coast, in accordance with our plans to return that way to civilization after reaching the Pole; the "Frithjof" took a northerly course to Cape Flora, in order that she might find the open passage for our northern advance, and, also, that her men might secure bears and walruses for food supplies; the "America" proceeded around the northern coast of the Scandinavian Peninsula to Solombala, Russia, where the dogs and ponies for the expedition were awaiting us. With these aboard, the main body of our party, with, of course, our principal cargo of supplies, started for Franz Josef Land. Every one of the party was glad to start; all were full of hope; not one wanted to turn back.

Where grit, determination and endurance made a man

On that voyage of three weeks, none of us likes to dwell. The whole trip to Cape Flora should have been accomplished in less than ten days, but we were held for that time in the ice and made little progress. But what we regarded as our great misfortune, because we thought we should miss the "Frithjof," proved to be our great good fortune; for we afterwards found that the heavy storms which were raging outside of the icebound pack, in which we were held, would probably have so tossed us about that we should have been obliged to cast part of our provisions overboard, and, perhaps, to lose a number of dogs. In the first place, the "America" was so heavily loaded that we were almost two feet lower in the water than we should have been. At Tromsö we had taken aboard more than five thousand packages, and several tons of dried fish. So sure were the shipping masters that we should have to engage another steamer, to help us to get our supplies to Franz Josef Land, that a vessel was held in readiness for our use, and not until we had stored everything away on board the "America" did they give up the thought of extra hire. We had still to get aboard our dogs and ponies, and some additional supplies, at Solombala. It was necessary, however, to keep many of the dogs on deck; more than seventy were just above my cabin, and, during stormy weather, no sleep was to be had. The hay and the oats for the seven Siberian ponies were also stored on deck, so there was barely room to move about, and we looked to be all cargo and no ship. Because of the hay stored in the rigging of

[*Concluded on pages 38 and 39*]



Stand With New Will

Richard Le Gallienne

I.

It is the New Year's morn,
The old bad year is done,
And the wide world is all agleam
In the wide morning sun;
And fainting hearts take heart because
A new year is begun.

II.

There is no soul so desperate and forlorn
But dreams again his dream,
And is new-born,
And girded up to do
All that he left undone;
For all old things are new
In the New Year's new sun.

III.

Yea, and the saddest heart
Shall deck itself in green,
And all shall be, this year,
As last year should have been.
Sad ones who had to part
Shall meet again in joy,
And aged folks shall seem again
Glad girl and happy boy.

IV.

And you, sad soul that failed,
This last sad year,
Bethink you that another year is yours;
Cast out your old despair,
And stand up with new will
To win the future still.

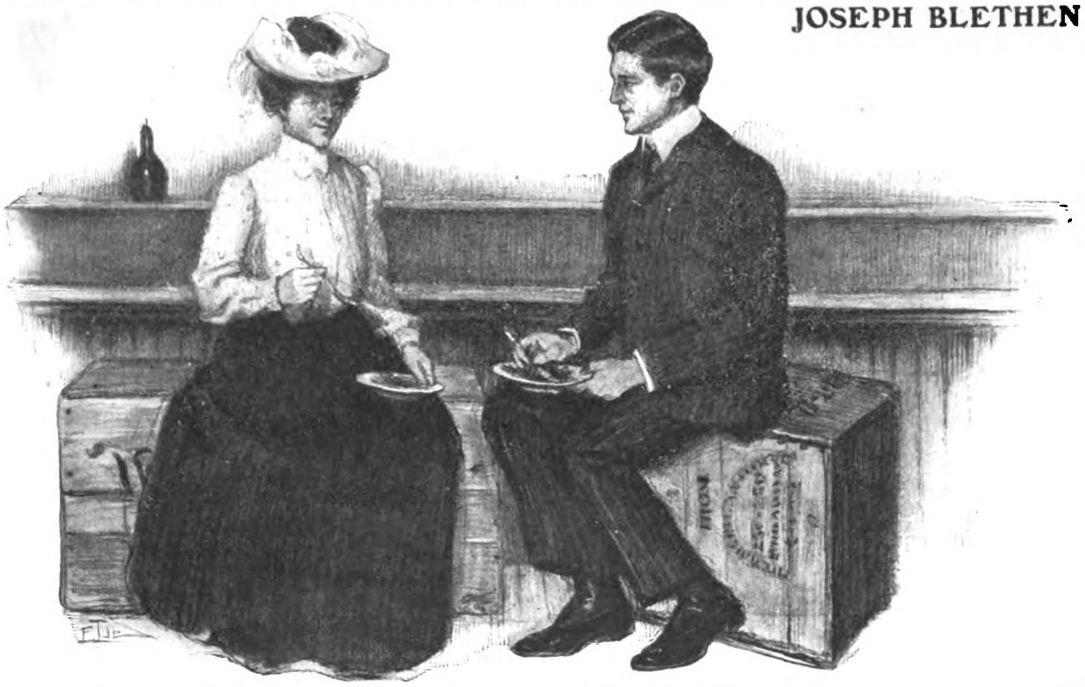
V.

For, as the year itself, from budding leaves,
Goes its bright way through flowers
To fruit and sheaves,
So let our year advance,
And a like end be ours
Of harvest song and dance.

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A Comedy In Options

JOSEPH BLETHEN



At one stage of Stockton's dinner, they sat around on dry-goods boxes, in an empty store, for the fish

"If you want a thing well done, do it yourself."

SOMEHOW, Robert Stockton seemed to have no difficulty in recognizing an opportunity when he saw it. The few important events in his short business career had not taken him by surprise, but had, apparently, found him forewarned and forearmed for the call of time. To the immature judgments of his younger associates, this passed for a gift of anticipation most marvelously lucky, and "Young-Man-Always-in-a-Rush" said: "That Stockton is a hustler. He lands on his feet every time." Older men said that Stockton was slow and methodical, and called him long-headed. Both were right in part. Stockton did one thing at a time, and always with complete and thorough mental rehearsal. Thus a majority of his mistakes were made inside his head, and he got his experience cheaply and quietly.

The town of Port Bainbridge, Washington, was just big enough to make a newcomer a nine days' wonder. It was just small enough to admit that the manager of the big mill was the biggest man in the prospective metropolis. Lane, the manager, enjoyed this, and traveled in state on "The Rustler," otherwise known as the mill tug. This was a recognition Lane felt due him as manager of the largest mill on Puget Sound. The commandant of the United States navy yard always traveled on his own tug. Thus, when Tom Nickerson fell ill with the gold fever, and dropped his fixed stipend as bookkeeper in the mill for the uncertainties of the Tananah country, Mr. Lane felt it proper to take Tom across to Seattle on "The Rustler," for he was engaged to Lane's daughter, Tracey. Half the townspeople were at the lone dock to see them depart; and, when the tug returned, it brought Mr. Lane, Tracey, and a new bookkeeper. The townspeople naturally thought that Mr. Stockton was a lucky dog to fall into Tracey's hands so opportunely, and Stockton did not explain that he had sought a position in the mill at the hands of the owner, in Seattle, weeks and weeks before Tom had heard of the Tananah.

At first the townspeople were pleased with Stockton. He accommodated himself gracefully to their evident wishes, and was seen so little outside the mill office that even the most confirmed gossips could say what they pleased about him and not have it contradicted.

But Stockton no sooner met Victoria Prentice than he developed a startling talent for planning things and an irrepressible energy in working out his plans. The town buzzed over it, and then fell to speculating on Victoria. Somehow, they had missed the fact that she was a very attractive girl, and had considered her only as a busy school-teacher. The gossips tried to be impressive and recall her many love affairs, but the truth was that Miss Prentice had kept very closely to her efforts as a teacher, for she was the bread-winner of a home that sheltered her mother, her younger sister, and herself.

Metropolitanly speaking, the town was still in knee-breeches. It had not reached the dignity of having a weekly paper. It was on an island, and did not even possess a railroad; but an aged and well-behaved side-wheeler made daily trips to Seattle, and Seattle was the all-sufficient gateway to the world. Nestling at the head of a bay, the town possessed a beautiful view of Puget Sound, with the snow-capped Cascades rising far to the eastward. The island was covered from beach to beach with giant firs, which were retreating before the loggers. Among the stumps, straggling behind their line of attack, the town spread back from its dock, and was prosperous. Besides the big sawmill, there were two lesser ones, and a salmon cannery. These formed a sufficient commercial foundation to support four stores, three churches, and a school, and to maintain a population which, belonging mostly to the forest and Puget Sound, yet demanded a mayor, and boasted of an aristocracy.

If the social life of the town was narrow, it was intensified by its very isolation; it was alike independent of external influences, and dependent upon itself even for existence. The mainspring was an inner council of six girls, who ruled; and, of the six, Tracey Lane, by virtue of her father's position in the big mill, was the head.

Thus, Tracey Lane's dinner to Robert Stockton very properly introduced him to the ruling six, and five other young men who were present with him allowed Stockton to see how fortunate he was. However, so thoroughly at home did he prove himself that Tracey Lane felt as proud as "My Lady Townhouse" with a plate laid for royalty. She even imparted her enthusiasm over her discovery to the other five, and there followed five other dinners, each girl in turn entertaining twelve. To each hostess, on the day of her entertainment, Robert Stockton sent a great box of flowers, fresh from a greenhouse in Seattle, a gift which filled the recipient with gratitude, —it so gently touched a sense of the romantic,—and raised a query in each man's mind as to the giver's commercial rating. But Stockton, newly arrived from the great, indefinite East, found among those unconventional westerners a spirit of contentment and good-fellowship which pleased him, and in the simple charm of their life he forgot the isolation of the forest-bound bay.



'T WAS LIKE A STREAM OF TRAILING DIAMONDS

Victoria Prentice was the last of the six to give a dinner, and she was desperate in her attempt to originate something novel. Being the only bread-winner of the six, she took life a little more seriously than the other five. She knew that she could afford to give but one dinner that winter, and she proposed to make that memorable, not for its cost, but for its reflection of her own wit and effort.

"I guess if you give 'em a good *menu*, Vic, they'll be satisfied," said Madge. "You can't expect to show Mr. Stockton anything new. He's from the East."

"So are we, my dear," replied Victoria, deep in the pages of a woman's magazine.

"Well, that's so long ago that I have almost forgotten the eastern customs. Besides, it's enough for mamma and me to wait on your company without having to think up things."

Then Madge went over to the piano, and forgot her troubles in a dreamy waltz.

Victoria, by hunting on and on, found a description of a progressive dinner, and straightway had that for which she sought. So she served her dinner in six courses, on six tables, each girl being a fixture at one, and the gentlemen progressing. Mr. Stockton sent roses, and Victoria's tiny tables were like so many dainty maids dressed for a ball.

Victoria was at table number six, and Stockton began at table number one. Thus he arrived at Victoria and his ice cream at one and the same time.

"I've heard of this sort of thing," said he, "but I never dreamed it could be so pretty. I could manage an indefinite number of courses under such an attractive arrangement. Do you teach this to the young idea, or do you reserve it for your fortunate guests?"

Victoria knew well, in her heart, that her dinner possessed a dainty charm; but, womanlike, she had given it for him, and, womanlike, his expression of gratitude was her sweetest reward.

"If you will help me," continued Stockton, "I should like to give a dinner to this same twelve. I want to borrow your idea and your house."

"Certainly," said Victoria, delighted at the prospect of more good times.

"There's another sort of progressive dinner,—the kind in which you go from house to house between courses. I'd like to have the last course here and borrow your house for the evening."

"But if it should rain!" exclaimed Victoria, in dismay.

"Then we will wear our old clothes, and wade. Anyhow, I want this understood: each fellow keeps the same girl all the evening, and I want you."

There was mischief in the bookkeeper's eyes, and the flush which went over Victoria's cheeks was partly surprise and partly the quick response of fun to fun.

Robert Stockton's dinner opened the eyes of the town to his ability to carry out a plan. His choice of Victoria as a partner set tongues a-wagging. The twelve met at Victoria's house in complete ignorance of where they should find a single course of the dinner, even the ultimate return thereto being kept from them. Curiosity was at a high pitch, and Robert noticed, as he led his guests down the main street, that many of the townspeople were betraying a keen interest in the proceedings.

They descended to the cabin of a schooner loading lumber for Japan, for the soup; they sat around on dry-goods boxes in an empty store, for the fish; they marched into the dining room of the best hotel, for the roast; they went into the mill, for the salad, which was served on clean, broad cedar shingles, and eaten while the laughing party was perched on an immense log, which moved backward and forward on the great carriage with them; they lined up before the town's only soda fountain, for the ices; they went aboard a Seattle steamer, and enjoyed a

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spread of quail on toast in the main cabin; and then they returned to Victoria's house, for the coffee, sweetmeats, and a jolly evening. In the course of the dinner, they traveled about fourteen miles.

Robert's dinner created a lively spirit of mischief in the young people, and several novel entertainments followed in rapid succession, much to the amusement of the town. First the girls gave a "Guess Who" party, and Robert beat them at their game by guessing at the very start that he had been assigned to escort Victoria. Then, seeing that Victoria's friends were quizzing her about him, Robert gave a "Guess What" party, and his guests did not know, until they reported at the mill office, at six o'clock one evening, what the entertainment was to be. Then the townspeople smiled at seeing Robert again escorting Victoria, and again did they smile when a steam launch came over from Seattle and took Robert's guests aboard for a dinner and a moonlight sail.

Postmaster Harker, who was the oldest storekeeper in the town,—a pioneer on the island,—rebelled at this. To Madge, when she called the next day for the mail, he made this complaint:—

"That man Stockton is hittin' quite a likely pace for a bookkeeper. He can't hire steam launches from Seattle on his salary, that's sure. Some mornin' somebody'll wake up and be sorry that he lent the fellow money."

"You wouldn't dare to say that to Mr. Stockton," replied Madge, warmly; and she hurried home, in a rage, to tell Victoria.

"His progressive dinner was expensive," admitted Victoria, "and the party on the launch was a surprise to us all; but I don't believe—"

Victoria perceived, with a shock, that she disliked the unkind insinuation, and her face turned red. Madge threw herself upon her elder sister.

"Vicky, dear! You mustn't let yourself think too much of him till we know more definitely. I don't believe he is bad, but you must be careful, dear."

The elder sister bowed her head on the sympathetic shoulder, and felt the smarting, shameful tears flow. Then she knew that she did care.

The unusual trend of events had gained a certain momentum, and the girls announced a dance at the town hall, and told each man just whom he was to escort, but left the date a mystery. Thus the "Guess When" party caused twelve young men to dress and call on twelve girls for several successive evenings until the chosen evening arrived. As he had again been sent to Victoria, Robert spent those evenings with her.

Then summer came,—a Puget Sound summer, with its lazy sun and myriad outdoor attractions. It was all new to Robert, who probed its secrets with the zest of boyhood. There were sailing parties on the moonlit sound, where a phosphorescent wake followed them, like a trailing stream of diamonds; wheeling trips into the big woods, where the sun fought for admittance, and great ferns out-topped the men as they rode; evening gatherings on the beach by the great driftwood fires; camping trips which took them up the mountains to the snow line; and lonely rambles into the timber, which towered above like domes of vast cathedrals. Into it all, Robert plunged and rioted with honest fun, and Victoria, watching him in his evident enjoyment, wondered if he could be unworthy, and concluded that he was true.

But winter drew the curtains of mist down about the forests, and humanity found itself shut in town for its enjoyment. Robert found himself very much in love with the pretty school-teacher, and, as usual, went over and over the sweet problem thereby suggested, mentally rehearsing every phase of wedded life. Robert had discovered that his father and Victoria's father had been neighbors and lumbermen in Minnesota. Both were dead, Victoria's having left her penniless in the new Puget Sound country, while Robert inherited a snug property in the Middle West. Robert remembered a man, now old and childless, who had bought Victoria's father's little property, when the Prentice family moved westward, and who had remained in Minnesota, becoming quite wealthy. To him Robert wrote, telling of Victoria, her work, and his own purpose to win her for his wife. Robert did not ask it, yet a reply came bringing an enclosure for Victoria. Robert was instructed to deliver it to her with his own written proposal of marriage, in which he was to tell Victoria to read the old man's letter before she answered the young man's proposal.

In his letter to Robert, the old man told him to read what he had written to Victoria; but, although the enclosure was unsealed, Robert did not do so. Yet he knew that it contained a check for her, and cautioned her not to decide hurriedly. This was all as Robert had planned it. He had other surprises than this in store for her, and he wanted to make sure that she loved him as he loved her,—for better or for worse, in very truth,—before she and the town should know all about him. He was deceiving her in not telling her that he possessed some property; it was only fair to give her a certain advantage over himself, and the old man's letter and check did that.

Robert wrote a straightforward, business-like letter of proposal to Victoria. He felt that she had become very dear to him, yet he had no talent to construct a sentimental avowal. He told her that he was not dependent solely upon his work as a bookkeeper, but that he possessed certain resources which, if carefully handled, would allow him to enter business life for himself. He needed just such a capable manager as Victoria to make a home for him, and he felt that he could be to her what a husband should be. She was to read and earnestly consider the letter from the old friend of her father, and then answer Robert by note the next day; he would be impatiently awaiting her decision.

The letter was delivered to Victoria by Robert himself. When he left her she was in a frame of mind well in sympathy with accepting a bookkeeper for a husband. After he had gone she read the letter with mingled delight and surprise; the hints at his being above his position, and the unusual condition imposed,—that she read the enclosed letter before answering his,—alternately pleased and frightened her. She held the old man's letter a moment before opening it, and registered a fervent hope that it would not in any degree change her mind toward Robert.

Then she opened the letter and read:—

MY DEAR CHILD:—

Robert Stockton is the son of my neighbor, Hiram Stockton; and, being childless, I have long given him that place in my heart which should have been filled by my own son. He has written me stating that he loves you and hopes to win you for his wife. I do not know you, but, much as I love my boy, I want you to read this letter carefully before you accept him. See, my dear? I am warning you, a strange girl, against the boy whom I love as my own.

Your father, Talbot Prentice, came to Minnesota with Hiram Stockton before you or Robert was born. They settled on either side of a watershed, where a drop falling on one side would run off to the northern waters, and a drop falling on the other side would run to the south. As the days went by, there came to live in one cabin a baby boy, and in the other a baby girl; yet, as they grew up, neither saw the other. Finally, the world, which follows on the heels of the pioneer, gathered them into itself, and the father of the baby girl went farther west, to grow up with a still newer country, while the father of the boy remained to win wealth out of the timber, east of the divide.

You were the baby girl, my dear, and I bought your father's land when he went westward. It has made me rich in money, though I am old, and alone. I understand that Talbot Prentice left you to earn your daily bread.

The boy grew to manhood; he learned the secrets of the woods, how to turn the great trees into houses, and to make mills run as if endowed with reason. Then his father and mother died, and he came to the end of his timber. Wishing for new scenes and new forests to conquer, he turned his face to the West.

The boy was Robert Stockton. I grieved when he left me. Now he writes that I am to tell you what I please about him as I knew him, but nothing more. I shall not obey that entirely; I shall say to you that he is not a bookkeeper from necessity, and can claim a different position in society when he so elects.

I do not know why he has sought you and his other new friends in the West, in the guise of a clerk, unless it be to start at the beginning of things, and see for himself the real value of the people and properties about him. He writes that he has been collecting options at normal values, and is nearly ready to cash in. There are men in this world who seem to make their environments, but who, in truth, study their surroundings so closely that they conform perfectly to them. These men, while no brighter nor better than their less lucky neighbors, seem to be always on the right hand of Father Time. Such a man as this, I believe, my Robert will be. Be sure that you are the right woman for him before you marry him; you could not be happy with him unless you were his equal,—his wife!

As I said above, your father's property has made me a rich man. That and the fact that I am old and childless give me the right to send the enclosed check to the woman whose baby steps first toddled among the pines of these very acres, and whose sweet, childish face is even yet fixed in my memory. Accept my love-offering to the child of my memory, and let it do one of two things for the young woman that she has become. Either let it buy your wedding clothes, or let it save you from any temptation to marry Robert for a home. No girl betters herself by such a marriage. Unless she loves the man whose home is to be her very life, she is better off earning her own bread,—scant, maybe, but independent. Do not marry Robert unless you love him; but, if you do love him, let him bring you to me, and, when I die, my two children shall inherit from me a wealth that is considerable; for, though I am childless, Robert and his wife shall be to me as my children. Believe me, my dear, solely moved for your good, and think of me as

Your friend,

THORNTON STEWART.

Victoria, through her tears, reread this message from a childless father's heart, and for a moment knew the aching want of a fatherless home. Then she nervously unfolded the check and read it. Her head swam, and the bit of paper fell from her nervous fingers and fluttered to the floor. The check represented more than the hard-working school-teacher could earn in a year.

The next morning, Victoria sent a note to Robert; and, when he had read it, he knew that she was the pearl for which he had sought,—the pearl of great price. The letter was as follows:—

MR. STOCKTON:—

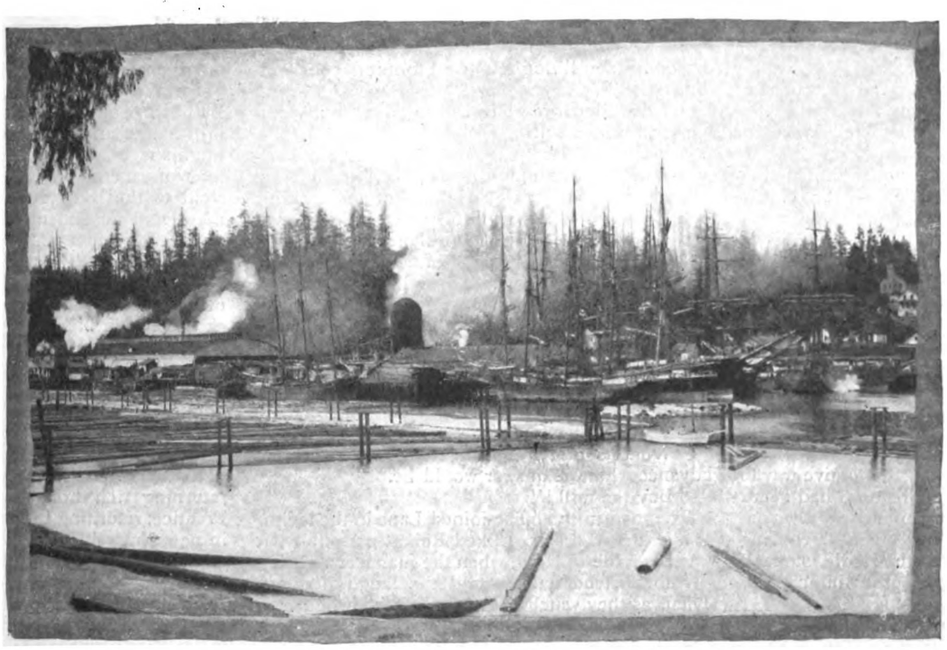
Your letter and that of my father's old friend have made me feel very, very small. Yet I am very happy over them. If my humble love for you gives me the right to say it, I shall try to prove myself worthy of you.

If you think me the right girl, let me aid you to prove the beautiful faith of your old friend (and mine, too,) that you really do belong "on the right hand of Father Time."

Come to me, and tell me what to do.

VICTORIA PRENTICE.

That evening the life-companionship of those two began. Hand in hand, before the glowing fire, they exchanged confidences and began to make many sweet plans wherein each sought the happiness of the other. Robert acknowledged that



"Metropolitanly speaking, *the* town *of* Port Bainbridge was still in its knee-breeches"

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he had another surprise in store for Victoria, but asked that she let him bring it to her knowledge in his own way. She was pleased to have it so, for her life of humble work had been all too devoid of romance, and her new happiness was so vivid as to be almost unreal. Robert also asked for an early wedding and for secrecy concerning the engagement. He admitted the right of every woman to enjoy a season of congratulation over her engagement, and the right to revel in preparations for her wedding. But he promised that his surprise should equal her sacrifice, and she agreed.

Then, to keep the attention of the town as much as possible from their affairs, Robert planned another novel entertainment. To his friends he sent an invitation which read:—

MR. ROBERT STOCKTON
Requests the Honor of Your Presence
at a
"GUESS WHERE PARTY."
R.S.V.P. *January First.*

Robert felt that the mystery concerning the place of holding the party would amuse the town, while Victoria quietly slipped away to Seattle to cash her check, commission certain dressmakers, and make the one triumphal shopping tour of her young life. To his surprise, the innocent initials in the lower corner proved to be the real mystery.

When Postmaster Harker received his invitation, he read it in silence, and then watched others receive theirs through the boxes, open, and read them. He was puzzled, and hoped to find a clue to the mystery.

Soon there was animated discussion in progress, and Harker found himself addressed to decide it.

"That man Stockton is a terrible feller for a joke," replied Harker. "He got up a dinner and made his friends walk more'n fourteen miles between bites. Now he gives 'em a party, but leaves 'em to hunt all around for it."

"Oh, that's all right. They can't keep the place quiet that long. It'll give itself away. But what's them four letters down here,—'R.S.V.P.?'"

One man in the crowd knew the custom; but, wishing to see what interpretation would be placed thereon by the others, he remained silent. Harker could not be tempted to venture an opinion, but most of them laughingly admitted that they were puzzled.

"I suppose you will send your acceptance, Harker," said the man who knew.

"Hey? Oh! Am I supposed to tell him I'm a-comin'?"

"Yes, indeed. Didn't you notice those letters at the bottom of the invitation,—'R.S.V.P.?' That's French. That means for you to answer."

"French nothin'!" exclaimed Harker. Then he drew himself up, proudly. "You can't fool me that way. Them letters don't mean no French. I'll tell you what they mean,—they mean where the party's to be at."

Harker looked at the company with an air of triumph. The man who knew kept his face straight and waited.

"Them letters," continued Harker, "stand for 'Residence—South—Vic—Prentice's.' I know. You can't fool me."

The man who knew went outside to give way to laughter. By evening the entire town had heard it and was divided; the few who knew the custom laughed at Harker, while the others, believing that the postmaster had read the riddle, stopped the bookkeeper on the street to prod him, country style.

The next day Robert gave them another sensation. For some time he had been conscious of a growing dislike toward himself on the part of Lane, the mill manager. He presumed rightly that Tracey, inconstant in thought at least to the boy on the Tananah, was at the bottom of it. He chose to make this bring about the next act in the comedy he had planned, which was nothing less than his discharge from the mill.

He took his books from the safe and stacked them on his desk. They were written up to date, and he patted them affectionately. Then he went to Lane's desk.

"I've been thinking of a plan to increase our profit, Mr. Lane," said Robert.

The manager flushed, but restrained his evident impatience. Robert continued:—

"There's a growing demand in the East for car-siding. Let's build a scow, with a double track on the deck, big enough to hold eight box cars. 'The Rustler' can tow it over here and we can load the cars without taking them off the scow. The Great Northern Railroad Company will build us a slip at one of its docks."

The plan was in advance of Lane's capabilities.



"He arrived at Victoria *and* his ice cream at one *and* *the* same time"

The suggestion angered him beyond his control.

"I guess I'm running this mill pretty well, right now," he replied, hotly. "I don't hear any complaint from the owner."

"Nevertheless, he's none too well satisfied. I happen to know that he gave an option on the mill the day I came here."

Lane turned ashy white. It was a home thrust.

"You seem to know a whole lot for a bookkeeper. You'll do pretty well to mind your own business."

"I consider it my business to advance my employer's interest, always."

"Then you'd better go somewhere else and advance it. I'm running this mill."

In five minutes, Robert had turned over his books and taken a receipt for the cash. He drew his own pay-check, and Lane signed it.

"I'd like to go over to Seattle on 'The Rustler,'" said Robert. "Will you lend it to me?"

Lane laughed uproariously, and several mill men, who had flocked into the office during Lane's tirade against the bookkeeper, looked askance at the young man who dared to ask such a thing.

"There's only one way you can ride on that tug!" bellowed Lane.

"What is that?" asked Robert, knowing in advance what the answer would be.

"Buy the mill!"

The men in the office joined Lane in the laugh. While many of them liked Robert personally, it was their cue to laugh when the manager did.

Robert stood quietly until the laugh died out. Then, as they watched to see what he would do, he replied, quietly:—

"That's not so difficult. I am the man who holds the option on this mill."

In the silence that followed Lane tried to force a laugh, but his throat closed and a blur came before his eyes.

When he looked again Robert Stockton had gone.

For two days Robert sat in his hotel, and, with his written option in his hand, received the courteous salutations of the town. For two nights he sat in Harker's store, where on former nights he had learned the secrets of the mill, its strength and its weaknesses, the hopes and fears of the town, the need of improvements, the plans of rival mills, and a hundred other things; but he was regarded as a prominent man and was addressed as such. The West sees such comedies of fortune too often to be surprised at them. Lane kept his distance.

The town gossips gloried in the apparent defeat of Lane, and avowed that they had known all the while that Stockton was a man of means. Hadn't his progressive dinner proved it? Certainly! Look at silly "Vic" Prentice running around with him all summer, "like she owned him." One of them called on Victoria anticipating a thrill in telling the school-teacher the news. Madge told her that Victoria was in Seattle, and shut the door in her face.

When Robert took the steamer for Seattle, a few loungers said good-by. Postmaster Harker asked him about his "Guess Where" party.

"That's two weeks yet," replied Robert. "If you guess it in that time, I'll buy you a hat."

Lane was relieved when Robert left town. He felt sure that the young man had no money of his own. He could not imagine a man of means working over accounts. True, he might represent a syndicate or a trust or some other sort of bad luck. However, an absent danger rapidly shrinks, and Lane's appetite returned by supper time. But his peace was short-lived, for the next mail brought this stunning news, in the shape of a letter from the owner:—

MR. LANE:—
I have sold all my rights in the Port Bainbridge mill and dependent properties, including logs in boom and in transit, to Mr. Robert Stockton. The new proprietor becomes sole owner, the sale being for cash. You will please send "The Rustler" for him on receipt of this letter. As I have already conveyed title to him, you will of course consider yourself and all your men at his disposal.

Respectfully,
HENDERSON TUCKER.

Lane, faint from the shock, dragged himself to the door of his office and gave the necessary order. Then he turned the key, dropped beside his desk, and buried his head in his arms. The world seemed a cruel trap; it had opened and crushed him.

"The Rustler," a small tug which dominated the bay with its noisy attentions to the sailing craft clustered in the docks, departed on her errand with an anxious crew on board. She went at half-speed, for the captain felt that certain scrubbing would be in order.

By the time the tug rounded the point and entered Bainbridge on its return, all the people of the town, mill-hands and all, were at the dock,—all save the manager, who waited in his office for what he knew must come. "The Rustler" was a familiar sight to the little town; but, as it shot across the point and headed up the bay, the waiting crowd saw that it was aflame with color, and broke into a cheer. The tug answered with a salute, and then the deep-throated whistle on the big mill voiced its welcome to the new owner. A skipper on a big ship lying in the dock ran up Old Glory, and the little town of Port Bainbridge was beside itself with cheering.

As the tug neared her dock, there was considerable craning of necks to catch a glimpse of "Mr." Stockton. He stood before the pilot house, and the gossips on the pier gasped when they saw his two companions; they were Tom Nickerson, returning rich from Cape Nome, and Victoria Prentice, returning from Seattle, tastefully gowned in new apparel from head to foot.

Eager hands grasped the lines as they were thrown on the wharf, and many hands soon reached out to grasp Stockton's as he moved up the landing place. Victoria, given into the captain's hands by Stockton's own command, found herself being taken home as carefully guarded as the new owner's wife might be. She was crimson over her fear that the staring townspeople would guess of her engagement. Tom Nickerson found Tracey on the pier, and their greetings covered Victoria's retreat.

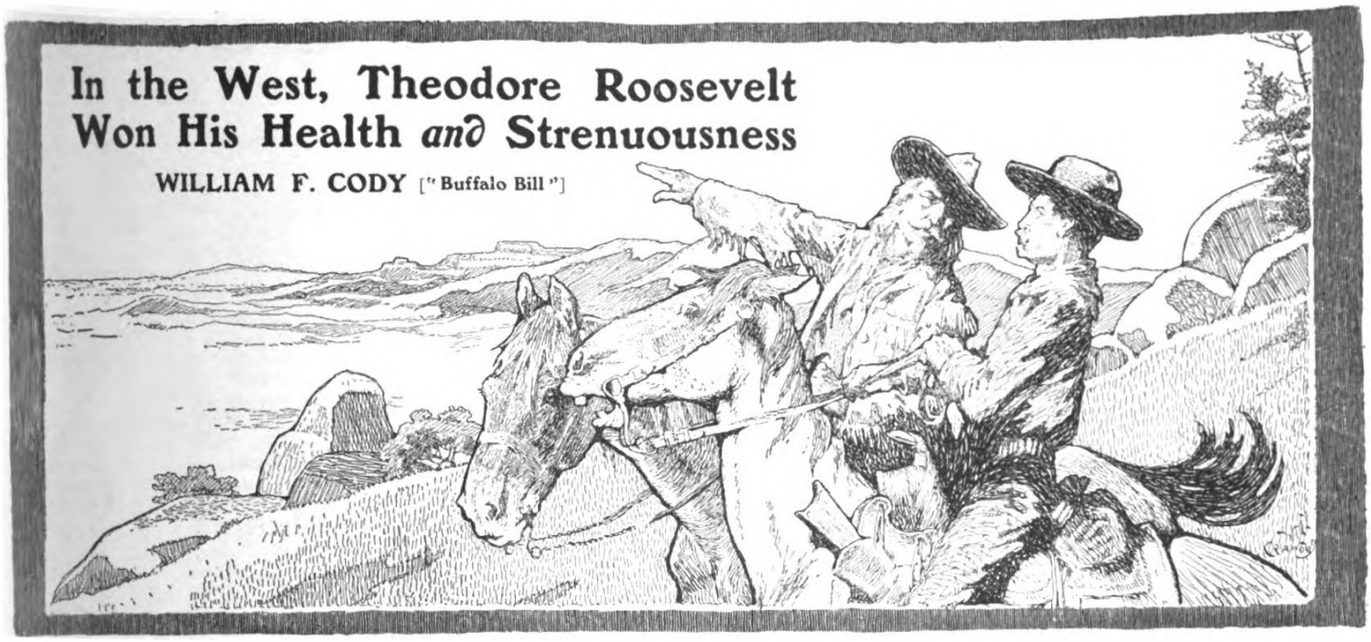
Stockton went directly to the mill and asked Lane to assemble the men. When they were gathered, he greeted them quietly and then ordered the mill shut down for a day's holiday on

[*Concluded on pages 34 and 35*]

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In the West, Theodore Roosevelt Won His Health *and* Strenuousness

WILLIAM F. CODY ["Buffalo Bill"]



"Where Nature's chemistry distills the fountains and the laughing rills, I love to quaff her sparkling wine, and breathe the fragrance of the pine"

TO MY thinking, his inherent manliness, his independence of thought and action, his firm determination to do his duty as he sees it, found early expression in the character of Theodore Roosevelt when, as a youth, in search of health and strength, he went to the great West. It is probable that, while yet a young man, he was ambitiously inspired to do something out of the ordinary, and was shrewd enough to know that, to win success in life's undertakings, vigorous health is a prime requisite. He elected the arid plains and mountains of our western country, as a likely locality wherein he might build up a constitution sturdy and strong.

He Dashed into the Vortex of the Chase

It was in the summer of 1883 that he entered the then "wild and woolly" town of Little Missouri, situated on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the very heart of the "bad lands" of Dakota. Little Missouri contained at that time some of the worst "bad men" and outlaws to be found outside the borders of civilization. But it was not in the town that he expected to find the health and strength to carry him through the strenuous life he, perhaps, had already mapped out, but in the saddle, camp, and chase, by living close to nature and taking "pot luck" with the rough and rugged men who became his companions, and who understood him and whom he understood from the outset. During that summer, with one man and a pack-outfit, he hunted over the country, from Yellowstone Park to the Black Hills, from the Black Hills to the Big Horn Mountains, through the Big Horn Basin to Jackson Hole and in the majestic Rocky Mountains, back to Yellowstone Park, down Clark's Fork to the Yellowstone, the Big and Little Horn Rivers, through the Crow Indian Reservation where General George A. Custer, the gallant and lamented soldier, went to a heroic death. Back again to the "bad lands" of the Little Missouri, went Theodore Roosevelt, having hunted buffaloes, elks, deer, antelopes, mountain sheep, bears, lions, and the smaller game of that country. He fished in the numerous mountain streams, and lived the rough, hardy life of a frontiersman. For five months, the heavens were his only canopy. He caught and killed game for his own use, saddled his mounts, did his own cooking, was his own scout, and performed his half of the night-work. The capacity to do for himself and meet men upon an equal basis—self-reliance and personal courage,—came to him as the fruition of this and similar experiences in the Far West. I know that this democracy still influences him.

He Showed Pioneers how to Winter Cattle

Having studied the conditions of the wild animal life of mountain and plain, he found that the fattest and best wild game inhabited the "bad lands" of Little Missouri. Although without food or shelter, save what they could gather from the grasses that grew there, the wild game was in splendid condition. As a result of these conditions, the young hunter made up his mind to engage in the business of raising cattle. Old frontiersmen told him that cattle could not be wintered in the "bad lands." This he disputed, and he argued, as proof of his contention, the fact that the finest wild game was to be found there, and he could not understand why cattle would not thrive under the same conditions. The following spring, Theodore Roosevelt shipped to Little Missouri, by the Northern Pacific Railroad, several hundred head of cattle, hired *vaqueros*, purchased mess-wagons and provisions, and drove the cattle from the cars to his range in the very heart of the "bad lands." There he took up the life of a western ranchman, and asked of his men nothing that he would not undertake himself. He faced the most violent blizzards while rounding up the cattle for safety. I remember this intrepid son of fortune, participating in the stampedes, doing his share of the night-herding, breaking his own horses, sleeping at night with his saddle for a pillow, and, perhaps, the snow for a blanket, eating the same rough, substantial fare as his employees, and evidencing the indomitable will, courage and endurance which brought to him the affection and respect of his men.

He Civilized many "Bad Men" by his Influence

The country at that time was the habitat of horse thieves, stage robbers, desperadoes, and criminals in general. Surely this "tenderfoot" from the East would prove an excellent subject for imposition! Other men had been made to feel that lawlessness and depredation were united as a common lot visited upon each newcomer, the only apparent, quick redress being in the power and ability of the offended party to protect himself and chastise the marauders. Mr. Roosevelt's salutatory to such persons came early, and was effective. His influence and example did much toward civilizing the "bad men" in his locality, who found him to be an absolutely just man, possessing nerve, and handy with gun and fists. No person ever stole a hoof of his cattle or horses, but was captured and punished according to the laws then existing in that country.

Theodore Roosevelt early acquired the reputation of being abundantly able to protect himself and his interests, his aptitude along such lines being brought out in bold relief by what is remembered in the West as the Marquis De Mores incident. Marquis De Mores was a Frenchman by birth and a western ranchman through preference. He went West heralded as a duelist of great reputation, and located upon a ranch some miles distant from that of the subject of this article. Although thoroughly an honorable man, he believed in governing the country by force, and it was the popular impression that the cowboys in his employ were "killers" and ready to fight at the drop of the hat. Soon after De Mores had established his headquarters in a town called Medora, Roosevelt's cowboys and those in De Mores's employ became involved in a dispute over some cattle, which resulted in a pitched battle between the disputants. Victory, and a decisive one, perched upon the Roosevelt standard. De Mores's anger and chagrin were boundless when he learned of the outcome of the affair, and he informed his men that, if they could not whip Roosevelt's cowboys, he, personally, could whip their boss, and that some day he would go to Roosevelt's ranch and accomplish such a task. Roosevelt heard of this threat and sent immediate word to De Mores that he need not trouble to undertake the journey to his (Roosevelt's,) ranch, but that he would meet him halfway, at any designated point, when any differences could be speedily, if not peacefully, adjusted. Marquis De Mores did not choose to seriously consider our friend's message, and the impression became prevalent and widespread in that section of the country that the Frenchman's hand had been "called" and that he had been found bluffing.

"Gameness" Was Needed: Roosevelt Had Plenty

In those days, if there was one attribute of character and make-up more thoroughly acceptable than another, to the average westerner, it was the "gameness" a man possessed and displayed at an opportune time, such qualities always proving the open sesame to the regard and affections of the men of the camp. The De Mores episode gained for Roosevelt no little distinction. Contrary to predictions, his cattle industry proved to be a financial success. The cattle wintered well in the "bad lands," and, from there, he shipped some of the finest beeves ever placed in the Chicago market. He remained in the business for about three years, when he found himself the owner of several thousand head of cattle, splendid ranch houses, and corrals, and no doubt he could have remained in the business and become one of the cattle kings of the West. But by that time he had obtained what he went West for,—vigorous health and an iron constitution, the result of his labor and life on the plains, had come to him and he was ready for greater things. He gave to the people of the West an example of splendid integrity and forceful character, early winning their esteem and loyalty, the possession of which he has never forfeited but rather increased by the continued exercise of the sturdy independence which found such early expression among a people whose pluck and perseverance in the upbuilding of a great and new country has been immortalized in song and legend.

His Frontier Life Was amply Worth the While

As a legislator, police commissioner, governor, and soldier, he has proved his capacity and worth, performing his work well and conscientiously. His fellow citizens, regardless of geographical distribution, believe that he will not be found wanting in the discharge of the exacting duties of his present exalted station, and his career may well be an inspiration to American youths. To all who have ever lived the untrammeled life of plain and mountain, the sweet memory of it abideth forever. To our President the freedom of it still strongly appeals, and we find him making occasional excursions into a country where the pleasures of the camp and the chase are still to be found, and where democracy prevails. To live as he did, and accomplish what he has, meeting the conditions of a new country, gaining health, strength, and a knowledge of men, was indeed worth while.

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BUSINESS AND THE LARGER LIFE

EDWIN MARKHAM

I.—Breadwinning, the Everyday Problem



I WISH to write a series of papers on "Business and the Larger Life." This is the Age of Business, and there is danger that the higher interests of men will be submerged and choked out by the crowding concerns of our money-seeking civilization. The refinements of art, the beauty and glory of nature, the power of repose, the adventure of the ideal,—all these things should be parts of a fully rounded human life; all these things should have place in a career that is worth while, thus enlarging life's scope.

Where is a sharper arrow than the sting *of* unmerited neglect?—Tupper

Procrastination is *the* murderer *of* Now.—Howe

Mere material success is usually lopsided. It was only the other day that Andrew Carnegie, our Bismarck of business, delivered a weighty utterance upon the insufficiency of wealth as an ideal aim in life. "Money," says Mr. Carnegie, "does not make a man happy. I would give up all the wealth I have, rather than be denied the pleasures that come from the study of literature and art. If Shakespeare and Wagner, the mountain peaks of literature and music, were taken out of my life, life would be poor indeed. Millionaires who live mostly for making money have a sorry time of it, in comparison with the possibilities of the life they might lead."

No Man Is Born into this World Whose Work Is not Born with Him.—Lowell

Here is testimony, competent, relevant, and pertinent,—the testimony of a disinterested witness. Here are texts for many serious meditations. These doctrines cry out against a soul-suffocating absorption in business; but do they set the word of approval on an idle life? Do they mean that work is a misfortune to bemoan, an incubus to be shaken off? Is labor the Old Man of the Sea astride the bended back of Life? Nay, verily. We are outgrowing the crude tradition that work is a curse, a hindrance to a complete life, when in fact it is the only solid basis of a complete life. It is the mark of a shallow thinker to fancy that, if it were not for work, life would break open around him into beautiful satisfactions.

There is no curse on work,—work that is not slavish drudgery; for work is as normal to man as play to a tiger's cub. But in the ashes of hope there is a curse upon the paradise of the idle, deep as the dust of graves.

So the chief concern of every man should be to become oriented,—to find out his errand to the earth. This is a part of the obligation laid upon every soul. The animal does not have to seek for its mission, does not have to find its way. In normal conditions, the animal is pushed on in the path of its foreordained career; but man must consciously coöperate with the powers that make for his progress and his peace.

One look into life makes clear the fact that man is not here to roll as an aimless stone down a swift river. No; he is not here to drift with the stream, but to turn the course of the stream. He is not here to be bent by the world, but to bend the world.

Into the destiny of things he comes as another fate to seize the raw materials of life and mold them nearer to his heart's desire. He is here to affirm, to create; to compel nature to higher issues, and to write large his autograph on a page of history.

It is his to find the wilding crab apple in the Asian forests, and to transform it to the bellflower and the greening of our orchards; his to transform the sneaking wolf into the faithful collie and the benevolent St. Bernard; his to transform the arid desert, the reeking swamp, to the busy city, the whitening wheat field; his to command the irresponsible lightnings and yoke them to fetch and carry our words, our burdens, ourselves.

We are in the midst of an incompleted world. Man himself is not finished yet. All things are an eternal Becoming. God made the world, but man must re-make it; and, in that re-making, re-molding of the world, man will re-make, re-mold himself. The work of creation was begun by the Higher Power, but man is commanded to finish it. In obeying this high command, he builds up his own better nature, he calls forth his own deeper powers.

"My Father worketh hitherto and I work," said the great Master. These words speak in exalted terms the nature of life. Only when a man works is he in the path of the law, which is also the path of discipline, of honor, of ascension.

Do we smile at the old myths? If so, we are forced to be serious in the presence of one of them,—the old story of the terrible Erinnys, the three secret goddesses who were ever alert to punish those who escaped or defied the law. There is a dread truth in that old tradition. In the deep chambers of nature there are Avenging Powers that no wealth can bribe, no cunning evade.

The punishment of the idler is doubly deep because his crime is a double crime: he sins against himself and against society. He fails to express himself; and, at the same time, he fails to render to others any return for his food and shelter. The deep life-law is founded on the Golden Rule, the principle of reciprocity. If we take, we must give. Failure to obey this divine mandate is the chief cause of all the sorrows and disasters of individual and of social life. It is the observance of this law that swings the world in its harmonies and makes possible the heaven of heavens.

Things Do n't Turn up in this World until Somebody Turns Them up.—Garfield

"Enter into the struggle of existence!" This is the mandate of the Power that made the world. This is the divine decree for man, and to ignore it is to defy the motion of the universe,—to defy evolution, to become an idler, a parasite. Idleness—we know with what silent but inflexible sternness great Nature sets her iron will against this treason to God.

Only in service does a man find his life and save it. The idler joins the procession of the perishing. He is the degenerate, the parasite among men,—kindred to the fruitless mistletoe of the forest, the eyeless fish of the cave.

EDWIN MARKHAM



It is a canon of biology that the unused organ perishes, that the parasite shrivels to a quaking pulp or a flabby shell. The parasite declines to work, declines to take its place in the world-order, preferring to forage upon its more thrifty fellows.

The common dodder is one of these natural paupers. In the beginning, it makes an honorable start; performs every plant-like duty; shoots out root and leaf. But the bane of the idler is in its nature; so, casting off its self-respect, it proceeds to suck its daily sap from some worthy neighbor.

Here is a felony in the plant world. Vigilant Nature, with her keen, searching eye, does not fail to see it, and sets forth to punish the offender. She speaks her inflexible judgment: "Let the unused organs perish!" Forthwith, that pauper plant begins to be stripped of its dignity and beauty, and finally stands

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a degraded, stricken thing, rootless, leafless, strengthless,—a mere nonentity.

This is the dodder,—its story, and its tragic doom. The parasitic life of the succulina preaches the same lesson. This creature starts out with all the organs and activities of any well-born crustacean. It holds its own; it earns an honest living. But the pauper-spirit comes upon it,—the desire to get something for nothing,—the purpose to live without work. It makes its mendicant way into the body of a hermit crab, and there finds, ready-made, its nourishment and shelter.

Soon, as in the case of the dodder, the deep law begins its terrible rebuke. The succulina loses its organic structure. Look at this degenerate idler! The leprosy of the workless life is upon the shapeless thing. Its legs have dropped away, its eyes have gone out. It has become only a hollow pocket, a sucking bag.

Here we touch upon a law deep as eternity,—a law that rebukes the workless life. It is only through rational activity of body and mind that any being evolves and conserves its powers. So, if a man stands idle, leaning or living upon others, his faculties dwindle, his powers decay.

To get something for nothing, to win safety without struggle,—this is not in the sanctions of the divine order of the world; this is an evil thing that distorts one's sense of the primary rectitudes, and that lets in the dry rot upon the moral character.

Labor is not something thrust upon us by a malign or capricious deity, by some Setebos on his arbitrary seat. It is the friendly rock in the road, the lifting of which calls out our unknown strength, our hidden genius. In the tug and wrestle of it, we rise into self-realization, into self-mastery.

So the law that blasts the parasite blesses the worker. While one descends the perilous path to degeneration, the other climbs the path of evolution to a more abundant life. A man fitted to his place and work is in the motion and music of the elemental forces: he is coöperating with the world-will. Every breeze favors, and sun and stars light his onward way.

Premier Laurier Won Leadership by Personal Merit

CY WARMAN

TALL, straight as an arrow, with a strong, clear-cut face, a voice sweet and sonorous, and a bearing so dignified as to mark him as a leader of men,—so Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Canada, looks to a cosmopolitan, unbiased by religion or politics. He is the only child of the late Carolus Laurier, a land surveyor, of Quebec, and his wife, Marcelle Martneau. He is childless, and in the sixtieth year of his age. Though of French origin, he received his early training in a country school, over which presided a well-educated Scotchman, whose efforts to inspire him with an ambition "to be somebody" he has never forgotten. His early experience under this Caledonian pedagogue caused him to make the declaration, later in life, that, if he had not been born a Canadian, he would have preferred being born a Scotchman. At college he was an apt pupil, and won the esteem of the professors, but a personal friend declares that, in spite of this, he more than once incurred punishment for going, without permission, to hear, in the village courthouse, the argument of cases, or to applaud some political orator; his natural vocation thus proclaiming itself in defiance of all rules of discipline. For three years he practiced law in Montreal; but, as his health showed signs of breaking down, he was advised to seek country air. He went to the eastern townships of Quebec, where, for a time, he edited "Le Defricheur," a Liberal journal. His health was soon restored, and he resumed the practice of law at St. Christophe, now the town of Athabaskaville, which had been made the *chef-lieu* of a new judicial district. In this pretty little town he continued to live until, in 1896, he took up his residence in Ottawa as prime minister of the Dominion. He was barely thirty years old when he entered the political arena, having been elected to represent his own district in the legislature. He found his party in the minority, but that did not discourage him. He made a very powerful speech, in reply to the address from the throne, that marked him as a parliamentary orator, and at once put him in the front rank of political debaters. Louis Honoré Fréchette, the poet, who heard him, describes the effect of his "fluent, cultivated, and charming discourse" as magical and full of wit. There was power in his personality, magnetism in his very presence.



He Accepted Defeat with Cheerful Resignation

In 1874, the government of the late Sir John MacDonald was driven from power. The Conservatives were amazed and appalled, for they idolized MacDonald. But his government had been severely criticised, and it went down at the polls. Out of the ruins young Laurier loomed. That landslide took him into parliament. Two years later, he entered the MacKenzie government as the minister of inland revenue. In 1878, when that administration was defeated, Mr. Laurier went with his leader into opposition, cheerfully accepting the verdict of the people, mistaken though he believed them to be. But he remained in parliament, having been returned by his constituents at each succeeding election, either by acclamation or by ever-increasing majorities. Thirteen years ago, when Edward Blake, now one of the Irish leaders in the British house of commons, was compelled to give up the chiefship of the Liberal party in Canada, Mr. Laurier was asked to take up his mantle. But he hesitated. The French-speaking minority in the Dominion had never before been requested to provide a national leader for either of the two great political parties, and it was feared by Mr. Laurier, as well as by others, that the experiment, for one reason or another, might not prove successful. But the demand was so spontaneous that he was at length prevailed upon to accept the leadership of his party, and it has been crowned with signal success, from every point of view.

Sir Wilfrid's triumphs have been many. As leader of the Liberal party, he surmounted great difficulties, and has caused the people of the Dominion to prefer, for the highest position in their gift, a statesman of French-speaking origin,—a Catholic,—solely on his merits as a man.

A Speech in Which Silence was *the* Strongest Argument

Probably the most noteworthy speech delivered by this Canadian statesman was that in which he brought home to the government the accusation that, through mismanagement, it was responsible for the rebellion of the half-breeds of the Northwest, in 1885. A personal admirer, who was in the house of commons at the time, says: "Parliament will never forget Laurier's exclamation—'Too late . . . ! Too late . . . ! Too late . . . !'—which he thrice used. It was a solemn moment.

"Each of the orator's pauses seemed to be an age. A silence of death brooded over the house, broken only by the terrible monosyllables which summed up the drama of the insurrection, and each of which must have gone straight to the hearts of those responsible. 'If criminals are wanted,' he exclaimed, pointing to the ministers, 'do not seek them among the dead on the battlefield or the scaffold,—they are here before us!'"

While having the warmest regard for the neighboring republic, Sir Wilfrid believes that there is room on this continent for carrying out the experiment of the two types of government exemplified by the republic of the United States and the auxiliary Canadian nation having a close alliance with all parts of the British Empire. In furtherance of this idea, the preferential tariff for products of Great Britain was established by his government, when it was demonstrated that the United States authorities were disinclined to negotiate a broad and comprehensive reciprocity treaty with the Dominion. For this new departure in imperial policy, "with the marvelous goal to which it leads," the London "Times" has declared,—"Laurier's name must live in the annals of the British Empire." Another great achievement of Sir Wilfrid was the settlement of the Manitoba school question by conciliation, instead of coercion, through the removal of the question from the turbulent arena of Dominion politics to the province, which, under the Imperial Act of Confederation, is charged with the management of the schools. Sir Wilfrid has always claimed that the Catholic minority would be more fairly treated under such an arrangement than by the passage of the so-called "Remedial Bill," which would lead to no end of litigation, and which, even if declared valid, could never be enforced if opposed, as it was certain to be, by a large majority of the people of Manitoba, who had again and again declared themselves to be in favor of national schools. The sentiment in support of public education was all-powerful.

His Mode *of* Government Brings him Leisure

Recently, the greatest fight against Sir Wilfrid and his government has been made on the alleged "crookedness" of the Klondike officials, led by Charles Hibbert Tupper, a fine young fellow with the tenacity of a bulldog. The Liberals had other troubles. The question of sending soldiers to South Africa was discussed by the political papers until the colonial "Tommies" were unable to say who sent them south. Now that they are back, sound and well,—some of them,—the party organs are in a controversy about the land they are to get,—maybe!

Under this admirable form of government a man need not live long in the "White House" unwelcomed. He can go to the country. So, Sir Wilfrid bundled up his worries and took them all to the people. To be sure, his opponents did not tell the plain people just when the thing would come off, but the people saw the government digging trenches, laying mines, and setting troops. When everything was in readiness, they gave the required notice,—counted "one, two, three!" and touched it off.

He Carried his Party to Victory by Ability *and* Principle

When the smoke blew by, they counted the votes. There was a Conservative shudder. Scores of leading statesmen stiffened and grew cold. The venerable Charles Tupper, who had been for forty years one of the foremost figures in Canadian politics,—whose life has been devoted to the welfare of the Dominion, and who, in his long career, had never known the bitterness of defeat,—lost his seat in parliament. Away out in Manitoba, young MacDonald, the provincial premier, a son of the celebrated Sir John, who had been masquerading as the Moses to be, perished at the hands of the people. In Brandon he was pitted against Clifford Sifton, the brilliant young minister of the interior, whose political scalp was coveted by every Conservative in Canada, chiefly because of his brilliancy and growing power. When it was all over, there was only an empty place where MacDonald had been. The defeat was so overwhelming—so crushing,—that the survivors were saved the sorrow that must have been theirs at seeing Sir Wilfrid returned to power by a majority of almost two to one. This pain they could not feel,—they could only stare mutely at the mighty who had fallen.

Of all the gallant Conservative knights, Charles Hibbert Tupper alone survived.

The great beauty of it all was, that it was done in a day. There were no six months of sleepless nights, spellbinding, delaying freight trains, and interrupting passenger traffic; and it proves, either that there are two fools to one sane voter in the Dominion, or that the present Liberal government is a good thing even for the governed. At any rate, the new order of things was promptly accepted, and the car of progress moved forward.

There can be no doubt of Sir Wilfrid's popularity. What is the mainspring of it all? It can be traced, I think, to his personal magnetism, his kindly, considerate disposition, his conciliatory nature. His parliamentary utterances are invariably characterized by loftiness of ideas.

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The World's Richest School and Its Purpose

The Carnegie Polytechnic Institute, in Pittsburg, Will Prepare over One Hundred Thousand Young Men *and* Women to Wage, with Brain and Brawn, the Battles of Peaceful Civilization

BEAUFORD A. MASON



"For noble youth nothing else is so meet as learning"

ANDREW CARNEGIE
(*Copyright, Rockwood*)

THE new Carnegie Polytechnic School, whose buildings will soon be erected in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, will be more richly endowed than any other educational institution in the world; it will contain room for the instruction of over one hundred thousand students, on the broadest and most practical lines of industrial science and art, and commercial law and practice, and its professors will be men of the highest rank in their respective fields of learning. It is to be complete in its curriculum of practical instruction, and will be world-wide in its scope of educational usefulness. It will be the largest training school for artisans ever known, and will make Pittsburg noted as the center of advanced practical education. This is the comprehensive idea of Andrew Carnegie, its founder. He announces that he will donate thirty-three million dollars to place the school on a working basis.

The plan now approaching completion was conceived years ago. Mr. Carnegie has fostered and cherished the idea, until what he at first looked upon as merely a dream has not only become definite in his mind, but has also assumed such tangible shape that, before another year shall have passed, it will have become a reality. Already, the new institution has an endowment fund of four million dollars, while the donor has agreed to defray all the expenses of erecting the buildings and providing their equipment. According to the first plans drawn to guide the committee in charge in its work, the site, buildings, and equipment of the institution will cost not less than six million dollars. All this money is available as it may be needed, and the new school has practically ten million dollars to start with, something unequaled before in polytechnical schools.

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations which the school will be enabled to undertake, through its large endowment, may be gleaned from the fact that Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, recognized as one of the leading institutions of its kind, if not the leading one, possesses an endowment fund of only two million dollars, while the buildings and equipment cost only about eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional. While six million dollars may now be used for site, buildings, and equipment of the Carnegie school in Pittsburg, it is not certain that this amount will be the limit. Mr. Carnegie, during a recent visit to Pittsburg, examined the plans prepared, and approved them as far as they went. Then he announced that he was ready to go ahead with the erection of the buildings at any cost, requesting that no expense be spared to make the institution what he intended it should be,—namely, the greatest and finest seat of learning of its kind in the world.

Where once Fort Du Quesne Frowned, Minerva's Towers Shall Rise

That Mr. Carnegie is desirous of making Pittsburg noted not only as a manufacturing city, but also as one of the greatest centers of learning, is certain. To accomplish this he has already spent very large sums of money. Beginning with the gift of a public library, followed by that of a museum and art gallery, he has constantly and consistently added to his contributions to assist in the furtherance of his ideas, until his benefactions to the public institutions of Pittsburg amount to the vast total of fourteen million, seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Astute in business affairs, Mr. Carnegie had long thought that the United States Steel Corporation was inevitable for the preservation of many great rival interests involved in steel production; and, confident that the merging of interests must come before many months, he prepared, a year or two ago, to carry out his long-cherished project of providing the finest technical school on the globe for the benefit of young people who find that one of life's greatest necessities is a practical education. With this in mind, he visited Pittsburg in November, 1900. He said that he had a surprise in store for the people. They anticipated an announcement of a handsome gift for the enlargement of the branches of the institution. To afford the great steel king a suitable opportunity to make his plans known, he was tendered a banquet, at which he said that he was willing to spend thirty-three million dollars for a technical institute, provided Pittsburg would give the site for the buildings.

Libraries are negative; schools are positive. Mr. Carnegie will accomplish most for the education of the people through his latest gift. It is the proper application of his great wealth, which he is giving with but one view in mind,—the betterment of the whole people. The majority will be glad to note that Mr. Carnegie has turned from library work to the living issue of schools. His new polytechnic institute promises to fill a great void in the educational world, notwithstanding the upward trend of modern technical education. It will make men as well as workmen, in the fullest sense.

"It is no exaggeration to say that no external advantage is to be compared with that purification *of the* intellectual eye which gives us to contemplate the infinite wealth *of the* mental world"

The new Carnegie Polytechnic Institute, elaborated after very careful consideration by experts, has one definite aim. It is to be a college where young workmen may be trained to carry on the battles of peace, using machinery, trade, and commerce in the struggle of nations for supremacy in wealth. It will build up all of the growing industries of the United States by fitting out skilled laborers, good foremen, great master mechanics,—artist-artisans, and engineers. The entire country, with such a school in operation, will never lack for thorough men who understand the principles whereby cheapness and excellence of output are attained, new markets conquered, and the general trade interests of the country upheld. This new school will supply a comprehensive plan of education, inasmuch as it will train people for modern industries.

Mr. Carnegie Hopes to Make Life more Inviting for Youth than He Found It

Mr. Carnegie believes that the one thing strongest in its favor will be its adherence to modern standards in machinery and the arts. It will send into the world young men who will succeed those of the old system of apprentices and journeymen now passing out of date. The growing scale of modern industry plainly shows the necessity for such a school. He is wise in establishing the school where the greatest number of pupils for such an institution will live. Pittsburg is the center of the iron manufactures of America. Its present condition is due, in a large measure, to Mr. Carnegie himself, who, beginning as a humble bobbin boy, working for a few cents a day, has lived a life of great usefulness, which has developed the necessity for just such an institution as the one now being established.

In the bewildering figures which represent the recent growth of the United States as a financial power, it is possible for one to lose sight of the interesting statistics which show the spread of higher technical and scientific education among the people. The latest figures, for instance, state

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that there is in this country one properly equipped technical school to every one hundred and twenty-six thousand of the population, while the students of these institutions at present number one hundred and forty-seven thousand. The property owned by these institutions for higher practical education is valued at three hundred and forty-three million dollars. Their endowment funds aggregate one hundred and fifty-four million dollars, and their annual income for educational purposes is twenty-eight million dollars. As purely technical schools are institutions of comparatively recent date, it is impossible to give authoritative figures which will properly show the growth of this branch of education alone, within the last thirty years. In 1873, there were, in the United States, but three hundred and seventy-three college students to every million people. There are, to-day, no less than one thousand, one hundred and ninety-six to each million,—more than twice as many as thirty years ago. In this large increase, the students at the technical schools represent by far the largest percentage of growth, and the greatest tendency is in favor of a further increase as compared with the purely classical students.

The local committee has not yet decided in detail on what exact lines it will conduct the school, but the recommendations of the three great educators consulted agree so closely that they will doubtless be unified and adopted.

The Courses Will Be Technical, but Practical and Thorough

Professor Johnson suggests: A.—Colleges. Courses of four years in each, with high school preparation. 1.—A College of Science. 2.—A College of Engineering. 3.—A College of Commerce. These colleges are to be of university grade, with degrees at graduation. B.—Schools. Courses of three years in each, with grammar school preparation. 1.—A Manual Training School. 2.—A Domestic Science School. 3.—A School of Industrial Design. 4.—A School of Commerce. All are to be of high school grade, and diplomas will be awarded at graduation. C.—An Artisan School, with day sessions, its courses to be of three years each and to include preparation in reading, penmanship, and arithmetic, and instruction in subjects of essential importance in the various trades and handicrafts. D.—An Evening School for those who work by day, with preparation as in "C." The standard should be high in both schools and colleges.

Dr. Alderson advises: 1.—A Department of Engineering, with courses in mechanical, electrical, civil, chemical, and electro-chemical engineering, in foundry practice, and in metallurgy in its application to iron and steel.

2.—A Department of Secondary Education, including (1,) work preparatory to the College of Engineering, (2,) secondary technical education, with courses in machine tool work, stationary, elementary electrical, and elementary mechanical engineering, foundry practice, surveying, drafting, machine design, glass making, blacksmithing, pattern making, and brass making, (3,) a Department of Domestic Arts and Sciences, (4,) a Normal School, with courses in cooking, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, and household economy, (5,) a Department of Art, and (6,) a Department of Evening Instruction.

The Institute Aims to Train both Artists and Artisans

He closes with these sound words of advice: "The Carnegie School of Technology should be a protest against superficial education. . . . . It should enter the broad field of technical education, supplying useful knowledge to boys and girls, young men and young women."

Dr. Thurston recommends: A.—A College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts, with eight separate departments of mechanical engineering. B.—A College of Civil Engineering, with six departments. C.—A College of Architecture, with three departments. D.—A College of Mines and Metallurgy, with two departments. E.—A College of Agriculture, with six departments. F.—A College of Applied Chemistry, with four departments. G.—A College of Physics, with two departments. H.—A College of Fine Arts, with three departments. I.—A College of Business, with four departments. J.—A College of Navigation and Marine Transportation, with two departments. K.—A College of Mathematics, with two departments. L.—A College of Politics and Economics, with four departments. M.—A College of Language and Literature, with four departments. N.—A College of Philosophical Science and Ethics. O.—A College of Biology. P.—A Preparatory College, with a standard curriculum.

"This plan seems ambitious," says Dr. Thurston; "but it so appears simply because we are at the very beginning of educational work, and few people have any idea of the need or the opportunity for promoting the highest interests of the nation through a thoroughly systematized education."

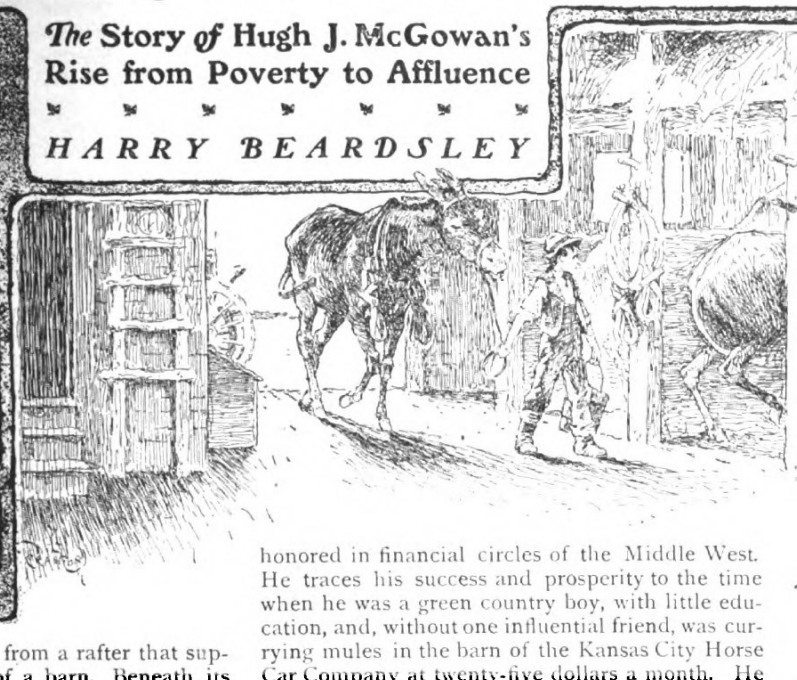
He Is President *of the* Street Railway whose Mules He Curried

The Story *of* Hugh J. McGowan's Rise from Poverty to Affluence

HARRY BEARDSLEY



HUGH J. McGOWAN
(FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH)





HUGH J. McGOWAN
(AT THE AGE OF FIFTEEN)

A LANTERN was hanging from a rafter that supported the low roof of a barn. Beneath its dim light a young man, with cap pulled over his ears to keep them warm, was currying a big mule. The application of the comb aroused the sensibilities of the animal, which, turning its head from side to side, threw back its long ears and tried to bite the young man, who, stepping aside, continued to administer the currycomb with vigor. Suddenly, the mule wheeled around, its hind feet shot out, and the hostler was kicked into a corner of the barn. For a moment he was stunned, then he slowly regained consciousness. He tried to rise, but dropped in pain; now and then he groaned; but there was none to hear him. He managed to sit up, and, finally, in great pain, staggered to his feet, leaned against the side of a stall for a moment, and drew a long breath. Then he returned to the mule, patted it gently on the back, and resumed his work. By five o'clock that morning about thirty animals had been made presentable for hauling street cars in Kansas City.

After finishing his work, the tired hostler went into the loft of the barn, where, in the new hay, he had made his bed, being too poor to hire a room.

Hugh J. McGowan was that hostler. To-day he is president and general manager of the Cincinnati Traction Company and of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company. He is a director in a number of large corporations, and his name is honored in financial circles of the Middle West. He traces his success and prosperity to the time when he was a green country boy, with little education, and, without one influential friend, was currying mules in the barn of the Kansas City Horse Car Company at twenty-five dollars a month. He did his work well and studied every spare moment.

But the manager of the line observed that the mules were better groomed than ever before, and he learned that a country boy, Hugh J. McGowan, was taking care of them. One day, while he was inspecting the barn, he said to the young hostler: "Hugh, how would you like to drive a car?" That was to be his first promotion. It followed because his first work, though lowly, had been done well. Young McGowan, as a driver, was so attentive to passengers, so gentle, particularly to children, that parents, sending their little ones to school, waited for his car, and thus his receipts were made greater than those of any other driver.

Sickness forced him to return to his father's farm, where he recovered health. He returned to Kansas City and was forced to take a temporary position,—the place of a man who was sick. Two days later, McGowan was offered the place permanently, but he refused to crowd out a sick man.

Again he turned to the man who had employed him as a stable boy. The street car manager, who was also a police commissioner, used his influence, and McGowan, for some time thereafter, wore the uniform of the police department. Soon he had the best record on the force for arresting criminals. He did not drink. He never loafed. In four months he was made a sergeant. Then he became an acting police captain, and was twice elected a county marshal. He was being urged to take a nomination, for a third term, as marshal, when the change came that placed him in the sphere in which he is now so prominent.

General Francis V. Greene, president of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, went to Kansas City to employ an agent there. Among those who recommended Mr. McGowan for the place was the street car manager for whom he had curried mules. McGowan was appointed, and since that time his advancement in the business world has been rapid. But his increased prominence has come only as the result of a good record, and the application of the same faculty which he put into effect when he was a stable boy. The preliminary struggle had lasted ten years.

Hugh J. McGowan was thirty years old before he made one hundred dollars a month. But it never occurred to him that he was getting too old to make a start. He did not feel that he must always remain in the lowly walks of life,—that he had "lost his grip." He is now forty-three years old. In thirteen years he has become a most successful man of business, controlling hundreds of men and millions of dollars. Why? Because he was the best stable boy the Kansas City Horse Car Company ever employed.

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New Year Progress and Prospects of General

Gov. N. O. MURPHY would make states of all our territories

MRS. B. T. WASHINGTON is an able teacher in her husband's school

GEN. JOE WHEELER is now engaged in making ordnance

HON. C. A. BOUTELLE would build vessels of war on the Lakes

PRES. D. R. FRANCIS will open, 1903, the St. Louis Exposition

H. RIDER HAGGARD predicts the ruin of British agriculture

JOHN MITCHELL unreservedly favors Chinese exclusion

DUCHESS OLGA is a leading educator in the czar's domain

GARCIA MERON is Argentina's active new representative





In Turkey, always invert the divisor and proceed as in multiplication, and the quotient will be obtained in terms of shekels

FRANCE has gained not only the payment of an old debt, but prestige as well, from Admiral Caillard's compulsive excursion to Mitylene Island, and his brief rôle as collector of the port and from the porte. Fraught with grave danger, as is every touch of the sore spot of Europe, the outcome indicates that France had not only wisely considered all the possibilities, but had also so sounded Russian opinion, if not the opinions of other nations, that there was almost a certainty of diplomatic safety in the course she pursued. The forceful backing of long standing demands was so nicely timed that the "psychological moment" seems to have been selected. Turkey was threatened by her own dependencies and by Italy, Russia had been spectacularly proclaiming her love for France, Great Britain was not in a position to seek any more trouble, Austria was on the verge of disruption, and Germany was concerned about internal affairs. The private nature of most of the French claims against the sultan made the display of force seem undignified, perhaps, but there were questions of principle involved, and so much credit has been drawn from the affair that such minor criticism is unheeded. France will speak with authority in the continental concert; the cabinet, always threatened, is strengthened in popular favor; and it has again been demonstrated that only coercive measures affect the Turks, who move, like water, in the direction of greatest pressure.



Chicago donates to Celestial Eves her choicest gift

▲ ▲ ▲

IN the forward step that is marking the advancement of womankind in many countries to-day, Chinese women are seeking the emancipation which means, first of all, the liberation of their feet. This important news comes from Madam Wu Ting-fang, who recently returned from a visit to her native land. "Small feet are no longer in fashion," she says. "When I went to China, I found that the rigid binding and forcing back of the growth of the feet by my countrywomen is being rapidly abandoned. China has begun to recognize the custom as barbarous." As there are about two hundred million women in China, whose feet will, in course of time, be enlarged by this innovation, it may be well to call attention to a prospective new outlet for western hides. Chicago, the great hide market of America, should acknowledge a twofold gratification, in view of a possible increase in its business and also in the prospect of having a competitor as to a condition of anatomy that has been associated for many years with its reputation.

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THE alleged consolidation of the Great Northern Railway and all of its interests with the Union Pacific is not a combination, but a truce formed between four of the most powerful men in this or in any other country,—J. P. Morgan and James J. Hill on the one hand, and E. H. Harriman and George J. Gould on the other. This truce terminates the greatest of all railroad fights, and there is a tale behind it which, if it could be written in all its details, would throw more light on the personal and business story of the American money giants than anything that has ever been seen in print. These two groups of most powerful men have no love for each other, but they are bound to admire each other's genius. The story, in a few words, is this: The Morgan-Hill syndicate, which owns the Great Northern Railway, got control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line, and made it a most important feeder of the Northern Pacific, one of its roads. For some time the Harriman-Gould syndicate has tried in vain to wrest from its great competitor this important feeder. Last summer Messrs. Harriman and Gould gave up this task for a more daring one,—namely, the control of the Northern Pacific. The charter of this road provides that the control must be vested in a majority of the holders of the preferred stock. Harriman and Gould, after the memorable fight against their competitors in Wall Street, last summer, got control of the Northern Pacific. The short corn crop in the West has made the freight business over all these great lines quite dull, and the temptation to engage in a great freight war could not be longer resisted. It threatened complete demolition, not only of all the railroads of the West, but also of all business in general; and, however powerful and determined such men may be, they could not turn loose their dogs of war upon one another under such circumstances. They met, smoking the pipe of peace, Morgan and Hill giving up half their interests in the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, and fifteen million dollars, to Harriman and Gould, for which they again secured complete control of the Northern Pacific. In other words, the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy has been made a buffer between the two great syndicates, and the freight war has been averted.

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THE corn crop of 1900 was 2,105,102,516 bushels, and that of this year was 1,359,000,000 bushels. This is cutting the crop down by nearly half, yet the farmers of the West have so much surplus corn on hand that this failure has not affected the general prosperity of the country. In fact, the Kansas banks have more money on deposit than ever before in their history. In the South, where the cotton crop has been cut off by at least a fourth, the advance in the price of the staple has more than made up for the loss, and the wheat crop of 1901 is a hundred million bushels ahead of what it was in 1900. Nowhere is there cause for a cry of hard times, and nowhere do we hear any such cry of distress as we heard from 1891 to 1896.

AN English writer has made the discovery that the world's greatest thinkers are, and have been, men who have eaten moderately and seldom or never touched intoxicants. He says that the lives of these men show that, even as too much fuel will make a fire smolder, too much liquor will destroy the brightest hope of genius. The man who would live by his brains must use a diet that will not destroy his faculties; and, as for drinking, these words of the late John Sherman, as written for SUCCESS over a year ago, are applicable: "Abandon liquor as you would abandon a pestilence, for liquor is the curse that wrecks more lives than all the horrors of the world combined." Habit has helped the fine efforts of the thinkers, and it becomes natural for them to eat less, to drink less, and to sleep less than other men. Thus, in a long life of intellectual activity, many scores of hours are utilized for the main purpose, which in the lives of other men are squandered at the dinner table, or in the mere nothingness of drinking, sleeping, and being idle.

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"Rum is great: savages drink it; monkeys love it"

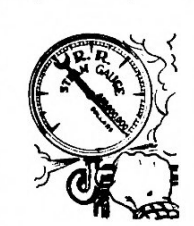


"Lend us your tomahawk, Lo: we'll bust this door an' jerk our own chin music direct to Uncle Sam on the inside in the coming powwow; be in readiness, amigo"

WITH greater strenuosity than ever before, Arizona Territory, under the guidance of her vigorous governor, N. O. Murphy, will make her annual plea to place her star in the blue field of Old Glory. Governor Murphy believes that President Roosevelt, who is more intimately acquainted with western progress than any of his predecessors, will not fail to advise congress to act in this matter. Governor Murphy claims for his territory a population of one hundred and thirty-five thousand, a total assessed valuation of taxable property amounting to $38,853,831, and, as a net increase in business for the year just closed, $5,071,365. Governor Murphy believes that partisanship has kept Arizona in the rear. She will not be alone in her efforts for statehood, for New Mexico and Oklahoma will be in the contest, and Indian Territory will also seek admission.

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JUST think of this for a moment! An enterprising German officer, Lieutenant von Edelsheim, has written a pamphlet showing how the German navy is to conquer the United States. How simple it all is! Our navy being upon two oceans, the German navy is to come here and deliberately sink every vessel on the Atlantic coast. Their transports, conveying some, twenty-five thousand soldiers, will follow closely in the wake of their war vessels, and land these men at some convenient point; it does not much matter where, as there are so many of these points. This army will meet and defeat twenty thousand regular soldiers, all that we can afford to put into the field,—one hundred thousand militiamen, in the opinion of the writer, having only muzzle-loading guns and being worthless. With such a defeat we would strike our flag and surrender. Why, of course, come right on! But we have to say that, if the German army, doubtless the best in Europe, should by any possible misfortune land on our shores with hostile intent, our women and children could eventually drive it out of the country, with broomsticks, as the women of Spain drove Napoleon's army out of their peninsula.



Ease up, engineer! That pressure may explode the boiler

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LIEUTENANT ELLSWORTH P. BERTHOLF, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, has had considerable trouble in Siberia trying to secure a suitable variety of reindeer to introduce into Alaska. The Alaskan animal has been a disappointment to the government and the natives. It was believed that deer of larger stature and of more desirable species are to be found in the interior of Siberia, and Lieutenant Bertholf's object was to procure a herd of those and drive them to the coast. The Siberians were disinclined to sell their deer to Americans; but Lieutenant Bertholf, through the Russian Commercial Company, secured several hundred head, which, however, were not landed in Alaska without considerable difficulty. The government will make a similar trip this year, as stocking Alaska with new deer has become a serious matter, owing to the usefulness of the animal.



The Russian reindeer dearly loves in solitude to roam,
And crop the stunted polar grass around his icy home;
But now he'll earn his rations, by working at Cape Nome

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A WOMAN speaker for the New York Fusionists said, in the recent canvass, that women are slowly leaving the bandbox for the ballot box. Her statement is not without corroboration. Suffrage has existed in Colorado for some time, and it will be adopted in Iowa, probably, this year. New Zealand boasts of the power and wisdom of its women voters, and the gender sex in Norway, having just been granted the privilege, promises a wide range of municipal reforms. Although the question is an old one, it appears with renewed vigor every few years, and now it is being agitated more widely and persistently than ever before.



"From bandbox to ballot box" is the newest watchword of the new woman; when she takes the helm, the ship of state will have to sail in full accordance with Nath'l Bowditch

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Or Specific Interest, the Wide World Round

D. MULVIHILL will reform politics in Bridgeport, Conn.

LADY WARWICK has founded a home for working women

COL. JOHN HAY has made the Nicaragua Canal a certainty

HENRI FOURNIER tells us automobiles will supplant horses

FOXHALL P. KEENE the fox-hunter, is to make automobiles

HABIBULLAH KHAN the new ameer, will modernize his land

WILLIAM B. YEATS is a rising English poet with a purpose

HELEN M. GOULD will serve on the Woman's Board, St. Louis

SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE accepts Uncle Sam's canal-building terms











THE war in the Philippines is largely a game of treachery on the part of the natives. Most of the minor political offices are filled by Filipinos who occupy considerable of their time in secretly aiding the insurgents who have arms. The difficulty of making friends of the natives outweighs the difficulty of subjugating them; but, until the Americans do make friends of their people, the Philippine Islands can never become of real value to anybody. In time, with sufficient public schools, road building, and better communication generally, we may hope to see these islands prosperous and happy. The Filipinos do not like Uncle Sam's peace medicine.

THE most astonishing phase of the census of 1900 is that there are one million eight hundred thousand more males than females in the population of the United States. Of every thousand of the American people of to-day, five hundred and twelve are men, and only four hundred and eighty-eight are women. The increase in male population has been steady during the last half century, and shows a marked contrast to Europe, where females uniformly exceed the males in number. This is due, in a large measure, to immigration, the majority of immigrants being males. As most of the European emigrants have come to this country, the great majority of men here is, perhaps, accounted for.


"This wouldnot be quite so bad if I could only have just a little Jamaica ginger with pain-killer to mix with it, or even a dose of good anti-toxin. O, my! O, my!! I fear that I shall die"


"Less noise, sister; we beat in numbers, if not in eloquence"

THE Holland submarine torpedo boat, the "Fulton," has proved to be a world's wonder. It has supplemented a series of remarkable tests as to its ability in naval warfare by remaining under water, with a crew of seven men, for fifteen hours. This test was made in Peconic Bay, Long Island, New York, the boat settling to the bottom of the bay at 7:30 P.M., November 23, 1901. The turret hatch was again opened on the surface at 10:30 A.M., on the following day. While the boat was submerged, a severe northeast storm prevailed, causing more or less disaster along the coast, but Rear Admiral John Lowe, Captain Charles T. Cable, and the crew, in the comfortable quarters of the "Fulton," resting at the bottom of Peconic Bay, had no intimation of the havoc being wrought. They were enjoying themselves. Rear Admiral Lowe said that he would not hesitate to go to the bottom with the "Fulton" in a heavy gale, instead of anchoring and riding it out on the surface, and that the time the vessel can stay down can be found by mathematical calculation as to food and fuel rather than air supply. This marvelous test means that the submarine torpedo boat is to be the coming terror in naval war; for, unseen in its approach, it can be used for days, if necessary, in effective torpedo work for the destruction of an entire fleet. It is evident that the United States navy department must give its battleships the protection of duplicate "Fultons" as consorts. The successful development of the Holland type of submarine boat is the result of an inventor's faith in himself, by which he inspired the confidence of others in his invention, and was enabled to overcome all obstacles.


"Chinaman no sabe: Melican man's gate opens only one way"

FRANCE has taken a long step in the matter of industrial education. Her government is considering plans for the establishment, in the United States, of a French school which will be devoted to the study of American industrial methods. The projectors, who are some of the most influential business and professional men of the European republic, say that it will be impossible for the coming generation of young Frenchmen to compete with the trend of industrialism unless American methods, which are revolutionizing the world, are speedily adopted, and they can see no better way for the accomplishment of this purpose than by digging to the very roots of our methods. M. Delcassé, the French minister of finance, says that the new institute will be handsomely endowed by the government.


Four soldiers crossed the ocean, but met a big surprise,— The largest dog they ever saw, in proportion to his size, With a sort o' monitory squint a-gleaming from his eyes

THE British war office admits that it appears to be almost impossible to keep the home forces up to adequate strength, and to supply, by the volunteer system alone, the necessary reinforcements for South Africa. In consequence, many of the cabinet ministers favor reinforcing the old ballot laws and putting into practice that form of conscription for which certain obsolete statutes already provide. The men in charge of the war office have closely examined the old ballot laws and have prepared an elaborate plan by which they can be acted upon at a moment's notice. These plans for conscription indicate a state of public mind in reference to the Boer War that promises an emphatic protest, and doubtless the war situation will be much graver before long.



"I have only three hundred thousand men in the field, while those Boers must have fully forty-one thousand: I must have reinforcements; but where are they"

THE United States has won another great victory. The speed with which the mail between England and Australia has been handled on the American route from Sydney to London has induced the British government to abandon the old route through the Suez Canal. One week was taken off the time limit by Uncle Sam in his effort to control this important matter. Swift steamers were built to ply between San Francisco and Sydney, and the special trains which carried the mails across the continent eclipsed all previous records for speed. The "Australian Mail," which will be rushed more than halfway round the world once a month, will be a new factor in the problem of shortening distances. The special train from San Francisco, California, to New York City, has frequently traveled over one hundred miles an hour to connect with steamers.


"I'm a-comin', John, and I propose to deliver this bag reg'lar, schedule time, once a month: you can't do it"


"See, pardner, this universal Yankee nation beats 'em all"

THE United States is now at the head of the world's exporting nations. For the nine months ending September 30, 1901, our exports of domestic products amounted to $1,024,605,181. No other nation has ever touched this figure within five million dollars.

JAMES B. DILL, the great corporation lawyer, who has helped to legalize more huge trusts, perhaps, than all others of his profession, has again taken up the momentous subject, "What should be done with trusts?" His plea is that all trusts should be organized under uniform Federal laws instead of under the laws of various states as now. In other words, trusts should be legally national, and put under proper restrictions. All the essential facts about these organizations should be subject to general publicity. As long as a trust can organize in one state, by paying handsome charter fees into the treasury, and do business in another state, without any sort of restrictions, he declares, these organizations will continue to abuse the rights of the people. A number of states, among them New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Connecticut, have become bidders in the market for granting charters to trusts. New Jersey has made so much money out of this business that state taxation was abolished a few years ago, and the state treasury is now overflowing. The laws of this and some of the other states impose scarcely any restrictions. South Dakota has advertised the fact that it will give any sort of corporation a charter for a nominal fee. So it will be seen that the corporation laws of many of the states are now in as much chaos as the divorce laws.

THE representatives of labor in the United States insist that the Chinese Exclusion Act, which will expire on May 5, 1902, must be re-enacted. California and other western states which have been benefited by this act are raising a mighty storm of protest against the men who claim that it is a blot on the constitution, and that the invitation of the American people to all mankind to share the benefits of their government and their industrial prosperity is made ridiculous by this law. This may be true. However, the exclusion law was not passed until it was proved beyond peradventure that unrestricted Chinese immigration is a menace to American labor. No one believes the act will be repealed.

OUR so-called "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy that, for one thing, makes Europe dread us more, has, after all, invested all international relations with an element of frankness and truth they did not have before we began to expand across the seas. In Europe, diplomacy endeavors to be as close-mouthed and stealthy as ever, but without success. Almost the moment the purposes of the English government, as regards the Isthmian canal, had been formulated, they were known. Had the matter been under consideration between England and Russia, or England and Germany, secrecy would have been more successful, of course, and the possibility of intrigue among diplomats, and lying in the press, would have been much greater. But our straightforwardness is having its influence among these chancelleries. Witness the frank speeches of men like Salisbury, Chamberlain, Von Bülow, and Delcassé; but more frank than all others was the speech of Secretary John Hay, before the New York Chamber of Commerce, on November 19. The keynote of his speech was the statement that President Roosevelt is as incapable of bullying a strong power as of wronging a weak one.

THE recent elections brought some men into the light of public prominence who are notable examples of the American idea of equality. Dennis Mulvihill, who for twenty years was a stoker in a factory in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was elected mayor of that city by a fair majority. Mr. Mulvihill, though a lowly citizen but a few years ago, won his laurels by an unswerving faith in honesty and character, and it was on that plank that he was nominated and elected. The hands that swung a shovel before a glowing furnace for three decades are to guide the reins of government of one of the most thriving manufacturing cities in the United States. In San Francisco, the mayor-elect is Eugene Schmidt, the leader of a theater orchestra. He is thirty-three years old, a man of fine qualities, and he believes in a municipality where the people shall rule.

[The photograph of General Joseph Wheeler is copyrighted by J. E. Purdy, Boston, Massachusetts, and that of Henri Fournier by Harper and Brothers, New York City.—THE EDITOR.]

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EDITORIAL PAGE

RAISING OF VALUES



"Destiny is not about thee, but within,—
Thyself must make thyself."

"THE world is no longer clay, but rather iron in the hands of its workers," says Emerson, "and men have got to hammer out a place for themselves by steady and rugged blows."

To make the most of your "stuff," be it cloth, iron, or character,—this is success. Raising common "stuff" to priceless value is great success.

A young reader of SUCCESS writes for us to tell him what can be made from a rough bar of wrought iron. This suggests a little study in iron.

It would be most interesting to give our readers, on the first of January, some of these bars, and ask them to let us know what they can make of them. Let us anticipate the results.

The man who takes the first bar may be a rough blacksmith, who has only partly learned his trade, and has no ambition to rise above his anvil. He thinks that the best possible thing he can do with his bar is to make it into horseshoes, and congratulates himself upon his success. He reasons that the rough lump of iron is worth only two or three cents a pound, and that it is not worth while to spend much time or labor on it. His enormous muscles and small skill have raised the value of the iron from one dollar, perhaps, to ten dollars.

Along comes a cutler, with a little better education, a little more ambition, a little finer perception, and says to the blacksmith: "Is this all you can see in that iron? Give me a bar, and I will show you what brains and skill and hard work can make of it." He sees a little further into the rough bar. He has studied many processes of hardening and tempering; he has tools, grinding and polishing wheels, and annealing furnaces. The iron is fused, carbonized into steel, drawn out, forged, tempered, heated white-hot, plunged into cold water or oil to improve its temper, and ground and polished with great care and patience. When his work is done, he shows the astonished blacksmith two thousand dollars' worth of knife-blades where the latter only saw ten dollars' worth of crude horseshoes. The value has been greatly raised by the refining process.

"Knife-blades are all very well, if you can make nothing better," says another artisan, to whom the cutler has shown the triumph of his art, "but you haven't half brought out what is in that bar of iron. I see a higher and better use; I have made a study of iron, and know what there is in it and what can be made of it."

This artisan has a more delicate touch, a finer perception, a better training, a higher ideal, and superior determination, which enable him to look still further into the molecules of the rough bar,

Life is a leaf of paper white,
Whereon each one of us may write
His word or two, and then comes night.
Greatly begin! Though thou have time
But for a line, be that sublime,—
Not failure, but low aim, is crime.—Lowell.

—past the horseshoes, past the knife-blades,—and he turns the crude iron into the finest cambric needles, with eyes cut with microscopic exactness. The production of the invisible points requires a more delicate process, a finer grade of skill than the cutler possesses.

This feat the last workman considers marvelous, and he thinks he has exhausted the possibilities of the iron. He has multiplied many times the value of the cutler's product.

But, behold! another very skillful mechanic, with a more finely organized mind, a more delicate touch, more patience, more industry, a higher order of skill, and a better training, passes with ease by the horseshoes, the knife-blades, and the needles, and returns the product of his bar in fine mainsprings for watches. Where the others saw horseshoes, knife-blades, or needles, worth only a few thousand dollars, his penetrating eye saw a product worth one hundred thousand dollars.

A higher artist-artisan appears, who tells us that the rough bar has not even yet found its highest expression; that he possesses the magic that can perform a still greater miracle in iron. To him, even mainsprings seem coarse and clumsy. He knows that the crude iron can be manipulated and coaxed into an elasticity that cannot even be imagined by one less trained in metallurgy. He knows that, if care enough be used in tempering the steel, it will not be stiff, trenchant, and merely a passive metal, but so full of its new qualities that it almost seems instinct with life.

With penetrating, almost clairvoyant vision, this artist-artisan sees how every process of mainspring making can be carried further; and how, at every stage of manufacture, more perfection can be reached; how the texture of the metal can be so much refined that even a fiber, a slender thread of it, can do marvelous work. He puts his bar through many processes of refinement and fine tempering, and, in triumph, turns his product into almost invisible coils of delicate hairsprings. After infinite toil and pain, he has made his dream true; he has raised the few dollars' worth of iron to a value of one million dollars, perhaps forty times the value of the same weight of gold.

Still another workman, whose processes are so almost infinitely delicate, whose product is so little known, by even the average educated man, that his trade is unmentioned by the makers of dictionaries and encyclopedias, takes but a fragment of one of the bars of steel, and develops its higher possibilities with such marvelous accuracy, such ethereal fineness of touch, that even mainsprings and hairsprings are looked back upon as coarse, crude, and cheap. When his work is done, he shows you a few of the minutely barbed instruments used by dentists to draw out the finest branches of the dental nerves. While a pound of gold, roughly speaking, is worth about two hundred and fifty dollars, a pound of these slender, barbed filaments of steel, if a pound could be collected, might be worth hundreds of times as much.

Other enthusiasts may still further refine the product, but it will be many a day before the best will exhaust the possibilities of a metal that can be subdivided until its particles will float in the air.

It sounds magical, but the magic is only that wrought by the application of the homeliest virtues; by the training of the eye, the hand, the perception; by painstaking care, by hard work, and by determination and grit.

If a metal possessing only a few coarse material qualities is capable of such marvelous increase in value, by mixing brains with its molecules, who shall set bounds to the possibilities of the development of a human being, that wonderful compound of physical, mental, moral, and spiritual forces? Whereas, in the development of iron, a dozen processes are possible, a thousand influences may be brought to bear upon mind and character. While the iron is an inert mass acted upon by external influences only, the human being is a bundle of forces, acting and counteracting, yet all capable of control and direction by the higher self, the real, dominating personality.

The difference in human attainment is due only slightly to the original material. It is the ideal followed and unfolded, the effort made, the processes of education and experience undergone that fuse, hammer, and mold our life-bar into its ultimate development.

Life, everyday life, has counterparts of all the tortures the iron undergoes, and through them it comes to its highest expression. The blows of opposition, the struggles amid want and woe, the fiery trials of disaster and bereavement, the crushings of iron circumstances, the raspings of care and anxiety, the grinding of constant difficulties, the rebuffs that chill enthusiasm, the weariness of years of dry, dreary drudgery in education and discipline,—all these are necessary to the man who would reach the highest success.

The iron, by this manipulation, is strengthened, refined, made more elastic or more resistant, and adapted to the use each artisan dreams of. If every blow should fracture it, if every furnace should burn the life out of it, if every roller should pulverize it, of what use would it be? It has that virtue, those qualities that withstand all; that draw profit from every test, and come out triumphant in the end. In the iron, the qualities are, in the main, inherent; but in ourselves they are largely matters of growth, culture, and development, and all are subject to the dominating will.

Just as each artisan sees in the crude iron some finished, refined product, so must we see in our lives glorious possibilities, if we would but realize

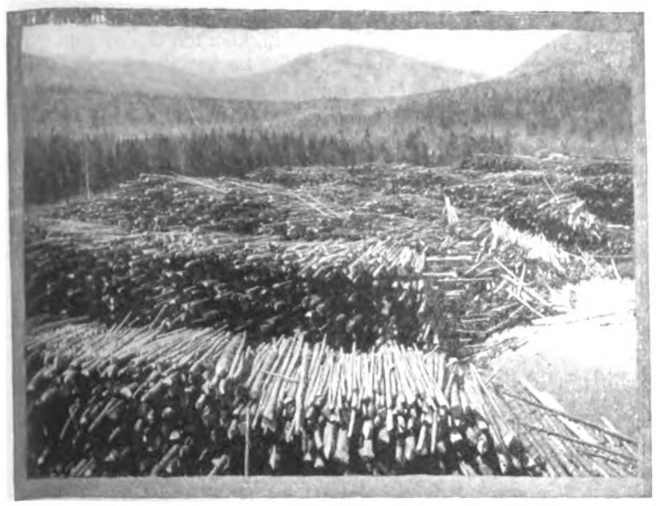
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IT TRANSFORMS FORESTS INTO NEWSPAPERS

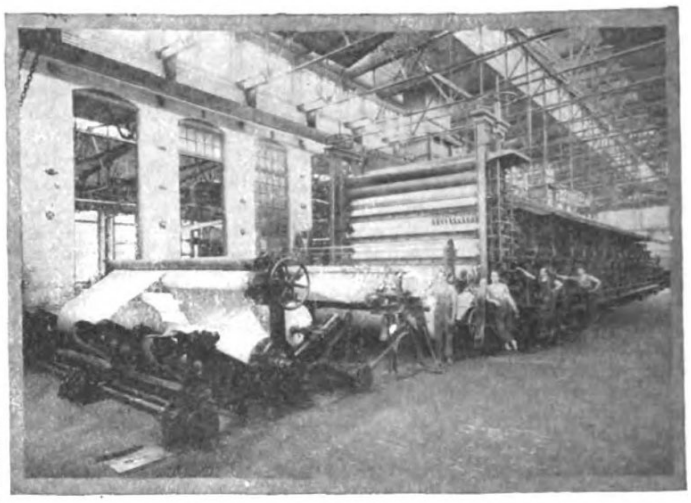
FRANK HIX FAYANT

One of the Newest of America's Thriving Industries



TRUNKS OF TREES, READY TO BE TURNED INTO PULP





WINDING THE ROLLS FOR THE BIG DAILY PAPERS



AS YOU open a great metropolitan daily to learn what the world was doing yesterday, it may not occur to you that the paper on which the newspaper is printed was, but a few days ago, the living fiber of the spruce trees of some northern forest. Tear off a corner of a page, examining the ragged edges closely, and you will see that the paper is made of short, hair-like fibers, which you can pull out, as you would lint from a cotton plant, or the finer threads of a linen handkerchief. Examine a sliver of wood, and you will detect the same hair-like fibers. Vegetable fibers are the basis of the manufacture of all ordinary fabrics; but, within a few years, on account of the enormous demand for newspapers in America, the making of paper from vegetable fiber has outstripped all similar industries. The Fourdrinier machine, now a century old, revolutionized paper-making. Without it, and without, too, American wood-pulp processes, the cheap newspaper and the cheap book of to-day would be impossible. No one can estimate the good that cheap printing paper has done for mankind.

The owners of New York City newspapers guard closely their circulation secrets; and, consequently, paper-makers will not let the public know how much white paper they supply to the different offices, but here is a table of the annual consumption of paper by the newspapers of the metropolis, approximately correct:—

PUBLICATION	TONS OF PAPER CONSUMED	VALUE OF PAPER CONSUMED
"The Journal"	40,000	$1,600,000
"The World"	30,000	1,200,000
"The Herald"	25,000	1,000,000
"The Sun" "The Times" "The News" "The Press" "The Tribune"	30,000	1,200,000
"The Evening Post" "The Mail and Express" "The Commercial Advertiser"	5,000	200,000
Other daily newspapers	5,000	200,000
Totals	135,000	$5,400,000

A Newspaper's most Expensive Purchase Is its raw Material, White Paper

At forty dollars a ton, 135,000 tons of paper cost the newspapers of New York City $5,400,000. This is a daily consumption of about three hundred and seventy-five tons, costing $15,000. Of this sum, William R. Hearst, proprietor of the "Journal," pays $4,000; Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the "World," more than $3,000; and James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the "Herald," more than $2,500. In other words, Mr. Hearst cannot pay his bill for white paper until he has sold eight hundred thousand "Journals," which shows that publishing a great newspaper in New York City, or any other large city, is a serious financial undertaking. It is not every man that has the courage to face a bill of several thousand dollars for blank paper alone every time the sun rises.

A one-cent morning newspaper cannot pay its white-paper bills from its sales of papers. It is no difficult matter to make some very interesting estimates from the data the paper-makers furnish. For example, the rolls of paper that are poured into the big offices in Printing House Square, New York City, cost twenty dollars each, and contain five miles of paper, or enough to print nine thousand twelve-page papers. The New York "Journal," "Herald" and "World" print about two hundred pages a week, each, averaging eighteen pages on week days and ninety pages on Sunday; that is, a twenty-dollar roll of paper will print five hundred and forty copies of the "Journal" for a week, for which Mr. Hearst receives between thirty-five and forty dollars. One hundred and thirty-five thousand tons of paper, used yearly by the New York City newspapers, is equivalent to two hundred and seventy thousand five-mile rolls, or one million, three hundred and fifty thousand miles of paper, not far from four thousand miles a day,—enough to stretch across the continent and dip into both oceans.

Without the enormous receipts from advertising, a great newspaper could be published only at a huge loss. The white-paper bills would bankrupt any man who should attempt to print a newspaper without advertisements. Mr. Bennett receives from the advertising in the "Herald," which runs over six hundred columns a week, more than three million dollars a year. The greater part of this sum is expended for paper, and editorial, business, and mechanical expenses; but, by selling the "Herald" at three cents a copy, he makes it one of the best-paying newspaper properties in the world.

Nearly every copy of the massive, metropolitan newspapers is thrown away after it has been read, as it is regarded then as waste, worthless paper. Mr. Bennett, however, when he buys his of the paper-maker, takes a very different view of the value of the white paper on which he spreads the news; for, at the end of the year, when he receives the "Herald's" balance sheet, he finds that his white paper has cost him a million dollars. His great rival, Mr. Hearst, has a still larger bill for paper. Scores of half-ton rolls from the Adirondack forests are fed to his presses every day, from midnight to midnight, and his outlay for paper, in the course of a year, amounts to about one million, six hundred thousand dollars.

It Is one of the Youngest of our Industries, but it Has Gigantic Possibilities

In Printing House Square, within the shadow of the statue of Benjamin Franklin, who turned the first hand-press in America, more white paper is fed to the steel monsters, thundering in the caverns below, than is used on any other spot on the globe. Printing House Square, the newspaper center of the world, is the basis of a great industry which has grown up in recent years in this country,—that of making paper from timber. American newspapers use a quarter of the entire American production of paper of all kinds, and our output is a quarter of that of the whole world. The American people are truly illustrative of the adage, "The consumption of paper is the measure of a people's culture."

Some idea of the enormous proportions of this "infant industry" may be had from the fact that, in America, there are now more than eleven hundred pulp and paper mills, with a capacity to produce two million, five hundred thousand tons of paper, annually, worth about two hundred million dollars. The state of New York leads in production, her pulp mills having an average daily output of two thousand tons, or nearly half the total American production. All along the edges of her wilderness, and even in the heart of her forests, are the pulp and paper mills, transforming the trunks of the forest giants into paper three-thousandths of an inch thick, for eastern consumption only. The forests of New England, Michigan, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania furnish the bulk of the remainder for the country. Night and day, an unbroken stream of paper comes from these mills. The printing presses are voracious; so rapidly do they devour the great white rolls that, before the branches of the tree have withered, the trunk, in a myriad fragments, is flying to the four corners of the earth, carrying the news of the moment.

Let it not be supposed that the newspapers are destroying our forests. One of the common fallacies of the day is that the pulp mills are eating their way through the woodlands of America, and that the paper-maker is an enemy to civilization. Forests still cover more than a million square miles of the United States. The pulp mills use about a billion feet of lumber a year. This figure, alone, seems exaggerated to a layman, but it is small in comparison with the work done by lumbermen, storms, and fire. Pulp mills are as pygmies beside the sawmills, whose consumption is twenty times as great. The reports in the hands of the United States Geological Survey show that not a hundredth part of the timber felled in this country goes to the pulp mills.

Though Hundreds of Thousands of Trees Are Used, Forests Will not Suffer

No one is more concerned in the vital question of forest preservation than the man whose income is derived from paper-making, and the owners of the great pulp mills of our northern forests are using all the scientific knowledge available to prevent the destruction of precious woodlands. No young trees are felled; only those of a greater trunk-diameter than nine inches are used, and these are scientifically selected. From Washington, the government's bureau of forestry spreads instruction as to woodland preservation, and some of the leading universities, like Cornell and Yale, have courses of forestry. The students of forestry at Cornell devote four years to study for the degree of Bachelor of Science in forestry, and spend months in practical work in the university's demonstration forest in the Adirondack Mountains. For the preservation of our woodlands, the prevention of fires is of far greater importance than watching the pulp mills. In the Adirondack Mountains, last year, despite New York's vigilant care, twenty-six thousand acres were burned over. Enough timber is destroyed by fire in this country every year to supply all the pulp mills.

From the time the woodmen fell the timber to the time when it is

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ready for delivery, in great rolls, to the newspaper presses, the making of paper is a wonderfully interesting process. Nowadays the paper-maker uses two kinds of pulp for news paper,—the ordinary ground wood pulp, in which the entire trunk of a spruce, hemlock, or balsam tree, after the bark has been removed, is crushed to a soft, fluid mass; and sulphite pulp, which is the fiber of the tree, left after all the intercellular matter has been dissolved by sulphurous acid. Ground wood pulp, a German invention, was first made in this country at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1867; while sulphite pulp, an American invention, was first made at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1884. These facts show that the making of our news paper of to-day is actually an "infant industry." Sulphite pulp, being solely fibrous, gives strength to the ground wood.

Let us consider how news paper is made in one of the great mills of the Adirondack Mountains, where the giant machines, rattling on, day after day, never stopping, are scarcely able to supply the demand of a single New York newspaper. The timber, which is felled in the forests of the North, in winter, is floated to the mill in the mountain streams by the spring freshets, and piled up in great heaps about the mill buildings, whose many roofs, chimneys and towers form a strange picture in the wilderness against the background of cloud-topped mountains, green with primeval forests.

By being fed to shrieking saws, the spruce logs are cut into pieces that are no longer than a man's arm. "Barking" machines, which have disks of rapidly whirling radial knives, attack the wood and tear off the bark. To prevent a waste of any part of the timber, an endless chain conveyor carries the bark to the boiler room, where it is fed to the fires. Another conveyor, like the *trottoir roulant* at Paris, carries the clean logs to the grinding room, where a long line of three-horned monsters is waiting for them.

Seemingly Impossible Horse-Power Is Needed to Convert *the* Logs into Pulp

Flumes, beside which men are mere pygmies, bring the mountain torrents rushing down to the grinding room, feeding the energy of forest cataracts to the great turbines. They have an enormous work to do. Within the iron cases of the three-horned monsters are grindstones of a special hardness, turned by the turbines. The "horns" are hydraulic presses, which force the logs under them against the stones. Thus the wood is ground to pulp, the stones eating away three feet of wood an hour. The engineer tells us that more than ten thousand "horse-power-hours" of energy are needed to convert one cord of spruce into pulp, and that the mills use more power than a whole manufacturing city in New England. Cold water flows continuously on the grindstones to prevent the friction setting fire to the wood, and the mixture of ground wood and water which flows away from the grinders, as a pinkish, gruel-like fluid, runs over dams and through screens and drying machines, until, a thick mass, it is either put in storage tanks, in bulk, or formed by machinery into thick sheets that can be rolled up like blankets. It is then ground wood pulp, ready for the paper machines. Every cord of wood has produced nearly a ton of pulp.

The sulphite pulp is prepared in a different way. The logs, when they come from the barking machines, are cut up lengthwise, by "splitters," and then cut crosswise, by "chippers," into pieces less than an inch thick. This thickness gives the length of the fiber. A "chipper" with its whirling knives eats up a hundred cords of wood in a day. By falling on another "moving sidewalk," the chips are carried away to be screened and then hand-picked,—to sort out dust and dirt,—and then are carried to storage bins above the great sulphite "digesters,"—monster steel cylinders, with conical ends, standing upright in a row.

One of the mill buildings is a tall, square tower, reaching above the great chimneys. Here the sulphurous acid is prepared. It is a noxious-smelling place, with its floors covered with wet salt; and, as one climbs to its top to get a view of the mountain scenery, he wonders whether he is going to be blown up among all these pipes and tanks and hot, ill-smelling vapors. Down below, sulphur is kept burning in retorts, and the fumes, after being cooled, pass through the series of tanks, one above another, in the tower. Milk of lime in the tanks absorbs the gas, and from the lowest tank the sulphurous acid is drawn off and stored in large receivers, ready for use in the "digesters."

It Requires two Cords *of* Wood to Make a Ton *of* Sulphite Pulp

It is in these huge "digesters" that the intercellular matter in the wood is attacked by the acid. To prevent the acid from eating the metal also, the steel shell is lined with zinc and brick. The "digester" is filled with the wood chips, the acid piped in, and then steam is forced in from the bottom. For half a day the wood is "cooked," and the resin and other incrustating matter of the wood is made soluble. The contents of the "digester" are then blown off into a blow-pit, and the spent liquor, containing the dissolved intercellular matter, drains off. The fiber of the wood—the pulp,—has a beautifully transparent appearance, due to the bleaching effect of the sulphurous gas. The pulp next goes through a cleansing and drying process, filtering through many screens, to remove particles which would produce blemishes in the paper. The final screens are brass plates, in which innumerable fine slits, only fifteen thousandths of an inch wide, are cut. Through these the pulp is forced by compressed air, and it then runs through copper cylinders in which the water is squeezed out. Finally it is pressed into thick sheets, of a pinkish white. This is sulphite pulp. Two cords of wood make a ton of this pulp. The ground wood pulp and the sulphite pulp, mixed with ingredients to give desired characteristics to the paper, are stirred in beating engines for an hour, and the stock, in fluid condition, is pumped to the paper machines.

Chloride *of* Lime Turns *the* Pulp from a Pale Blue to a Snowy Whiteness

Marvelous, in the apparent simplicity of its working, is one of these great machines, nearly two hundred feet long and eighteen feet wide. It was invented by Robert, a Frenchman, but is better known by the name of the original maker, Fourdrinier, and is one of the most ingenious and perfect devices to be found in the whole range of industrial arts. Into one end is poured the milky pulp of the spruce; out of the other end, far away, is drawn the great strip of white paper, at the rate of five hundred feet a minute. The pulp spreads over an endless, woven-wire cloth, the full width of the machine, moving swiftly between many rollers like a great belt. The cloth, shaking laterally, as it speeds along, shakes out the water and serves to interlace the wet fibers. Suction boxes also draw off the water, and, as the moist film of pulp passes between rollers, more of the water is squeezed out. It moves on to the "first press," where an endless felt belt picks it up from the wire cloth and carries it between wooden and rubber rollers. On, to the "second press," it speeds. The moist film is becoming a sheet that holds together, and brass and rubber rollers press out more moisture. So far heat has not been used to dry the sheet, but at this stage it begins a long journey up and down over a series of great hot rollers, four feet in diameter. A felt belt holds the sheet snugly against the hot cylinders.

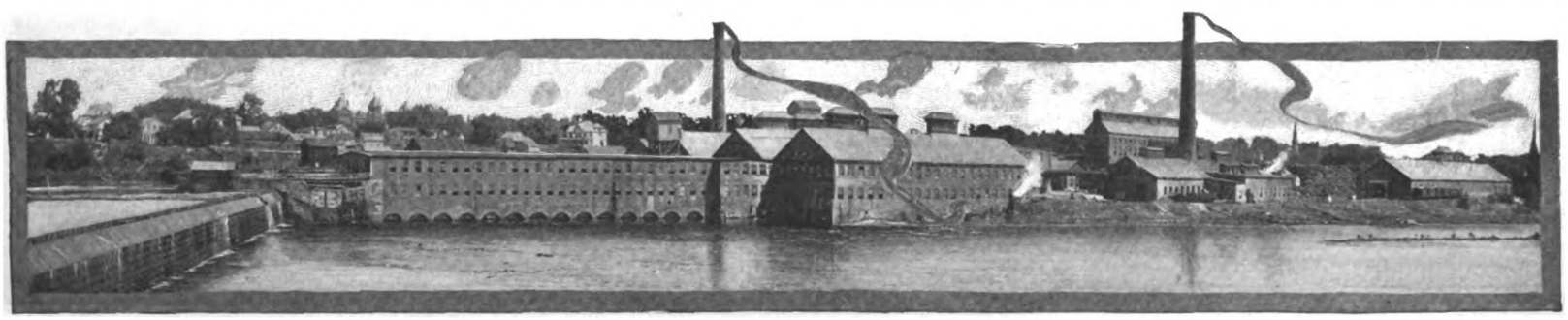
When, at length, it emerges from between the last of a score of rollers, it is dry, tough paper, and it is wound rapidly on reels, in rolls of a thousand pounds, to be shipped to the newspapers. All this operation, from the time the fluid is poured on the wire cloth until the paper reaches the reels, occupies but a few seconds. The amount of heat used to dry the paper is enormous, the weight of the water removed being three times that of the paper produced. The paper mills of America use three million tons of coal in a year. One company alone, which controls the output of news paper, uses half a million tons of coal in its pulp and paper mills, although it has enormous power developed from waterfalls.

In making a high grade of wood-pulp paper,—"book paper," like that on which this article is printed,—a somewhat more delicate process is followed. The ground wood pulp used in making news paper, containing, as it does, resinous and acid matters, soon discolors the paper. It cannot be used in making "book paper." Sulphite pulp is too hard to use alone, and so a more flexible pulp, soda pulp, made from poplar trees, is mixed with the sulphite pulp. The soda pulp is made in "digesters" in a caustic soda solution, the poplar chips being cooked till the intercellular matters are dissolved. When first discharged from the "digesters," the pulp is black, but it becomes a pale blue after washing. It is bleached in chloride of lime in "bleaching engines," and afterwards is run off into sheets on a "wet press." In making "book paper," the sulphite pulp is bleached in chlorine, to prevent its turning yellow. Recently, by the use of special evaporators, paper-makers have been enabled to recover the valuable constituents of the spent alkali liquor which flows from the "digesters." Before the bleached and beaten sulphite and soda pulp is sent to the paper machine, it is stirred in "refining engines," which make the fiber of an even length. Making paper from wood is the newest of American industries. It is employing thousands of men, and, already, engages millions of dollars in capital. It has great chances for those who can improve the pulp-making machinery.

Linen *and* Cotton Rags Are Used in Making Paper *of the* Highest Grades

The paper on which SUCCESS is printed, you will notice, has a much smoother and glossier surface than most newspapers. When the paper comes from the Fourdrinier machines, it is passed through a stack of highly polished iron rolls,—"calendar rolls,"—which give the gloss, or "finish." For finer book printing, a higher gloss is obtained from "super-calendars." In the Fourdrinier machines paper like this used by SUCCESS only runs about one fourth as rapidly as news paper, and the thickness of the paper is regulated by the flow of the fluid pulp. Much cheaper grades of paper are made from pulp, wrapping paper having the screenings and refuse of different mills as its base, while cheap manila paper is made from ground wood and sulphite fiber. The best grade of manila paper is made from jute and old rope.

The finest papers are made either from a mixture of wood pulp and rags, or from linen and cotton rags alone, the raw material for fine paper factories being new linen clippings from the factories of England, Ireland, France, and Belgium; new cotton from shirt factories of the United States; and old linen, known as "old Italian linen," from Italy. After the rags have been carefully cleaned, sorted, and bleached, and then beaten into pulp, which is formed into paper on a Fourdrinier machine, much has to be done in the way of properly drying it and finishing it for the particular use for which it is intended. Paper is also made from straw, esparto, bamboo, and sorghum.

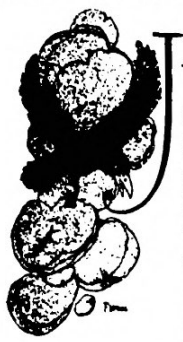


ONE OF THE LARGEST WOOD-PULP MILLS IN NEW YORK; BUT IT CANNOT SUPPLY THE WANTS OF A NEWSPAPER WITH A DAILY CIRCULATION OF HALF A MILLION

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The Remarkable Intelligence of Jim Crow: (A True Story) - FAY STUART



JIM was an odd-looking little fellow when Uncle Fred found him in a nest made of sticks, and brought him home to Roy. His sprawling feet had not grown strong enough to stand upon, and he had a big mouth, wide open most of the time, begging for food. Father said Roy might keep the crow as long as it behaved well, so Roy nailed some slats across the top of a dry-goods box and put in some hay, making a cozy home for the bird.

It was several days before Jim could walk, but one morning, to Roy's surprise, he spread his wings and, half hopping, half flying, went on and on until he landed under the pear tree on the croquet lawn, where he stood with his head pertly on one side, as if to say, "Am I not a smart bird?" After that, he wandered all about the place, exploring every nook and corner.

Jim soon learned his name, and would come when we called. His queer gait, for he lifted both black feet from the ground at once, amused people, and we sometimes called him "Old Hippity-Hop."

At first, we fed him on soaked bread, which he swallowed with a "gobble-gobble," as it dropped into his mouth, but soon he refused to live any longer shut up in prison on bread and water. He kicked and pecked if we tried to put him in the box at night, so he was allowed to roost in an astrachan apple tree. He was fond of apples, and liked all kinds of fruit and vegetables; but beans baked brown were, perhaps, his favorite dish.



PEBBLES WERE CHOCOLATE CREAMS, WITH JIM

We decided that Jim must learn to feed himself, so Roy set a nice breakfast beside the back doorstep, and we stood aside to watch. Jim kept up a dismal cawing and scolding for a few minutes, then he hopped in front of Roy, opened his mouth, and waited patiently for it to be filled. Finally, he went to the plate, and ate as if he were half-starved.

One morning, as I looked out of the window, I saw Jim in the path, while Harold, our little cousin, was tossing small pebbles, which Jim was gulping down as if they were chocolate creams.

Jim soon became a great pet. He knew when it was time for the chickens to be fed, and was always on hand when mother went to the shed for their meal, begging for a taste of the warm mush or grain. Sometimes he trotted down the walk to meet the baker, who gave him pieces of cake and biscuits.

Jim spent much of his time in the gardens, chasing bees and butterflies, but he never did any harm. One day I thought he was picking my favorite carnations, and went out to drive him away. I found the white flowers covered with ants, and Jim had been picking them off.

When we sprinkled the gardens, he would hop under the spray until he had a good shower bath. Then he would fly to a sunny corner of the woodpile to dry his feathers and shine his glossy black coat. A pail of water always stood beside the pump, and Jim learned to jump into this, with only his pretty, round head above water, and take a morning bath.

Each day he displayed some new cuteness. When mother hung out clothes, she carried the pins in a bright tin pail. It was then comical to see Jim perform. He would watch carefully for a good opportunity when mother was not looking, then hurry over to the pail, snatch a clothespin, and run off to hide it in the grass. He always enjoyed wash days.

He often hid food and bones in the grass or dried leaves, and always seemed to remember the hiding place. One day after dinner, we set a plate of chicken bones out of doors for Topsy and her kitten. Jim was jealous at once. He hopped around the cats, and gradually drew nearer, making all sorts of feints, and looking like a baseball pitcher when he is trying to puzzle the batsman. At length he made a bold dive from behind Topsy, caught up a bone, and was off. In this way, he carried away half the bones, although the cats spit and struck at him.

One day a peddler who saw Jim asked why we did not have his tongue slit so that he would talk. He said that he had heard a crow that could talk as plainly as a parrot. We thought that would be cruel, but I began to wonder if Jim could not be taught to talk without a slit tongue.

From the first he had been very intelligent. If he was hungry, he flew to the window and tapped against the glass; and, when the door was open, he would walk in and stand on the rug. When he held his head partly on one side, and looked up at us, he appeared ever so wise.

He soon began to mimic the hens, and often we went out for a fresh-laid egg, only to discover that Jim was rehearsing his new phrase. He would scratch about and find a worm, then call the hens as he had heard the rooster do. They would come flying across the yard only to see Jim gobble the choice morsel. He even learned to imitate the chickadees. Father said he ought to be called "the mocking bird."

Hoping that he might try to imitate me, I began to say, "Hello!" whenever he was near. Soon, the whole family was saying, "Hello, Jim." He would listen attentively, then shake his head, make a queer sound, and swallow hard, as if the word stuck in his throat.

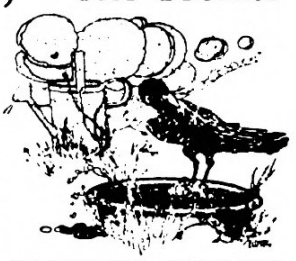
At last our patience was rewarded. I said, "Hello, Jim," one morning, and, to my astonishment, Jim said, "Hello." It sounded a great deal like a graphophone, but it was unmistakably plain. Jim had persevered, and was able to talk.

How delighted we all were! After that Jim talked to us almost every day. He was an obstinate little fellow, however, and, when we wanted him to "show off" before company, he would not say a word.

He was shy when strangers were present, but with us he was so tame that he would perch upon our shoulders and follow us. He liked to sit beside us and have his head patted and his feathers smoothed, about as well as Topsy likes to have her fur stroked.

Often, in the summer afternoons, when I lay in the hammock writing, Jim would hop on a seat in the arbor and stay there for hours.

When grapes were ripe, he had a grand feast. One day, we saw him pull off a fine, large grape; then he flew to a seat, placed his foot upon the grape, squeezed out all the seeds, left them beside the skin, and went back for another grape. How Jim scolded when the grapes were gathered! He rushed to the basket and chose one of the very best bunches to carry away, but father took it from him, and then Jim sulked like a little boy who has been scolded.



HE WOULD SAY, "HELLO, JIM"

When it grew too cold for Jim to sleep in the branches of the apple tree, we used to catch him and let him stay overhead in the shed. One night he refused to leave the tree, so he stayed out all night and caught a severe cold. In a few days, poor Jim was gone,—a victim of *la grippe*.

In some black-feathered colony of the woods, living upon wild grapes and berries, and stealing the farmer's corn regardless of scarecrows, there may be another crow as intelligent as was our little pet; but, although friends have offered to catch us another, we have never thought it possible to fill Jim's place.



PREPARING FOR HIS BATH

Treat Dumb Animals Kindly

THE attractiveness, usefulness and length of life of the horse are usually in exact proportion to the care it receives. If it is fed regularly, has proper exercise, is never over-driven or strained with too heavy loads, is not exposed systematically to rain or cold, is spoken to kindly and not beaten or ill-used in any way, it will be plump, fresh, and spirited, its hair will be smooth and glossy, its eyes clear and bright, and it will live its full term of years. The horse is an extremely sensitive animal. It is now well known that anger and harsh, cruel words affect it very seriously. Sometimes a horse that has been cruelly treated in the morning will not recover from the bad effects during the entire day. Horses and dogs are the most keenly intelligent of our dumb friends, and are alike sensitive to cruelty in any form. They are influenced to an equal degree by affectionate treatment. Domestic animals seem to be almost as dependent upon kind treatment and affection as human beings. Wild animals are tamed by kindness.

If there is any form of cruelty that is more reprehensible than another, it is abuse of a faithful horse who has given his whole life to the service of his owner. When a horse is pulling a heavy load with all his might, doing the best he can to move under it, to strike him, spur him, or swear at him is simply barbarous. We should never forget how helpless, in a large sense, dumb animals are,—and how absolutely dependent on the humanity and kindness of their owners. They are really the slaves of man, having no language by which to express their feelings or needs. For example, horses are often worked hard when they have fevers, and are really very ill. They are frequently compelled to do a hard day's work when, if the owner were in as poor condition, he would be in bed under the care of a physician. Let us ever bear in mind our indebtedness to those faithful servitors who have no means of pressing their claims upon us, and who expect no reward for the benefits they confer upon us, other than kindness, which is their only reward.

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The Disadvantage of Too Many Advantages

J. LINCOLN BROOKS



ABRAHAM LINCOLN WALKED FIFTY MILES FOR ONE BOOK

THE first time I read an excellent book, it is to me as if I had gained a new friend; when I read over a book which I have perused before, it resembles a meeting with an old one.—OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

THE history of this country shows that it is not the boy who is reared in luxury, surrounded by books and free libraries, but the boy Lincoln in a log-cabin, who is willing to walk fifty miles to borrow a book, and whose entire library would not exceed a half-dozen volumes, that reaches the success-goal first.

It is not the boy who is kept in the best school and sent to the greatest university with plenty of money to spend, but the Wilsons who snatch their education in spare moments on the farm, who succeed.

It is not the boy who is surrounded with great laboratories and elaborate apparatus, but some Michael Faraday who, in the attic of an apothecary shop, experiments with a can of water and an old syringe, who becomes eminent.

It is not the modern astronomer who is educated and trained in scientific institutions and great observatories, but enthusiasts like the boy Galileo, who made a telescope out of pieces of glass, who make the greatest discoveries. With this home-made telescope he discovered the rings of Saturn.

It is not the boy who is surrounded by the best implements and tools that ingenuity can manufacture, but an Eli Whitney making a cotton gin in a cellar in the South with the simplest tools, or a Cunard whittling the model of a ship with a jackknife, that makes great industrial discoveries.

D. C. Gilman is reported to have said: "It is no doubt very pleasant to be up to date, well posted, and 'in the swim' about the latest issues from the press, but we are all in danger of reading too much. It is quite true that we should establish a professorship of what to read and how to read. Let us read less and think more."



CONCENTRATE YOUR MIND

As paradoxical as it may seem, there is something demoralizing in having too many opportunities or too great facilities. In the midst of too great advantages, there is a loss of concentration; there is not the same motive for holding one's mind steadily and firmly to one thing that there would be if the mind were free. When one goes into a great department store, he sees so many varieties and colors and shapes and sizes and tints that he is perplexed in making up his mind what he wants. There are many conflicting preferences which forbid decision.

Lincoln was hungry for an education; he yearned for growth, for expansion, and, because many volumes were denied him, he appreciated all the more the precious books which he walked many miles to obtain, and which he read before the log fire when all the rest of the household were asleep. There was no large library of books staring him in the face, bidding for attention, and distracting his choice. All the energy of his nature was concentrated on that single "Life of Washington." He threw his whole being into it, and devoured it, as only a soul thirsting for knowledge can.

He did not make up his mind, when he took the book, that, if it did not prove as interesting as he had hoped it would, he would go to the library and fumble over a hundred volumes, and select the one which might amuse him most. That was the only book within his reach that he had not read a dozen times, and he drank in its wealth with all the eagerness of his nature,—all the intensity of his mind. He lived in the book, he relived the life of Washington, he followed him in his campaigns, entirely oblivious of the floorless cabin in which he lay reading before the fire.

The book was not merely read: it was absorbed. His soul quenched its thirst at this living fountain with as much eagerness as the hart quenches its thirst at the brooks for which it has pined so long.

This was really reading; he made every book he could get hold of his own, and read each one as if he never expected to see another.

A country boy often bemoans his lack of advantage, with poor and short-term schools in winter, no free libraries, and only here and there a book; but the history of our country shows that it has not been the hasty reading of many books, not the glancing over hundreds of volumes, but the entire absorption of a few works of a few great minds that has made strong men.



DO NOT FLIT FROM BOOK TO BOOK

Lincoln got more real benefit and a better education out of the half-dozen books which composed his library, such as the Bible, Weems's "Life of Washington," and "Æsop's Fables," than many a modern city-bred youth gets out of the numerous books in the great free libraries.

Concentration is the secret of all great achievement. Anything which demoralizes this, everything which dissipates the attention or the power to concentrate one's attention upon one thing, should be avoided as an enemy to success.

The quiet and leisure of country life, together with the greater facilities for concentrating the mind, often more than compensate for the seemingly greater opportunities of the city and the advantages of great libraries.

Power is the great goal of every worthy ambition, and it is gained only by strict discipline, by long-continued and strong concentration of the mind upon one thing until it is entirely mastered. The constant changing of the mind from one subject to another—the flitting about from book to book, and from subject to subject, as the bee flits from flower to flower,—is perfectly demoralizing to the mind, which, to achieve anything great, must be held steadily, persistently, and concentratedly upon one subject. This is the key to all power, the secret of all achievement.

This is really why the country-bred boy, with apparently meager opportunities, with only common schools, and with few books, distances the city-bred youth who is surrounded with so many facilities for education, with so many free libraries and opportunities, that the mind really loses its power of concentration, and dissipates its mental energies over many subjects.

Many a bright youth, born in the city and reared in the midst of books and with the advantages of the best schools, has been a failure, when, if he had been country-bred, without books or large educational advantages, he would have succeeded. So many things bid for attention, and there are so many opportunities which are really distracting that it is very difficult to concentrate long enough upon one thing to succeed. When a country-bred boy has a book, he devours it, digests it, assimilates it, and it becomes a part of his blood and life.





What Shall I Let Go with the Old Year?

ONE of the secrets of right living is letting that go which absorbs our energies and retards our progress. We should let our unfortunate past experience drop into the world of oblivion. We should never recall a disagreeable memory or mistake, unless it be to arm ourselves against falling into further errors. If the past torments and haunts you, cut it off sharply as if with a knife. Do not allow its shadow to darken your present, or rob your future of its possibilities. Profit by the lessons it has taught, but do not morbidly brood over them.

Why should you suffer your mind to be clouded with fear or anxiety? Why let doubt or worry destroy all your happiness? Why allow them, like ghosts, to glide through your mind unbidden, day after day, year after year, when you have the power to expel them, to expunge them as if they had never existed? In fact, they do not exist. They are not realities; they are but the delusions of an unhealthy imagination. Only the good is true; only that which is healthy and helpful exists in ultimate reality.

Those things which mock our success, which fill our lives with terror, pain, and mortification, which chill our blood with fear, and crush our happiness, have no tangible existence. Analyze the causes of your unhappiness for a single day, and you will find that they were anxiety, doubt, fear that something might happen, expectation of disaster that never came. These are not realities, but are merely the ghosts conjured up by a morbid mental condition. If we hold ourselves receptive to the influences of the all-creative mind which guides the universe, if we open our minds to the eternal verity that all things are ordained for good, and that evil has no place in the universal plan, we can learn to rise above our paralyzing fears and doubts, as a child rises into the consciousness of the unreality of ghosts which once seemed so real to him. New Year resolutions have been easily made and easily broken ever since the dawn of civilization. Every new year seems brighter and more hopeful than the last, and we are ever ready to give our lives a new trial and shake off bad habits. The trouble lies in not being able to keep the new, good resolutions which we make. We need to be more persistent in doing right, living right, and working right.

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How to Develop Personal Power

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

THE first thing for a human being to realize is the fact that we are, each and all of us, threefold in our organization, — physical, mental, and spiritual. No matter how liberal or broad our education may be, or how far from orthodox our belief, we must be conscious that some force greater than the brain of man conceived and executed this wonderful scheme of the universe.

Whatever this force was and is, we are a part of it, and from it we can obtain wonderful power and strength if we hold ourselves receptive to its influences. However occupied a young man or woman may be, each, if reared under civilized conditions, finds time for a daily bath. All feel it a necessity for the health of the body. Just as necessary for the health of the mind is what I would term a spiritual bath,—a few minutes of time given each day to relaxation and calm meditation, an undressing of the mind, so to speak, of all material cares and ambitions, a breathing in of spiritual force,—and an immersion of the whole being in the electric currents which flow from space about us.

He or she who desires to obtain personal power, of the highest and most enduring nature, must take these few moments at least, daily, believing that the best and purest strength from the very Source of all power is being bestowed.

After the routine of the day is entered upon, a careful watch upon the emotions and desires, to see that they do not encroach upon the rights of others, is another step toward the goal. The power which develops into tyranny and oppression is never a safe power to cultivate. It is sure to resolve itself, eventually, into a boomerang, and to destroy the usefulness of the mind which seeks it.

A man who pursues what he believes to be merely his own personal good has a lonely and hard path before him. A man who seeks the universal good of all humanity has the unconscious assistance of the whole universe. This fact may not be patent to him at the outset, but it will manifest itself as he proceeds. He who wastes time and vitality in feelings of hatred, revenge, and retaliation, can never attain to power. Nothing is more destructive than hatred; it vitiates all the constructive forces of the mind. No more foolish and paradoxical phrase was ever formed than one we often hear uttered by the unthinking,—"I am strong in my loves and my hates." He who loves greatly cannot hate, any more than the sunlight can freeze one being while it warms another. There is a selfish passion, often misnamed love, which exists in the same heart with hate. But it is not love. Love is the greatest of all means for developing personal power. Would you have your influence felt by all whom you approach? Then cultivate a sympathy for every created thing, and look for the lovable quality in each human being. It exists,—search and you shall find. Avoid dwelling upon the disagreeable and unpleasant traits of humanity, or the gloomy and unfortunate phases of human existence. All such things are detrimental to the development of your best powers. They are material, and lead to inertia of the mental faculties. When you are compelled to encounter vice and misfortune, give them pity and sympathy, and do what you can to aid and uplift; but do not let your mind dwell despondently upon them. As the Book says, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think of these." This is one of the sweetest methods of developing personal power, for thoughts are magnets, and attract their own kind.

> I hold it true that thoughts are things
> Endowed with being, breath, and wings,
> And that we send them forth to fill
> The world with good results or ill.

However indisposed you may be, picture yourself strong and virile; however poor, think of yourself as opulent; however lonely, imagine yourself surrounded by loving friends; and, as you think, so shall you be. All such thoughts develop the power to bring desired results.

Professor Elmer Gates, of Washington, speaking of his experiments at the Smithsonian Institution, says: "I have discovered that sad and unpleasant feelings create harmful chemical products in the body, which are physically injurious. Good, pleasant, cheerful, and benevolent thoughts create products which are physically beneficial. The products may be detected by chemical analysis in the perspiration and secretions of the individual. For each bad emotion, there is a corresponding chemical change in the tissues of the body, which is depressing and poisonous, while every good emotion makes a like promoting change. Every thought which goes into the mind is registered in the brain by a change in its cells. The change is a physical one, and more or less permanent."



CALM MEDITATION BRINGS NEW PURPOSE TO LIFE

Remember this, you who seek to develop power of body and mind. When you set forth in the world to carve out a career, do not be forever consulting your friends and leaning on them for advice about your course of action. There are great issues in life, vital turning-points, where most of us feel the need of counsel, but such occasions do not present themselves every day. In the smaller matters pertaining to conduct and business, learn to decide for yourself. Of course, I am addressing the noble-minded and ambitious, not the idle and vicious. Cultivate conscience and self-respect, aspiration, and ambition to be and do your best. Then go ahead on your own basis, and in your own manner.

If you form a habit of continually consulting other minds for guidance, you weaken your own judgment. If you depend upon yourself, and appeal only to the highest powers of the universe for strength, you fortify the best qualities within you, and educate your own nature for self-government. Not only avoid asking advice, but avoid taking too much of it. It will be impossible for you to follow all the suggestions your friends and acquaintances offer. Nothing is easier to give than advice. No two brains are constructed in exactly the same manner, and no two minds regard life from exactly the same standpoint. One person tells a youth to sacrifice everything for an education, to go through college at any cost of time, labor, and pleasure; another advises him to be satisfied with a common-school education, and to turn his attention to business early. One urges you to read widely, to avoid society, and to have no intimate friends but books. Another says, seek the companionship of people, study mankind, make yourself popular, and achieve success through influence. If you obey the first, a dozen friends differ in the books they suggest for your training; if you yield to the latter, as many varying counsels are given regarding the kind of people whose acquaintance you should try to cultivate.



DECIDE FOR YOURSELF

It is sheer madness even to attempt to follow all the counsels of all our best friends. It would require twenty lives. We must decide things for ourselves. "Seek first the kingdom of heaven," which means, seek the highest impulses of your own nature, the God within you, and the power to decide wisely shall be given you. Once having decided, steel yourself to criticism. Whatever course you choose, some of your friends will decry and bemoan your decision. Content yourself with the thought that, while they are your good friends, and mean well, they cannot live your life for you, and, therefore, you must live it for yourself, and in your own way. Like a locomotive, you must follow your own headlight.

There is nothing which more strongly aids the development of our powers than standing firm and unswerving through a storm of criticism, when we know we have chosen the right pathway, and that our motive is a worthy one, however questionable the course may seem to observers. It is impossible to pass through such an experience without keen suffering until we rise to heights of spiritual serenity, which few of us attain in youth; but suffering is another source of development.

The best powers of mind and spirit cannot be attained if we neglect or misuse the body. The body is the casket in which the spirit and the mind are kept through one sphere of life, and it should be made worthy of them. Every organ should be exercised, every normal appetite reasonably fed, if we expect to reach the best we are capable of being and doing. To be wholesome and attractive to the beauty-loving eye of the world is a commendable desire, and one which is perfectly consistent with the higher ideals of life. A subtle power comes with the consciousness of an attractive personality clothed in becoming and tasteful garments. For one who seeks to be his best self, suitable dressing for the body is as necessary as cleanliness.



ATTRACTIVENESS IS DESIRABLE

Never should the truth be lost sight of that it is the spirit within which makes the real power of a man, and only in recognizing this fact, and in constantly asserting it, can the highest development of personal power be attained, and the true life accomplished.

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Marquis Ito's Courage Made a Nation Great

HAJIME HOSHI
[*Editor, "Japan and America"*]

Japan Had to be Rescued *and* He Solved *the* Problem

ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, president of Yale University, said, in a recent speech, that Hirobumi Ito is one of the three greatest living men. We Japanese are inclined to believe him to be the greatest living man, certainly the greatest living statesman.

The death of Li Hung Chang, for years the rival of Marquis Ito, leaves the great Japanese absolutely alone in his rank, with no one with whom he may be justly compared. Even Li Hung Chang, astute, crafty, and experienced as he was, found he was no match for the more thorough statesmanship and subtler diplomacy of Marquis Ito. The long struggle between the two intellectual giants, which involved the destinies of China and Japan, and, indeed, of the entire East, ended dramatically at Shimonoséki, in 1895. Japan had gained all her contentions with respect to Korea, and had just defeated China in a magnificently conducted war. Ito, who represented Japan in the peace negotiations, proved himself far superior to Li Hung Chang in the difficult work of diplomacy. While carrying every point with marvelous adroitness, Ito so won the confidence of the Chinese that he laid the foundation for a mutual understanding which greatly aided China in her recent troubles with the allied nations, and which will yet prove the safeguard of the "Yellow Race" against the armed encroachments of its enemies.

Marquis Ito, it should always be remembered, is a constructive statesman, the man who, more than any other, has made Japan what she is to-day. He is the introducer of Western civilization into Japan, and the draughtsman of its constitution, the creator of its constitutional government. His field of activity is wide, and to form an estimate of him we would have to compare him, not with any one statesman, but with several,—with Cavour, with Bismarck, with Jefferson. Perhaps these three men sum up Marquis Ito.

As it always seems to us afterwards, the hour and the man came together. There were thousands of able men in Japan; but, when the great crisis came, Ito alone fully recognized the significance of the hour. He knew, first of all men, when the old Japan died, and exactly when the time had come for the birth of a new Japan. This is his peculiar honor.

Marquis Ito was a *samurai*, or *bushi*, of the famous Fujiwara clan of Suwo, and received the education and military training of that band of knights. This gave him ability to read the Chinese classics, to defend himself and kill his enemies with his "two swords," the distinguishing mark of the *bushi*. He had, of course, accepted the teachings of that most marvelous code of lofty morality, patriotism, loyalty, and virtue, *bushido*, or the way of the *samurai*. In his youth, he was a pupil of the famous scholar, Shoin Yoshita. At the age of seventeen, Ito went to Nagasaki, and learned military science from the Dutch, who were then predominant in that sole open port of Japan.

At that period, less than fifty years ago, Japan was still in the darkness of feudalism. But she was near the dawn of the modern era, the age of *meiji* or brightness, as the Japanese fittingly call the reign of Mutsuhito, the present emperor. Feeling was bitter against all foreigners, and the revolution, which was to redeem the nation and open its doors to light and civilization from the West, was really begun for the purpose of "sweeping the foreigners from the soil" of the empire.



HIROBUMI ITO (Sketched from life)

Defying *the* Law, He Went Abroad to Save his Country

I shall here let Marquis Ito tell his own life history, as he told it to my friend, the late Mr. Otoba, a Japanese author. Ito had resolved to go to Europe to learn all that he could about the wonderful civilization of which he had heard so much.

"When I started for Europe," said the marquis, "I began at once the study of the English language. At that time we had only one Japanese-English dictionary, the one prepared by Tatsunosuke Hori. It was full of errors, but I plunged into it voraciously. The dictionary and the Japanese Political History by Sanyo were the only books I carried on my travels.

"That was thirty-nine years ago, and Japan was then much disturbed by the visits of foreigners. There were two factions and two policies. Some proposed the "open-door" policy, while others favored that of the "shut-door." The faction that adopted the policy of exclusion was the more powerful and dominated the empire. Its supporters were ignorant of foreign conditions, but blindly insisted upon closing the doors of the country to the outside world, thereby menacing our trade.

"We asked them, 'How can you shut the door?'

"They replied, 'By fortifying the shores of the empire.'

"'How will you obtain so many guns?' we asked.

"'By melting the bells in the Buddhist temples,' they answered, seemingly oblivious to the impossibility or impracticability of such a proposition.

"If anyone publicly expressed his opinion in favor of the 'open door' at that time, he stood in peril of assassination. But I determined that, if it should become necessary, I would sacrifice my life for my country. I found it expedient to go to Europe to study its ideas and institutions. Leaving Tokyo with Count Inouye, Katsu Inouye, Yozo Yamao, and Kinosuke Endo, I went to Yokohama, and appealed for assistance to the English merchant, Mr. Keswick. He finally consented to aid us, although it was against the law for a Japanese to leave his country. We hid in the outer yard while Mr. Keswick completed arrangements for us, and there we disguised ourselves by cutting off our queues and putting on coarse clothes, such as sailors wear. Once Mr. Keswick became alarmed, and told us he could not put us aboard the ship contrary to law. We threatened to commit *seppuku*, (vulgarly called *hara-kiri*,) and he then consented to get us aboard.

"We reached London, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, in four months. In that city we were taken in charge by Dr. Williamson, a professor in London University. We studied hard, learning everything we could,—English, mathematics, electricity, manufacturing, industry, economics, gun-making, and ship-building.

"To our great surprise we heard, one day, that Choshu province, Japan, was fighting the foreigners, that a foreign fleet of warships was threatening

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THE LAND OF THE HUSHABY KING

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE

OH, safely afloat in a wonderful boat,
From over the Sundown Sea,
When the tide swings slow and the breeze chants low
In marvelous minstrelsy,
There cometh, there cometh the Hushaby King,
And dreams are the elves that creep
Close, close by his side on the Sundown tide,
As he singeth my babe to sleep:—

"By, oh!—by, by,—we shall go sailing, sailing;
Swing low, swing high, over the Dream Sea trailing,
With elves of the Dreamland about us a-wing."
This is the song of the Hushaby King.

Oh, little blue eyes, the stars in the skies
Of the Dreamland are strangely aglow,
And the moon is the queen of a fairyland scene,
To watch o'er the children below;
And your boat, 'mid the islands, swings lazily o'er
Where the mermaids in happiness throng,
And, down where they dwell, 'neath the surge and the swell,
They are singing a lullaby song:—

"Sleep, dear; sleep, sleep, rocked on the rest-tide billow;
While near creep, creep, elves to thy downy pillow;
You shall be soothed by the flutter of wings."
This is the song that the mermaiden sings.

Oh, the far-away strand of the Hushaby Land
Your little white feet shall press,
And the birds of the air shall welcome you there
To blisses no mortal may guess.
On wonderful trees shall the candy-fruit grow;
Plum-cake to the bushes shall cling;
And no one shall cry: "Don't touch them! My, my!"
For the dream-fairies ever will sing:—

"Yours all, yours, dear; all to be had for the taking;
Babes small, babes queer, just give the trees a good shaking;
For candy in Dreamland's a very good thing."
This is the song that the white fairies sing.

Oh, far-away strand of the Hushaby Land,
If I could but go, could go
Where my baby doth float in the Lulla-by-boat;
If I could her rapture know
As she laughs in a dream that comes through the night,
A dream of the elfins at play!
But she drifteth from me o'er the Hushaby Sea,
And aye to myself I say:—

"By, oh!—by, by,—babe who is drifting, drifting;
Swing low, swing high, safe on the sleep-tide shifting."
And my heart doth reply, though closer I cling:
"She is safe in the arms of the Hushaby King."

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CULTURE-CONTRASTS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND

The Aim of American Universities Is to Produce Thinkers, as well as Gentlemen

CHARLES F. THWING
[President of Western Reserve University]

INSTITUTIONS of the higher learning, all over the world, hold before themselves, with greater or less distinctness, several purposes. The purpose of making scholars, thinkers, gentlemen, citizens, and men, is comprehensive of their aim. In German universities, the purpose of making scholars is preëminent. In English universities, the effort to make gentlemen is dominant. In American universities, the chief aim is to make thinkers. Both English universities and American are alike in desiring that undergraduates, whether, primarily, either gentlemen or thinkers, should also be useful citizens. When Dr. H. G. Liddell was appointed Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, an office which he held for a term unequaled in duration, as it was also unrivaled in importance, the Earl of Wemyss, an old pupil, wrote to him, saying, "I rejoice most sincerely at your appointment, as I feel confident that, in your hands, Christ Church will hold out every possible inducement to us to send our sons there, in the full confidence that you will turn them out *gentlemen* and useful members of society." In his interpretative essays on "English Traits," Emerson, writing of the universities, says, "All goes to form what England values as the whole of the national life, a well-educated gentleman." If an American citizen had written to Arthur Twining Hadley, congratulating him on his election to the presidency of Yale, he would have specified, as a purpose which Yale should accomplish,—not the creation of gentlemen, but the development of large-minded and large-hearted men. The high social purpose and relations of the English people are perpetuated in their universities. These seminaries are, as Emerson suggests, finishing schools for the upper classes. They are not like the ordinary American colleges,—schools for the betterment of the great body of the common people. In the ordinary freshman class, of a hundred and fifty members, of the ordinary college, hardly more than a tenth would be found to be the sons of members of the three learned professions. More than two-tenths would be found to be the sons of merchants or manufacturers; and one-tenth, the sons of farmers. A large majority of the members would be divided among all callings, ranging from clerkships to that of candlestick makers. In the English universities, the greatest proportion of the students would be found to belong to the professional or learned, but not business, classes.



In the Study of the Classics, Oxford Is Leading America

Of course, it is not to be denied that American colleges make gentlemen of their students. They do make, or, at least, help to so make them. But this purpose in his birth and nurture is not so constantly held before the professorial heart. American colleges seek, rather, to make thinkers. In making thinkers, they do not deny to themselves the privilege, while they are doing this great service, of also making gentlemen. College faculties believe that, while they are seeking to train men to observe accurately, to infer correctly, to interpret soundly, and to reason largely, they are laying foundations for the creation of gentlemen. But the purpose of making thinkers is far more conscious to them than that of making what bears a name of special social significance.

But English universities may justify themselves in tracing the origin of gentlemen, somewhat at least, to the field of scholarship; and American universities may also give to themselves assurance that the most efficient way of making thinkers is through scholarship. In the interpretation of the scholastic standards of Oxford, and of such American universities as may be typed by Yale, great care should be had in making distinctions. At once it should be acknowledged, and gladly, too, that, notwithstanding the vast advance of the last decade, the scholarship touching the ancient languages holds a far higher place in Oxford than it holds in any American university. The great classical scholars of Oxford are greater than the great classical scholars of America. It is not, I suppose, also to be questioned that the classical standards maintained among the rank and file of Oxford students are higher than those obtaining among the rank and file of Yale students. The best classical students at Oxford are better students than the best in the leading American colleges. But as soon as one goes beyond the not large field of the classics, when he seeks to interpret such modern additions to the curriculum as are found in the modern languages, science, political economy, psychology, and even philosophy, I think he cannot doubt that the best American colleges offer advantages far richer to their students than are offered by Oxford. Oxford is the home of conservatism. Its methods are crystallized. Its beliefs, however impossible they may seem to us Americans, still survive in many hearts. Its prejudices, even if Americans do call them unreasonable, die hard. What, in America, is called progress in education is, on the whole, foreign to the university which, some suppose, Alfred the Great founded a thousand years ago. At once, however, it should be added that Cambridge is far less conservative, and is touched far more vitally wit, the modern spirit than is Oxford, her sister on the Isis.

Scholarship which shows itself under the form known as research has not obtained so large a place in Oxford as in Yale and Harvard. English

[*Concluded on pages 41 and 42*]

England Gives Poor Men Better Chances To Secure an Education in her Colleges

JAMES WILLIAMS
[Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford]

IT was my pleasure and privilege to represent the University of Oxford at the Yale bicentennial celebration. As such representative, it was my good fortune to see the grand outburst of enthusiasm of past and present students for their *alma mater*, to associate with some of the most eminent men in the United States, and to carry back with me over the Atlantic undying memories of hospitality and cordiality.

From what I observed, and learned by inquiry, I am inclined, very diffidently and somewhat hurriedly, to suggest some points of contrast in the English and American university systems, as they appear to one engaged in legal tuition at Oxford.

There are, of course, obvious and patent external differences which appeal to the most careless observer. Yale has no colleges; the streets of New Haven are not dark with academic dress; the game of football is quite different, though no doubt founded on the Rugby game; and the system of cheering and the very cheers are strange to an Oxonian. But beyond these, which are quite unimportant, there are deeper and more fundamental matters in which Yale and Oxford do not agree. Let me try to group them, even in a haphazard and unscientific manner.

English Tutors and Pupils Are Very Friendly

Moral training.—The college system in England provides a closer supervision than the American system can. As far as the colleges are social units, their place is, no doubt, to a limited extent, filled by the American clubs and societies. But for fostering intimate relations between tutor and pupil, I imagine that the college system has its advantages. The tutors at the older universities in England, to a considerable extent, reside in college, only a few yards from most of their pupils, and usually welcome visits from men who wish to consult them, in cases of difficulty, or for direction in their studies. Of course, tutors differ; but, in recent years, the old type of stiff, reserved, "donnish" tutor has almost disappeared. Men at Oxford now do not always regard their tutors with affection, but they are, at least, not afraid of them.

Professional training.—The training for the clerical and medical professions is, probably, very much the same at Cambridge and Oxford, on the banks of the Isis, as at New Haven, the City of Elms. The prospects are, no doubt, much the same. But, in the cases of the bar and the civil service, the prospects are very different. The federal system of the United States, and the absence of distinction between barrister and solicitor, between an absurdly named "higher" and "lower" branch of the legal profession, leads to a diffusion of the bar and there is an adequate local bar in every important city of the Union. In England, probably three fourths, or even more, of the bar are concentrated in London, the only provincial cities in which there is any local bar worth mentioning being those of the largest size, such as Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. The effect of this is that a man whose strong point is advocacy has the conditions much more favorable to him in America than in England. He will probably fail in England, but he will as probably succeed in America. If he has been through Yale, he will have had instruction in elocution; Oxford will perhaps teach him more Roman law than Yale does, but will not teach him how to use his voice with a jury. When we come to the civil service as a career, the advantages are wholly with the Oxford student. Oxford has always prided herself that her education, if it does not produce the accurate scholar and scientist of Cambridge, at least turns out the man of action and the administrator. Of recent prime ministers, Gladstone, Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury were educated at Oxford. Of those who serve the state in other capacities, we are proud of secretaries of state, of heads of departments, of great proconsuls like Lords Curzon and Milner, and Cecil Rhodes. True to her mission, Oxford has always been peculiarly successful in the competitions for the civil service, especially that of India. The immense colonial possessions of England have made necessary a career with great opportunities and great responsibilities,—a career, from the nature of circumstances, almost unknown to an American graduate. It is one especially likely to continue the race of those calm, resolute, self-reliant men who have made the British Empire what it is.

In Time, England and America May Learn from One Another

External influence.—Under this heading might be classed all those attempts, more or less successful, which have been made in England to broaden the sphere of influence of a university. This has been done by endowments for the benefit of poor students, by local examinations, and by university-extension lectures. As to the first, according to the best information I can obtain, I should say that the provision for those in need of assistance is on a more liberal scale in England than in America. In England, the county councils, as well as private endowments, have made it possible, in some cases, for a poor lad, beginning at an elementary school, to climb the educational ladder by arduous steps, and end as a fellow of a college. There seems to be less of this in America, but on this point I must speak with the utmost uncertainty, as I have not been able

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to make a sufficient induction. Local examinations and university-extension lectures, or something analogous to them, are, I am told, not unknown in Philadelphia and in some of the Western States. But my informants all assure me that they have not been developed to anything like the same extent as in England. The main advantage of local examinations conducted by a university appears to be that a uniformity of standard is assured, and that schools of the "Dotheboys Hall" type have been nearly all abolished. The local examination certificate has its advantages in the career of an English boy; in certain cases it relieves him from parts of his university or professional examinations, and it is sometimes useful in helping its holder to a place in a commercial office, especially where it states that he has satisfied the examiners in such subjects as French, Spanish, German, or bookkeeping.

Will *the* Multiplication *of* Universities Help *the* American People?

The standard of education.—What has just been said about uniformity of standard suggests a difficulty which surely must have been felt in America. There has been a growth of universities in England, in the last twenty years; Victoria, Wales and Birmingham are all modern. But this has been as nothing compared with the enormous multiplication of universities and colleges of university rank in America. This must surely lead to a serious divergence of standard and to a tendency to estimate the strength of the educational chain by the strength of its weakest link. The multiplication of universities has not done much for education in Italy, where their number is notorious. Will it be any better in the United States? Will it not tend to raise up a type of man, provided with a degree, but provided with little else of value for fighting the battle of life? Time will show. The list of institutions represented at the Yale celebration was startling to an Englishman; the academic costumes of the representatives, not less so. Englishmen were inclined to wonder whether the standards are as varied as the gowns and hoods. Their variety was bewildering.

Courses of study.—In the English universities, as a rule, certain subjects are prescribed in which students are examined. Provided that the student be duly prepared, it is nothing to the university what order he follows in his studies. This is usually left to the discretion of tutors, who probably vary the order of subjects and the time devoted to each according to the capacity and taste of the pupil. In America the courses of study generally provide for such and such books for the first year, such and such for the second, and so on. There is much to be said in favor of each system, but the English probably gives more opportunities for elasticity and flexibility of instruction.

Oxford and Yale may learn from one another. As time advances, and we know one another better, old prejudices will disappear, and European experience may be a warning to American inexperience. The Atlantic grows narrower every day. England and America are coming closer together.

Nequidquam Deus abscidit
Prudens Oceano dissociabili
Terras, si tamen impiæ
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.

Poverty Has not Yet Embarrassed American Educational Institutions

In one matter of the highest importance, the American universities stand at great advantage as compared with the English. Their financial aspect is more promising. They have known little of the long struggles of the Middle Ages, when, in the valley of the Thames and in the fens of the East-midlands, Oxford and Cambridge slowly forced their arduous way to recognition as seats of learning. The "pious founder" of the Plantagenet or the Tudor period has reappeared in America, and few of the American seats of learning have to tell the tale which the Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of Cambridge, had to tell in his letters to the London "Times."

Satire's Smoldering Embers Need Fresh Fuel - - JAMES L. FORD



Two arts the world has known which, each in its own way, serve to give brilliancy to literature. One of these flourished in the Middle Ages, and lent material color and brilliancy to the parchment on which were set down those deathless truths which still live in spite of the pulling and hauling that they have received at the hands of theologians. The art of illuminating missals has long since been lost to the world, and, so far as this country is concerned, so has the older and greater art of satirical writing, the art which has lent the rare brilliance, not of mere visible color, but of heaven-born wit, to English literature.

Why satirical writing—one of the highest, most difficult and effective forms of literary endeavor,—should have been permitted to sink into the oblivion of the lost arts is a question over which many have pondered. Certain it is that there is nothing the country stands in greater need of to-day than a great satirical writer. Such a one will find in our social and political life the richest field that the world has known since Hogarth's day.

In order to realize how lacking we are in satirists, we need only to glance at the men and women of to-day to whom it is the custom to allude as "brilliant writers." Now, the word "brilliant," when applied to literature, means one of two things,—either wit or the imaginative qualities. A man whose only claim to literary fame lies in a novel, or a collection of commonplace short stories which do not contain a single line that can be quoted as an example of wit, may be a very useful writer for seminaries and orphan asylums, but he cannot be called "brilliant."

"Intellectual Satire Gets its Force from Personal or Moral Antipathy"

In the preparation of the "Rollo" books, the late Jacob Abbott showed himself to be a most useful and entertaining writer for children, but he was no more entitled to distinction as a brilliant writer than are the authors of the many simple and innocuous tales of American life which at present make up a great part of what takes rank as literature in every department store. In this famine of satirical wit, the word "brilliant" has been over-used until it has become almost a byword of shame, like the word "hero." Nor has there ever before been a time when persons of the slenderest mentality found it so easy to foist themselves upon a credulous world, at their own absurdly high estimate, as they do now.

It is a curious fact that, in an era which has at least produced a greater number of writers than any other in our country's history, there is scarcely a satirist worthy of the name to be found. Of story writers and novelists we have plenty, and we can boast of some humorists of distinctive individuality; but, with the exception of "Mr. Dooley," there is certainly not a high-class political satirist in the field, while the clumsy attempts to satirize literature, society, and some of our other pet institutions, that meet our unwilling gaze from time to time, awaken pity rather than laughter.

This, in a country whose humor holds a high rank in comparison with that of other nations! It was not always so. Benjamin Franklin made his mark as a satirist before the republic was born, and, in the early part of the century, every presidential administration served to quicken into life some new satirical pen. Who, I should like to know, will live in history as the satirist of any of our presidents since Franklin's time? I do not recall, at this moment, any great work of political satire since Richard Grant White wrote "The New Gospel of Peace." Before White, we had known James Russell Lowell, one of the best and truest satirical writers of the century, whose "Biglow Papers" are well worth reading to-day. I know of no finer example of political satire than that which is concentrated in the words:—

"But John P. Robinson, he
Says they didn't know everything down in Judee."

The Revolution begat the "Junius Letters;" the War of 1812 made Seba Smith a satirist, and the Mexican War prompted some of Lowell's finest sarcasm. The Civil War, it is true, brought forth a short-lived race of satirical writers, and among these were "Petroleum V. Nasby," "Q. K. Philander Doesticks," and "Orpheus C. Kerr." The last named derived his *nom de plume* from the term "office-seeker," a character which attained national importance during the days of the Civil War, and which has not entirely faded from sight in subsequent years.

It is, of course, impossible, within the brief limitations of this article, to allude to more than a very few of the world's great satirists. Swift's "Tale of a Tub" and "Gulliver's Travels" were undoubtedly as searching and effective, in their day, as any darts that have ever, before or since, been aimed at English political life; but they live to-day merely as stories, for time has drawn their fangs and deadened their sting. Thackeray is likely to endure for many generations, for the human foibles which he held up to ridicule are as rampant to-day as they were when he wrote "Vanity Fair;" and, indeed, so far as New York is concerned, snobbery, the adulation of the golden calf, and the desperate struggle for social preferment, at the present moment, exceed anything that has ever before been known in that city. The last satire on New York society that was written in a true satirical spirit, and without a tinge of envy, was the work of a gifted Englishman, Laurence Oliphant, who wrote "The Tender Recollections of Irene McGillicuddy" as the result of a few months of observation in New York. Stedman's "Diamond Wedding" and William Allen Butler's "Nothing to Wear" appeared some years later. Edgar Fawcett attracted attention with a ponderous verse called "The Buntling Ball."

In recent years, but one important school of satirical writing has flourished in America, for our professedly comic journals have developed humorists of an entirely different sort. During the life of Charles A. Dana, the New York "Sun" produced a race of satirists who wrote, for the most part, anonymously, and frequently their work, although necessarily ephemeral, possessed the highest satirical value. A remarkable example of this kind of work was an article on Chicago, written by the late Archibald C. Gordon, and printed in the "Sun" at the time when Chicago had secured for herself the privilege of being the seat of the World's Fair.

For my part, I have never found any satire which could compare in bitterness, subtlety, and artistic finish with that of Heinrich Heine. He seems to me to stand absolutely alone in his manner of leading up from a flowery ambuscade of soft speech to the stronghold of bitter, unanswerable truth, with which he impales, with barbed and envenomed dart, whatever vanity, pretense, or lie is to serve as his quarry. After reading every other satirist that has lived, we may still turn to the pages of this brilliant Israelite to learn what a satirical pen can do.

"Satire Blends Wit and Wisdom, and Makes Sages Laugh"

Charles Dickens was not nearly so great a satirist as Thackeray. Indeed, it was rather as a forceful and imaginative writer that he accomplished what he did, and very few writers in the nineteenth century did more to better the world than he. There are probably just as many snobs in England as there were on the day when Thackeray first took up his pen to assail them, but there are no more "Tom-All-Alones," no more "Dotheboys Halls," no more of many kinds of abuses that Dickens assailed with so much vigor, and oftentimes in such a genuinely satirical spirit.

There are several reasons for the scarcity of satirists at the present moment. To begin with, the American public does not take kindly to satire, and the magazine age of letters has shaped writers of an entirely different class. Moreover, no satirist can go about his work with any real confidence in his ultimate success, if he realizes how few people there are who possess a genuine sense of humor. At the present day, fully nine tenths of the reading population of this country are as impervious to fine satire as is the proverbial duck's back to a rainfall. It is for this reason that some of the most preposterous "fakes" that the world has ever seen find it an easy matter to palm themselves off on the world at their own valuation.

The cartoon flourishes, however; and, although we cannot boast of a Hogarth, we have a number of satirists of the pencil, whose work is so broad that even the simplest mind cannot fail to grasp its significance.

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The Future of the Automobile

HENRI FOURNIER



HENRI FOURNIER IN ONE OF HIS RACING MACHINES

THE rise of the automobile recalls a story an American once told me in Paris. It was about a farmer on the western prairies, in the days of stage coaches. A party of Union Pacific Railway engineers came over a trail, one day, to make surveys for the first transcontinental railroad. The farmer scoffed at them.

"You'll never build any railroad out here," he said.

But in time, the construction gang followed the surveyors, and laid ties and rails in the yard in front of the farmer's house.

"This looks like a railroad, doesn't it," queried the foreman.

"Oh, yes, it looks like a railroad, I suppose, but you'll never run a train over it," replied the unconvinced farmer.

Some time later, to his amazement, an uncouth thing of iron and steel came puffing and pounding from out the eastern horizon. It was the first train over that section of the Union Pacific Railway. It stopped, for water, near the farmer's house.

"What have you to say now, partner?" cried the foreman, from the train. "You see, we've brought the train."

"Yes," shouted the farmer, as the train started away, "but it'll never come back."

Do not scoff at me, then, as did the frontiersman at the railroad builders, when I make the prophecy that, in a short time, not a horse will be seen on Broadway, New York City. I do not say this as an automobile enthusiast, but as a lover of the thoroughbred. I love horses; I am fond of driving, and I know of no better recreation than a horseback ride. But the noble animal, in whose honor the social leaders of certain large cities gather every fall, and hold gorgeous pageants, is driven to death before a large truck, or, lame and aged, shivers all night, before a hansom cab, oftener than he is led into the tanbark ring of a horse show to receive the plaudits of the public.

I do not predict a horseless age,—far from it,—but a humane age, and that not very far away, when man's work will be done by the unlimited power that nature supplies. The automobile will be the servant, and the horse the companion in sport and recreation of man. It will not be on any ethical grounds, however, that man will substitute the motor for the horse; but, when the more efficient motor has superseded the horse, we will flatter ourselves for our humaneness. We do a great many things because we cannot well do anything else, and then applaud ourselves for our courage and nobility.

Look at the change in intramural transportation! Our ancestors went about the city on horseback, and later they were carried in stages. In Paris and London, we are so far behind the pushing Yankees that we are still in the stage period. But you know that over there we have more time. The stage was next put on rails, but still drawn by horses. The great step in city transportation was the substitution of the electric motor for the horse. Finally, we are substituting the motor for the horse where there are no rails. No humane feeling prompted street railway owners to release from bondage their overworked horses. They simply found they could carry more passengers and make more money with electric power than with horse power. A pros-

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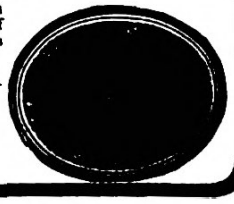
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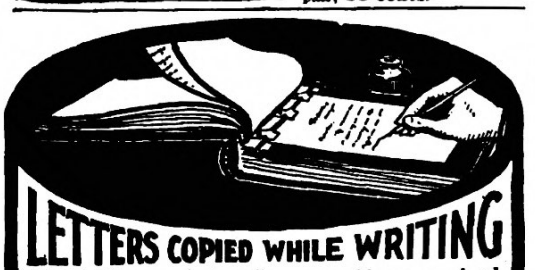
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perous western farmer does not put away his treadmills because of love for horses, but because he finds it more profitable to thresh his grain by steam power. The power wanted to-day, in this busy world, is one that is always ready, that can be turned on and off by a twist of the wrist, and that can be regulated to a nicety.

Automobiling is a royal sport, as anyone knows who has ridden in the *chauffeur's* seat of a forty-horse-power machine on a well-kept country road. But I do not plead for the automobile as a pleasure machine. I am not a faddist. The automobile is a commercial necessity. Its place is with the electric street car, the locomotive, and the traction engine. That it has been taken up by sportsmen and pleasure-seekers, and has reached its highest development as a pleasure machine, is only an incident. Fads are dangerous for permanent investment. Bicycling was a fad several years ago, and millions of dollars were lost by manufacturers, who did not see that the demand for wheels, at that time, was abnormal. They made permanent investments in a fad. When the craze was over, the manufacturers saw their mistake. Now, wheeling is on a normal basis. The froth has been blown away. The bicycle is used sensibly by working men going to and from their homes, and by messengers and carriers of small parcels. It is a source of recreation in the country like the tennis racquet and the ball bat. But it has no great place in commerce.

On the other hand, the chief place of the automobile in the future will be in commerce. While automobiling is now a fad among well-to-do Americans, (although I believe it will find a permanent place in recreation and sport,) the future of the automobile does not depend upon its use by pleasure-seekers. Its great commercial value is not yet appreciated, even by those who are most interested in the development of the machine. It is a great time-saver. In America, "time is money" more than anywhere else in the world. The great newspapers, in their race to get the latest news first to distant parts of their cities, now employ automobiles to carry the papers from the pressrooms to the news-stands. They travel faster than the electric cars. The hospitals, to save human lives, send automobile ambulances to transport the injured more safely and quickly to the surgeons. The large shops are greatly improving their delivery service by using automobiles instead of vehicles drawn by horses. The problem of transporting light freight about a large city like New York is being solved by the automobile. Street railways have tried it, but they could not do it successfully because of the interference with passenger traffic, and the impossibility of delivering goods away from the few streets where tracks are laid. An automobile delivery wagon does not have its route marked out by rails.

I look to see all the ordinary work of transportation in the great cities of the world—such as New York, London, Paris, and Chicago,—done without horses, and I think the change will be made much sooner than most people have any idea of. Everything will be done with greater dispatch; the streets will be less congested, and, most important of all, clean. Think what a crowded thoroughfare like Broadway, New York City, would be with no horses in sight, only motor vehicles speeding about hither and yon!

All sorts of Utopian ideas come to one when he is thinking of a city like New York, with not a horse to be seen in its streets. Does anyone suppose that we of this generation will not live in the horseless Utopia?

How rapid the rise of the automobile has been during the past five or six years! I recall, distinctly, an incident of a run I made, several years ago, between Paris and Amsterdam. The limit of speed was then thirty-five miles an hour. In the Paris-Berlin race, I did twice as well as that. Speeding at this thirty-five-mile gait, along a road in the northern part of France, I saw two countrymen fall flat on their faces in a hedge,—so fearful were they of the strange, puffing monster,—and a mother picked up her child and ran, bewildered, across a field. It was only three or four years ago that one might pass a day in the streets of New York City without seeing an automobile; now, on Fifth Avenue, one sometimes sees more vehicles without than with horses.

The great progress in automobile construction from now on will be in America. I have come to America to live, because I believe that the Americans, who are taking the lead in all the industrial arts, will likewise take the lead in making automobiles. In France, we use American tools to

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The tool must not be dulled and ruined by bad food, tobacco, whiskey, coffee, etc. You question including coffee among "bad habits." None of these habits are bad habits unless they weaken or lessen the clean cut power of the individual. If they do, quit them. If food and drink are not well selected, change. Put your machine in clean, first-class shape. It is the purpose of this article to suggest a way to keep the body well so it can carry out the behest of the mind.

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make automobiles for Americans, who have to pay a duty at the New York custom house of forty-five per cent. So it seems to me that it is better to make automobiles for Americans with American tools in America, and pay no tariff. With more efficient workmen, cheaper raw materials, and a wonderful genius for mechanics, why should not the best automobiles in the world be made in the United States? Not only will machines be made for home demand, but also for use abroad, where they will outsell those of European makers, as is now the case with other American manufactures.

The automobile is still a very imperfect machine, but it is a wonderful product when it is considered for how short a time its manufacture has been seriously undertaken. What is most desired is a machine of simple construction that will not easily get out of order. I do not think that for some time a better motive power than the gasoline engine will be found, although I believe that, ultimately, scientists will give us a practical electric motor. The one objection to the gasoline machine—its noise,—will soon be overcome. I will have, in Chicago, this spring, a machine of my own construction that will be practically noiseless. Machines will undoubtedly be made cheaper, but automobiles will never be very cheap. They will be made lighter, too, but weight is really a point in favor of the automobile, just as it is with locomotives. The fastest and most powerful American locomotives are the heaviest. The machine I used in the mile-a-minute speed trials on Long Island, New York, weighs three thousand pounds, but is not sufficiently heavy to keep on the ground when speeding at a rate of seventy miles an hour. The outward appearance of automobiles will be much improved.

Coming from Europe, where there are roads many centuries old, as smooth as asphalt, the country highways of the United States do not look very inviting to the automobilist. But good roads are not to be had in a day, and I have no doubt that, in time, this country will have the best roads, just as it now has the best of everything else. Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles and Albert A. Pope tell me that, in the near future, a military road will be built from New York City to Chicago, and, later, across the continent. That would be magnificent. What a test of speed and endurance there would be in an automobile race for a thousand miles along a military road! Europe's perfect roads have made it advisable for the military authorities to take up the subject of war automobiles. The emperor of Germany has offered a prize of twenty thousand dollars for the best design for a war automobile. The English government, too, has offered prizes for automobiles suitable for use in warfare.

I have been asked what I think is the limit of speed in automobiles. In my record run on the boulevard to Coney Island, I went a mile in fifty-one and four-fifths seconds, which is a rate of about seventy miles an hour. Just before that, an electric train in Germany attained a speed of a trifle under one hundred miles an hour. I look to see the automobile beat the electric train's record by as many miles as the train beat my automobile. I do not think that a mile in thirty seconds, or a speed of one hundred and twenty miles an hour, is impossible. I think this speed will be attained in a few years. The course on which my machine ran seventy miles an hour looked perfectly smooth, but my three-thousand-pound machine bounced high in the air, and, although I clung tightly to the seat, I was in the air half the time. With the forty-horse-power machine I used in that race, I believe I could easily attain a speed of eighty miles an hour on a smooth brick course.

It may be asked what good purpose is served by attaining a speed of eighty or a hundred miles an hour in a race. I know there are a great many persons who think that a man who tries to attain an abnormal speed is a fool. Now, I do not look at it in that way. I concede that minute trials are not of much value, but I think that long-distance speed trials, such as the one from Paris to Berlin, which I had the good fortune to win, are the best tests of the merits of the machines. These speed tests show the defects in construction, and thus serve to improve the automobile just as racing brought the bicycle to its present perfection. When one takes a machine over a three-hundred-mile course at its top speed without mishap, and finds it in order at the end of the race, he may conclude that that particular kind of construction will do admirably for a machine built to run thirty miles an hour on a country road.

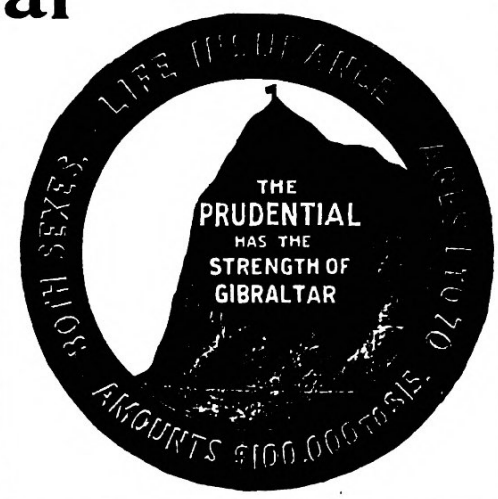
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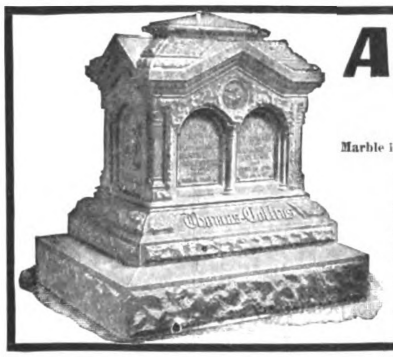


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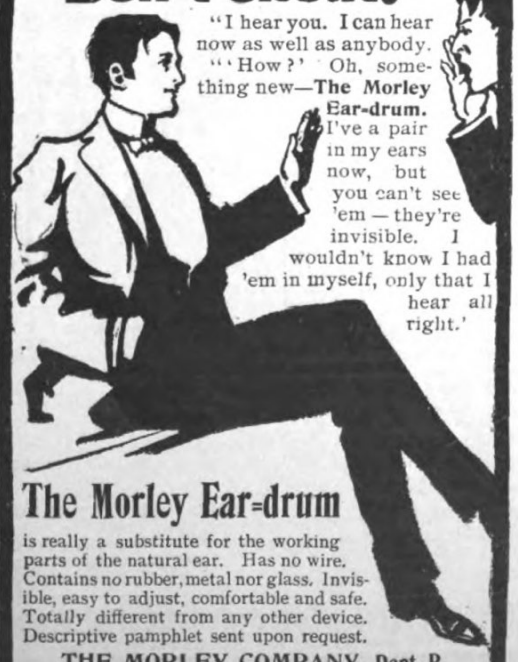
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THE ALPHABET OF BANKING

WILLIAM H. PORTER
[*Vice President, Chemical Bank, New York City*]

THERE is no royal road by which one may become a banker. Indeed, there is no definite mode of procedure, except it be that of beginning at the bottom, and, by hard work, perseverance, and ability, arriving at the top. The colleges and universities do not teach the business of banking, and, though a successful man is always the better for a foundation laid in a good education, a bank-officer gets his training by experience and observation.

Twenty years ago, at the age of twenty, I was a messenger in the Fifth National Bank, New York City. Another messenger boy, in the same office, was James G. Cannon, who is now the first vice president in the Fourth National Bank.

I had passed through high school, and had prepared for college, but had not entered. My previous business experience consisted of two years as a boy in a railroad office. There I picked up the nucleus of a knowledge of railroads that has stood me in good stead to this day.

The duties of a messenger in a bank are not very onerous, but they may be performed in two ways,—well and ill. When not engaged in taking checks and drafts around to the other banks, I sometimes helped the entry clerks in the office. Thus I passed gradually from one grade to another.

The old style of bank clerk had but one idea. That was, to get everything ready, so as to be able to close his books, lock his desk or his safe, and, at the stroke of three, leave the bank. Such men remain clerks all their lives, and at fifty they are antiquated. When they first enter a bank, they look upon it as a "job," not as a profession. With them, the sooner the day's work is over and done with, the better. Were they to reflect intelligently upon their position, they would realize that the first years of their service should be considered as nothing else than educational years. A remunerative and honorable profession is within the grasp of the bank clerk who will give time and thought to the study of the business that should be his life-work.

The ramifications of the banking business are so numerous and complex that they can only be learned by routine experience. It is a fact that the great majority of bank-officers—in New York, at least,—are men who have passed from the lowest position through every grade to the highest. Dozens of presidents, and vice presidents innumerable, began as messenger boys in the banks they now manage, or else in other banks. In every grade they studied for the one next higher.

A bank offers magnificent opportunities for advancement to the young fellow starting out in life. The higher officers must be men who have risen from the lowest rank; as, if the president or vice president of a bank has not had a working knowledge of all the details of the business, even the smallest, he must engage some one who does understand them thoroughly.

With a good general education, to begin, a head for organization, and a natural courtesy of demeanor, there is no reason why the office boy of to-day may not be the bank president of twenty years hence; if he will only use his opportunities, application and hard work will carry him to the top. Outside the details of his own office, he will have to study and investigate securities, investments, the standing of customers, letters of credit, and foreign business methods; to read all he can on banks, banking, and all else that pertains to that particular department of finance. This may sound formidable; but, taken in conjunction with his daily work, and considering the amount of leisure every bank clerk has, he will not have to burn much midnight oil to keep his knowledge in advance of his position. Know more than your position demands. As your knowledge rises, your position will follow.

I have said, already, that the colleges and universities do not teach the business of banking. I must modify that somewhat, as Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, has now, by the munificence of Edward Tuck, a department of finance and administration, where students are initiated into the general principles of the banking profession. This is the first step of its kind, and will, undoubtedly, be of great educational value. The endowment is three hundred thousand dollars, an amount that is liberal for the purpose to which it is to be put. However, I do not look forward to the day when the school of experience will be superseded.

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While it is true that we build up the body from food, it is also true that different kinds of food have different effects on the body and produce different results.

For instance, it is absolutely impossible to live on white bread alone, for it contains almost nothing but starch, and an excess of white bread produces gas and trouble in the intestines, while, at the same time, the other elements required by the body for building up brain and nerve centers, as well as muscular tissue, have been left out of the white bread, and we see from experience the one trying to live on white bread alone gradually fails in mental and nervous power as well as loss in muscle.

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Woman's Home Companion	1.00
The Designer	1.00
Good Housekeep'g	1.00
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	Regular Price	My Club Price
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	Reg. Price
The Review of Reviews (new)	$2.50
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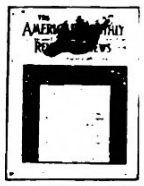
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North Amer. Review (new),	"	5.00		Leslie's or Cosmopolitan,	"	1.00	
SUCCESS,	1 year,	$1.00	Less Than Half	SUCCESS,	1 year,	$1.00	Send Us Only
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Leslie's Illustrated Weekly,	"	4.00	For All Four	The Black Cat,	"	.50	For All Four
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The Critic (new),	"	2.00	For All Four	American Boy,	"	1.00	For All Four
North Amer. Review (new),	"	5.00		Designer or Household,	"	1.00	
SUCCESS,	1 year,	$1.00	Less Than Half	SUCCESS,	1 year,	$1.00	Send Us Only
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New England Magazine,	"	3.00		Leslie's or Cosmopolitan,	"	1.00	
SUCCESS,	1 year,	$1.00	Send Us Only	SUCCESS,	1 year,	$1.00	Send Us Only
Judge (weekly),	"	5.00	$6.00	Cosmopolitan,	"	1.00	$2.25
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PORTO RICO'S NEW TREASURER



W. F. WILLOUGHBY

WILLIAM F. WILLOUGHBY, a young man who has been in the department of labor at Washington since 1890, was appointed treasurer of Porto Rico, by President Roosevelt, to succeed Dr. J. H. Hollander, who recently resigned from the faculty of Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Willoughby, who is an honored graduate of that university, has been a student of economics, and many governmental reports on economics have won for him an international reputation. He is the author of a number of valuable works on financial and industrial problems, and has contributed articles to economic journals. He made frequent trips abroad for the United States government, when he closely investigated the social and industrial conditions of other nations. On several occasions he represented the United States at industrial congresses and conventions.

In 1894, Mr. Willoughby was the official United States delegate to the international labor congress at Milan, Italy. In 1897, at Brussels, and in 1900, at Paris, he was the American representative at similar conventions. In recognition of his services in dealing with labor problems, he was decorated, by France, as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Willoughby was asked to organize and manage a department of social economy for the St. Louis Purchase Exposition, the directors of which are making an effort to give this matter especial recognition. The Porto Rico appointment prevented him from undertaking this. Mr. Willoughby is a member of the faculty of Harvard. He attracted the attention of President Roosevelt by his clever reports on difficult problems, and Mr. Roosevelt believes that he can apply new methods to a country that will be benefited by them.

RIGHT AWAY

"BEGIN right, and right away," is a motto which would have saved many a youth from disaster. Nothing is more delusive than delay. I have known more people come to grief through procrastination, indolence, and dillydallying, than from almost anything else. There is nothing else quite so destructive to the energy which does things, or which so paralyzes the executive faculties, as a habit of dawdling.

The only possible corrective of it is to determine stoutly to begin, on the instant, the task before you. Every moment's delay makes it harder and harder to start. It is the beginning which is difficult. If dawdlers could only once be set in motion, many of them would run awhile; but they lack the power of initiative.

Shun the fatal habit of "putting off," as you would a temptation to crime. The moment you feel a temptation to dawdle come upon you, jump up, and then go with all your might at the most difficult thing you have to do. Never begin with the easiest thing; take the hardest, and hang on persistently until you have overcome the habit. Fear procrastination as a dangerous enemy. It is more than a thief of time; it steals character, ruins opportunity, robs you of freedom, and makes a slave of you.

How can one expect to succeed when his tomorrows are always mortgaged for the debt that should have been paid to-day? The ready boy, the one who is always on the alert for the next thing, who is always prepared to do the thing required of him, and to do it at once, is the one who wins. A habit of promptness is the most valuable one to form. It unifies and strengthens the faculties, and makes one methodical.

Everybody admires a boy who, like a race horse, is always ready to start. A ready boy makes a prompt, efficient man. Somehow, readiness and promptness seem to brace up all the other faculties, and raise their value to the highest power. They follow in line when promptness leads the way.

Hurry not only spoils work, but spoils life, also.—LUBBOCK.

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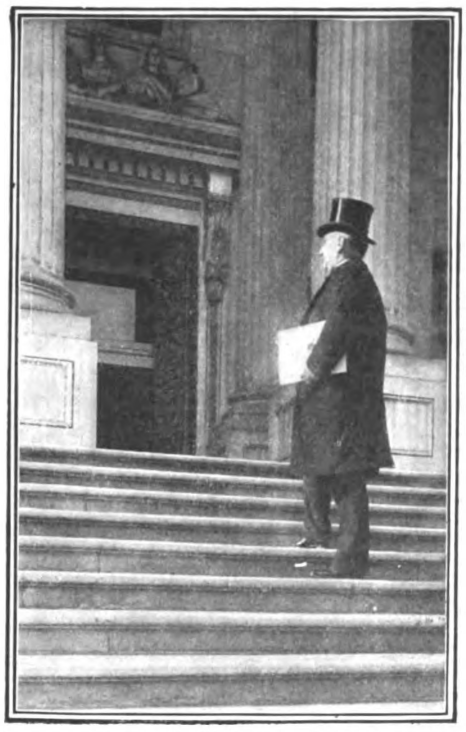
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How President Roosevelt Wrote His First Message

WALDON FAWCETT



MAJ. O. L. PRUDEN DELIVERING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE youngest president that the United States has had undertook the first important work which came to his hand, after his installation in office,—the preparation of the annual message to congress,—in a radically different manner from any of his predecessors. It was as if a typically energetic American manhood had brought its characteristic originality of thought and action to a task whose performance has previously been hedged about by custom and tradition; and, when this innovation was combined with the tireless endeavor in which such a human dynamo as Theodore Roosevelt glories, the result was interesting as affording one of those striking object lessons of achievement which the President believes it is the duty of every man in public office to set before the young men of the nation.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the extent of the work involved in the preparation of a president's message, under the most favorable circumstances, and for a newcomer to prepare so exhaustive a paper in the limited time intervening between the tragedy at Buffalo and the opening of congress was a herculean task. It must be remembered, also, that, whereas William McKinley would have set about the preparation of his message familiar with the smallest detail in the workings of all the various branches of the government, his successor was under the necessity of acquainting himself with all these facts and with the inner history of the executive policy which he had promised to follow, before he could begin to write the message.

The new president grappled with the problem with his usual determination. At the first cabinet meeting after he arrived in Washington, he asked the members of his official household to inform him on the most important matters claiming the attention of their respective departments, and the exact status of each. He even went further, making appointments to meet each cabinet officer individually, in order to obtain a more thorough understanding of existing conditions. During the entire time that he was engaged on his initial presidential message, there was scarcely a morning but what he was at his desk at nine o'clock, or earlier, and he seldom ceased work in the afternoon before four o'clock. Even after midnight, he did not entirely dismiss the subject. On one occasion, when he had accompanied his wife and daughter to the theater, he remained for only one act, and then hurried home to have a little interval for work.

In his method of formulating his first declaration of a national policy, President Roosevelt has worked along new lines. The chief magistrate, while preparing an annual message to congress, is always furnished, by the chiefs of the various government departments, with reports recounting the work of their respective branches during the year, and making recommendations for the fu-

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Catalogue, Samples and Reduced Price List will be sent *free* by return mail. If the garment which we make you should not satisfy, send it back, and *we will refund your money.* This is the last announcement of this Sale, so act quickly if you wish to take advantage of it; it will last only a few weeks and the choicest goods will be sold first. Be sure to say you wish **the Winter Catalogue and Reduced Price Samples.**

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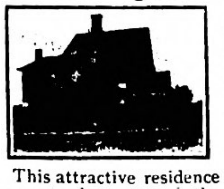
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An Excellent Fruit Ranch in California.

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A Bargain in Colorado.

I have for sale in Jefferson County, Colorado, one of the best and most fully equipped fruit and dairy farms in the state. Large stock (40 head) of cows, horses, etc. Well established milk route; 9-room brick house; 2 large barns; cattle sheds, corrals, and all necessary implements. All improvements exceptionally good. 120 acres of land. 7 acres of fruit. ½-mile to railroad station. Price, $8,000. Write to-day for particulars.

15 Acres of Fruit in North Carolina.

Here is a bargain, consisting of 15 acres of grapes and peaches, a small house, barn and a packing house. It is less than two miles from Southern Pines, a popular health resort, and 68 miles from Raleigh. There are about 900 peach trees and about 4,500 grape vines of good varieties. 1½ miles from railroad station. The property is valued at $1,500, but will be sold quickly at $850.00.

In Detroit, Michigan.



This attractive and substantial house is situated on Jefferson Avenue, one of the finest residence streets in Detroit, and on one of the best blocks on the avenue. A detailed description of the luxurious interior will interest any one who is suited with the location and price. Everything in excellent condition. Price, $14,000–$6,000 cash.

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ture. Former presidents, as a rule, have simply embodied these documents, with slight alterations, in their messages, but not so President Roosevelt. He utilized the data, but he rewrote everything submitted, and embodied his own ideas on each subject.

President Roosevelt has had, in this work, one great advantage over other presidents, in his possession of a literary training. This has enabled him to dictate rapidly, and obviated the necessity of frequent or extensive revisions,—a tendency which, in the case of some presidents, was simply appalling in the amount of work it involved for stenographers and others. Then, too, he was systematic in dealing with the task. After he had really begun the preparation of the message, he announced that it would be impossible for him to see visitors after half past one in the afternoon, thus reserving some of the best working hours of the day for labor. He first considered those subjects of lesser importance in government affairs; and, when these portions of the message were completed, he read them to several of the cabinet officers.

President Roosevelt dictated his entire message, George B. Cortelyou, first secretary, and William F. Loeb, assistant secretary, acting by turns as amanuenses. William McKinley followed this plan to some extent, although he wrote portions of almost every message with his own hand. Grover Cleveland, and almost all his predecessors, penned their messages unaided, and for many of them it was a stupendous task, as they were slow and laborious writers, without exception.

Another matter in which President Roosevelt has been responsible for an innovation is found in his manner of preparing the presidential message for transmission to congress. Previously, it had been customary for Major O. L. Pruden, one of the secretaries, a remarkable penman, with his assistants, to transcribe the message after the final corrections had been made, and present copies in manuscript to the senate and to the house of representatives. As the constantly expanding business of the government has lengthened the message to congress each year, this copying job attained gigantic proportions. Often, too, the time was extremely limited. Indeed, in the case of William McKinley's last message, Major Pruden and his assistants had to work like beavers on the Sunday and Sunday night preceding the opening of congress, in order to have the documents ready. When President Roosevelt heard of the conditions which had prevailed, he promptly announced that, if it should ever happen that there was not sufficient time to copy a message, a typewritten copy should be transmitted to both houses of congress.

Considering the number of persons who are, in one way or another, aware of its contents, the secrecy which surrounds the preparation of a president's message is well-nigh marvelous. There is, however, excellent reason for this watchfulness. Were it possible for its contents to be learned surreptitiously, unscrupulous speculators would be certain to seek to enrich themselves at the possible price of a serious impairment of business stability and financial conditions. There would, also, be engendered a wonderful rivalry between enterprising newspapers. Indeed, during the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes, when the system of safeguards was not as complete as at present, a copy of one of his messages was stolen and sold to a newspaper, which, it is reported, paid fifteen thousand dollars for it.

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IT IS a sad parody on life to see a man earning his living by a vocation which has never received his approval. It is pitiable to see a youth, with the image of power and destiny stamped upon him, trying to support himself in a mean, contemptible occupation, which dwarfs his nature, and makes him despise himself; an occupation which is constantly condemning him, ostracizing him from all that is best and truest in life. Dig trenches, shovel coal, carry a hod; do anything rather than sacrifice your self-respect, blunt your sense of right and wrong, and shut yourself off forever from the true joy of living, which comes only from the consciousness of doing one's best.

Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life he is living, with the thoughts he is thinking, and the deeds that he is doing,—when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger which he knows that he was meant and made to do because he is a child of God.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

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A COMEDY IN OPTIONS

JOSEPH BLETHEN

[*Concluded from page 8*]



"WOODS WHERE THE SUN FOUGHT FOR ADMITTANCE"

full pay. When they had gone he turned to Lane, with a look of inquiry on his handsome face.

"What do you expect, Mr. Lane?"

"I was a fool. Of course I go."

"Not as bad as that. Of course I cannot retain you as manager; it would kill discipline here. I'll send you on the road to brush up on the conditions of the market, and then we will fix a berth here. For the present I shall be my own manager."

Lane tried to thank his employer, but he could only hold out his hand. Stockton shook it, and found his own eyes growing dim.

Stockton passed that evening with his *fiancée;* and, for the first time, she learned the depth and breadth of the good fortune which had come into her life.

"But you deceived me, most of all," said the radiant girl. "What shall be your punishment, sir?"

Stockton drew her close to him, and felt again the joy of winning her for himself alone.

"In business we have an institution we call an option," said he. "It's an agreement to sell. Usually the man giving the option names a comparatively low figure in consideration of the forfeit which the holder of the option places in his hands; to give an option is really to sell the right to buy a thing at an agreed price. Now, I offered you myself for an option on your love for a lifetime. You gave me that option; and now I am able to present you a fortune. But, as is often the case in business, the securing of the option by my own efforts was sweeter than paying the price with inherited wealth."

The town next turned to a contemplation of Stockton's "Guess Where Party." The fortunate possessors of the invitations examined them with a new sense of delight. But, watch the suspected places as they would, no preparations for a party were discovered. Even Victoria, who was known to be still in Stockton's favor, went to Seattle the day before New Year's, accompanied by Madge and her mother.

At seven o'clock on the night of January first, "The Rustler" came alongside the wharf with a covered barge lashed to her. Thirty minutes later, a warning whistle was blown, and by eight o'clock Stockton's guests were greeting him in the barge. Messengers were sent to hasten certain late comers. At thirty minutes past eight the lines were cast off.

"Mr. Stockton wants me to announce," shouted the captain from the tug, so loudly that all on the pier heard him, "that this barge will return at eleven to-night. In the meantime, the town of Port Bainbridge is welcome to 'Guess Where' we are going."

The crowd cheered, and "The Rustler" fussed and fumed and stood out of the bay with her barge.

The memory of that night remains in Port Bainbridge as a joy to be forever retold. Straight to Seattle steamed "The Rustler" with her ex-

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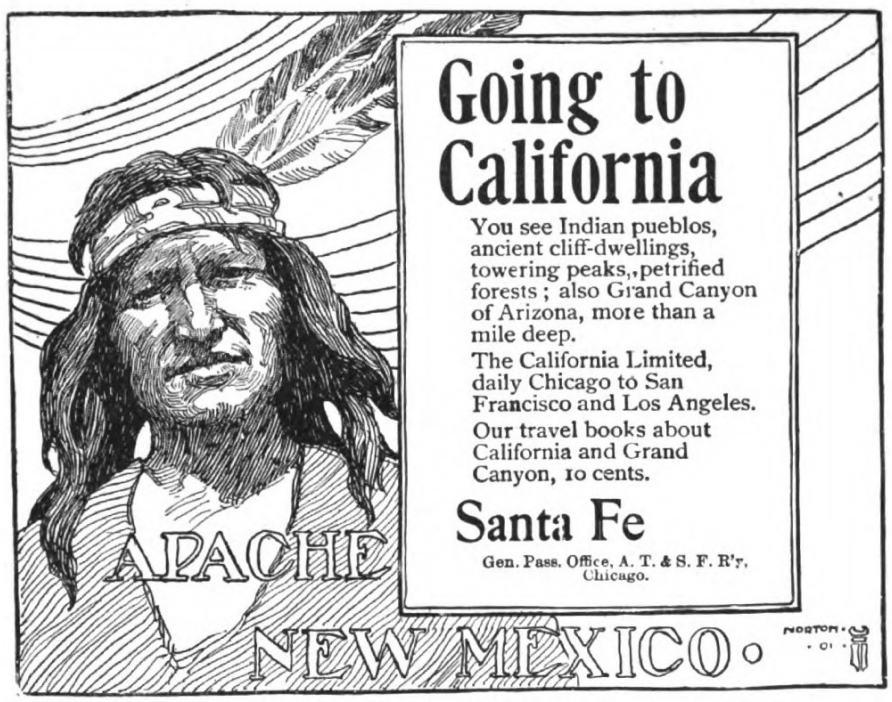
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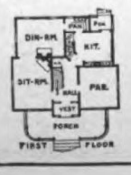
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pectant cargo. There the surprised guests were hustled into carriages which whisked across Railroad Avenue, and rolled out on the long, paved water-front, to a brilliantly lighted house,—a mansion in the young town of Seattle,—where they were led in under a canopy. There were flowers everywhere, and the Port Bainbridgers were awed with the evident wealth of preparation. But hidden strings charmed the excited nerves into tune with the warm welcome of the house. Gradually the whisper went about the room :—

"A wedding!"

"Whose?"

"Mr. Stockton's."

"Who's the bride?"

Eye sought eye and all spoke the same name.

"Really! Oh, isn't it wonderful."

Then Madge appeared. Two boys followed, and, at her bidding, drew aside a curtain, disclosing an alcove from the ceiling of which was suspended a lovers' knot of choice flowers. The strings of unseen instruments swelled, and the beautiful music of a wedding march filled the house. The clergyman came and stood with his back to the company. Then Robert Stockton came from a recess and stood in the alcove, and Victoria, more beautiful than her neighbors had dreamed, entered and stood beside him. Standing behind them were Victoria's mother and a stranger,—a tall man, gray and bent, but proud and smiling; a man who had raced across half a dozen states to stand there.

"Who giveth this woman to be this man's wife?" asked the clergyman.

"I have made these two children my heirs," said the gray-haired man; "I give my adopted daughter to my adopted son."

Some eyes were dim and some were staring. The eyes of one man were nearly out of his head, for Harker, nudging his neighbor, pointed to the lovers' knot where the bride's roses spelled out four letters, "R.S.V.P." In a choking whisper he blew his hot breath into this neighbor's ear.

"I told ye them words didn't mean no French. Look at 'em! 'Robert Stockton,—Victoria Prentice!' You can't fool me!"

THE PHILOSOPHIC ROSE

R. K. MUNKITTRICK

I'M happy in the garden,
With all the winds at play,
While rocking in the breezes
Throughout the fleeting day;
At morning, night, and noontime,
Oh, list my glad refrain:
"I'm happy in the sunshine
And happy in the rain."

While dreaming, sweetly dreaming,
Upon my airy stalk,
And dainty shadows throwing
Across the gravel walk;
While nodding, swinging, tossing,
Oh, hear my merry strain:
"I'm happy in the sunshine
And happy in the rain."

When lulled by sweetest music
Of all the wooing trees,
I'm courted by the happy
Gold butterflies and bees;
Then sing I at the head of
Sweet Fancy's tricksy train:
"I'm happy in the sunshine
And happy in the rain."

Sometimes it must be cloudy,
Sometimes it must be fine,
And yet the contrast only
Makes all my moments shine,
Until my breezy burden
I sing, and not in vain:
"I'm happy in the sunshine
And happy in the rain."

Full many are the people
Who would as joyful be
If they were but constructed
Upon the lines of me;
Like me they'd then forever
Sing loud, and ne'er complain:
"I'm happy in the sunshine
And happy in the rain."

ONLY a new purpose can make a new year.

IGNORANCE shuts its eyes and imagines it is right.

IN moving into town, don't forget your cat.—GEORGE T. ANGELL.

IT is the heart that makes the home, whether the eye rests on a potato patch or a flower garden. The heart makes the home precious, and it is the only thing that can.

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LOOK at it from what viewpoint we may, the worrying habit betrays a lack of poise, a weakness of mental and spiritual force, and a deficiency of logic and reasoning power that are nowise creditable to one who allows himself to be conquered by it.

▲ ▲ ▲

"IN proportion as our cares are employed upon the future," says Dr. Johnson, "they are abstracted from the present,—from the only time which we can call our own, and of which, if we neglect the apparent duties to make provision against visionary attacks, we shall certainly counteract our own purpose."

▲ ▲ ▲

ON reams and reams of paper have been transcribed the evils of worrying, the wear and tear of nerve force it engenders, and the physical and mental exhaustion it brings upon a victim; yet people go on worrying, seemingly ignorant that they are using strength which, if applied in a proper direction, would not leave them even an excuse for worrying.

▲ ▲ ▲

WE laugh at Sam Walter Foss's humorous picture of the worrying man, yet how many of us make ourselves miserable over troubles just as farfetched as this:—

"The sun's heat will give out in ten thousand years more,"
And he worried about it;
"It will sure give out then, if it doesn't before,"
And he worried about it;
It would surely give out, so the scientists said,
In all the scientific books that he read,
And the whole mighty universe then would be dead;
And he worried about it.

▲ ▲ ▲

"AH, neighbor," said one farmer, dolefully, to another, "how unfortunate you and I have been! I've done nothing but fret ever since our potatoes were destroyed by that untimely frost. But how's this?" he asked, in amazement,—"you seem to have a fine, healthy crop coming up now."

"Why, yes," was the reply; "I planted those directly after I found the first crop was destroyed."

"What! and they're coming up already?"

"Yes, while you were fretting, I was working. I put off my fretting till I'd mended the loss."

"Why, then, you've no need to fret at all."

"True, and that's the very reason why I don't!"

▲ ▲ ▲

A WOMAN asked her daughter, aged fifteen years, to bake bread, while she went out to attend to some business. When she returned, she found her daughter seated some distance from the oven, in an agony of tears. Greatly distressed at sight of her child's grief, she tenderly inquired what was the cause. After much entreaty, the young girl, sobbing, replied: "I was thinking if I was married and should have a dear child, and if it should live to run about, and I should be baking as I am now, and I should go out for fuel and leave the child alone, and it should take a chair and get up to the mouth of the oven, and should crawl in and burn itself to death, what a terrible thing it would be! Oh, oh-h, oh-h-h, dear! what shall I do? I shall never dare look in the oven again!"

❦ ❦

LITTLE THINGS

SEE the penny as it travels,
Giving joy on every hand;
See the dollar lying idly,
Waiting for some great command:
Would you rather, if you could,
Be the penny doing good,
Or the dollar lying still with smile so bland?

If the penny keeps on moving,
Doing good from day to day,
If the dollar keeps on waiting
For a larger need to pay,
Don't you think the penny brightens,
While of course the dollar tightens,
In the hand of him who holds it hid away?

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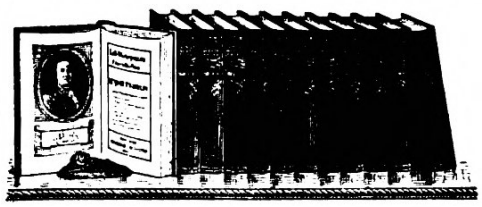
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VI.—DIET

A BIOGRAPHER of Rough Rider General Blücher ventures the remark that "the old Romans would have had no time to conquer the world, if they had been obliged to study Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, by our latter-day methods."

Still, it is possible that the countrymen of Julius Cæsar would have found three modern grammars more digestible than three modern meals. They did devote a good deal of attention to philology, and contrived, besides, to find leisure for divination, politics, gymnastics, art-culture, and boar-hunts; but only by postponing their dinner to the end of the working day. Their breakfast consisted of a light lunch, and their noonday refreshment, of a bath or a biscuit.

The two most successful nations of antiquity followed that plan for a thousand years, and, as De Quincey informs us, had sundry nicknames for men who would commence the day's drama with a hearty meal, and gobble their dietetic wages before they had earned them.

Our three-meal habit is a fearful tax on our working capacity; it trebles the temptation to overeating; our champions stagger under the weight of a physiological handicap; one-half the functional energy of the system is diverted by the exigencies of digestion. No other hygienic mistake has done so much to make us a generation of dyspeptics as the custom of after-dinner work. Its victims, moreover, incur the risk of contracting that form of moral dyspepsia called pessimism. It tends to rob the working-day of its reward.

Early rising and an unmuddled brain would enable nine out of ten men to finish their day's work at four o'clock, *post meridian.* Schools should never close later than four o'clock. Bankers and government clerks often get home before that time, and competitive shopkeepers might carry on their business by relays. The domestic symposium might begin at half past four, or, say, five o'clock, and conclude before six o'clock. Then there would be time for a stroll in the garden, music, or pleasant conversation, and leave ten blest hours for digestion.

The habit could be formed in a month, and its benefits would be lifelong. "I can do twice the work, now, that I did before, and with less fatigue," a convert to this habit says of his experience.

Complete temperance—that is, total abstinence from all poisons,—is another mighty aid to success. Life is too short, nowadays, to squander time on the delirium of intoxication, or on the mind-clouding reactions that follow the excitements of every stimulant-habit.

"I'm sorry, *amigo,* but I've no time to fuddle," Dr. Bence Jones, of London, used to say, in declining the invitations of convivial friends.

The truth probably was that he rejoiced in a pretext for absolute emancipation from a life-blighting vice, for temperance need not limit its arguments to utilitarian considerations. Its superior chances of success extend to the pursuits of intelligent votaries of pleasure.

During the bonanza period of the California placer diggings, the traveler, Gerstaecker, noticed that many miners, including men who had gone exclusively in quest of fun, became temperate under the inspiration of good luck; they preferred the river-bar to the rum-bar, and avoided dissipations that tended to mar their enjoyment of more pleasant pastimes.

The main objection to the use of stimulants is, indeed, the fact that they defeat the main purpose of their dupes. The opium-eater, like the dram-drinker, hopes to trick nature out of some extra enjoyment, and playing that trick is, in every instance, a losing game. Its penalties outweigh its pleasures; the net result of the experiment is a loss, in happiness, as well as in time and health.

Physiologists have long been aware of the fact that our digestive organs are those of a fruit-eating creature; but an opinion has, somehow, come to prevail that the progressive nations owe their prestige to their carnivorous habits, and that the price of mental and physical vigor is eternal butchery.

That theory has undoubtedly been strengthened by the incomprehensible infatuation of the vegetarian extremists, who would limit mankind to a diet of turnips and water cresses, and whose boarders, prompted by the instinct of self-preservation, sooner or later make a rush for a beefsteak shop. But rational frugality will eclipse fleshpot worship.

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Why I Am Certain of Reaching the North Pole

[*Concluded from page 5*]

the foremast, the draught of the forecastle chimney worked imperfectly, and "'tween decks," where we were obliged to do all our cooking, was filled with smoke most of the time. As a result of this, together with our close quarters and the rolling sea, many of our men, and fully one-third of the dogs, were seasick for some time. In spite of this difficulty, the soot-covered young Americans stuck to their posts without flinching. I have only the highest praise for the spirit of the men who are with me, but credit is due to others besides my own countrymen. Theusen, a Norwegian seaman and sailmaker, suffered for several days with a swollen arm, and our doctors were obliged to put it in bandages in order to prevent his using it until he had recovered. In no undertaking is it more essential for one to learn the value of the old saying, "If you want anything done, do it yourself," than in the organization and equipment of a polar expedition; next to that, nothing is more important than to select associates of the same willing disposition, and I believe I have them in an unusual degree in my party. I see evidences of their zeal every day.

It is not pleasant to search one's way slowly along the edge of the ice through fog and snow, but this is the labor that we had to do for several days of our voyage. There were coal bunkers to be filled, and tons of cargo to be shifted about in the hold, in order that the bow of the ship might be higher in the water, and thus combat the ice better; there were the half-wild dogs to be cared for, and moved from one side of the vessel to the other whenever the storm struck us,—so it may be judged that the life of the men on board was not an easy one. At one time we made out, ahead, what we thought was an open passage. We sailed toward it, and, after an hour and a half of slow progress, we broke through the turbulent outer edge of the ice into the open sea. The waves were so boisterous, and the storm was so great that, in order to prevent the decks being swept, with a probable loss of the dogs and hay, we were obliged to turn and seek protection on the lee side of a projecting point of sea-and-ice billows. It seldom falls to the lot of man to witness a more majestic spectacle than that beheld by those on board the "America" at that time, when the sea and the ice joined in a wild battle.

Two or three days after our encounter with the storm, since which we had been slowly making our way through a series of small lakes surrounded by ice, we caught the first sight of a polar bear. The bear also caught sight of us; and, while we were trying to get a camera ready to photograph him, he got away. Later, however, we came upon another, and that time we were anxious to make sure of our game before making any attempt to take his picture. I stopped his escape with a bullet, and five hundred pounds of bear meat was added to our store. Many more bears and walruses have been killed. Every bit of our arctic game is saved. The choice bits of bear meat go into our own larder, and the rest of the carcass, as well as all the walrus meat, is stored away for the dogs.

Just after midnight of August 13, the lookout called down from the crow's-nest, "Land ahead!" and we increased our speed through the ice floes. There was a continual crashing of one mass of ice against another, as we drove through the pack. To us, the struggle for life in this region of storms and ice was brought home by the efforts of a tiny altge ahead of us, trying to follow his terrified and crying mother from the water to the top of a floe, in order to avoid being crushed by two larger masses of ice which the "America" was driving together. It fairly made every stout heart ache to see the tiny creature struggle in vain to gain the hard surface of the ice. But just as the ice was about to collide, a kind wave lifted the little fledgling to the edge of the floe, and it escaped unharmed. Thus do we hope for the kind intervention of some power greater than our own, when the dangers and hardships of the North seem too great for us.

Another day brought us to anchorage off the bare rockland of Cape Flora. Enthusiasm? Americans at home do not know what the word means! In the first place, it was solid land, and in the second place it was land sacred to polar explorers. It had been the home of human beings,—men like ourselves had separated themselves from friends and kin and had lived there for three years



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or more. Leigh Smith and his brave comrades passed a winter there in a mere dugout; there it was that Jackson built his camp, four houses of which are still standing; there Nansen and Johansen terminated their long and perilous adventures; and, at that spot, the Italian expedition commanded by the Duke d'Abruzzi had left some whaleboats. But there was no sign of the "Frithjof," our supply ship, and even for a long time after we had made a landing and searched for news, we found no trace of her. Finally, we came upon an almost obliterated notice which had been posted upon a door of one of the houses. We made out:—

"'FRITHJOF' . . . . AUGUST 8, 1901 . . . .
BELL ISLAND . . . . CHAMP"

Further search resulted in our finding another and longer message, which told us that our comrades had stopped only two days before at the Cape, and had then proceeded toward Etherridge Island. We followed, and came upon them quite by surprise. It seems that the "Frithjof" had left new buoys at various stations, as she proceeded, and that she had gone as far as Markham Sound and then turned back, picking up her news buoys as she retraced her course. When off the south coast of McClintock Island, the vessels met, each party having sent a boat to pick up the same buoy, and neither ship being able to make out the other because of the fog. We were almost near enough to exchange greetings, and we did not delay in assembling, and then the arctic air rang with cheer after cheer. The great strain was over. We had hoped to meet the "Frithjof" several days earlier; but, as we had met her, our trials and anxieties were forgotten. It was an inspiring sight, this meeting of our two vessels, which had been separated just a month, and upon which we felt the eyes of all our friends at home. By a well-devised system of signal messages, there could scarcely be any doubt as to the certainty that the steamers would find each other; still, as I have said, we were all glad when the strain of watching and waiting was past.

The rest of our voyage was soon over. Our two ships proceeded toward Markham Sound, with the intention of establishing our camp at Cape Trieste. We found, however, that the safest place for our first base of operations was on the southwest coast of Alger Island, and there we landed our dogs and a part of our supplies. We had four portable houses, and one of these was soon placed in position and a good supply of provisions piled around it.

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For the long night up here, we have made every provision for work and play by which we may pass the time to the best advantage. In the first place, we shall have regular scientific work to do, as observations are to be taken regularly and careful records made. There is considerable musical talent in our party, and we have with us several instruments which will be brought into requisition during leisure hours. Besides this, we have many forms of games, for amusement and recreation. We have plenty of books, boxing gloves, fencing foils, and other athletic apparatus. Thus far, I have not found it necessary to establish a ratio on anything. The stewards are careful of our supplies, and everyone is well cared for. At the present writing, every man is in prime condition.

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Marquis Hirobumi Ito's Courage

[*Concluded from page 22*]

ing to bombard Shimonoséki. We resolved to return at once and do what we could to avert the disaster that menaced Japan. Count Inouye and I left London, and hurried to Yokohama."

Marquis Ito has always modestly refused to discuss this dramatic period of his life. He and his lifelong friend, Count Inouye, went immediately to the Daimyo of Choshu and endeavored to make him understand the futility of opposing the western barbarians. But this great man thought nothing of the foreign guns, until fourteen war-vessels opened fire on his capital of Shimonoséki, and destroyed it, scattering his most gallant *samurai* to the four winds.

Nothing daunted, Marquis Ito and Count Inouye continued to advocate the "open-door" policy. They were maltreated, and many times narrowly escaped with their lives. Inouye was once cut down in the street and left for dead, and Ito had frequently to secrete himself from bloodthirsty enemies.

But Ito finally accomplished his mission. His counsels of prudence, conciliation and progress prevailed. The foreigners were admitted, and took their civilization with them into Japan. Ito espoused the cause of the "Mikado," and saw him transformed from the secluded priest into a modern progressive emperor. He returned to Europe and studied constitutional government, then went back to Japan and wrote its constitution, and organized its governmental institutions on the basis of the broadest and most advanced ideas of freedom.

Marquis Ito did not limit the exercise of his constructive genius to administrative affairs. In 1868, with Count Okuma, he built the government railroad between Tokyo and Yokohama. The following year he went to America to study economics. After returning to Japan, he established a mint in Osaka.

Marquis Ito has held the highest posts in the gift of his emperor and countrymen. He has been prime minister four times, and has risen through all grades of nobility, until now his "decoration," as it is known in Japan, is the highest in rank.

The marquis, like so many distinguished Japanese and Chinese, is a famous writer. He draws the Chinese characters so beautifully that his writing, in the form of *kakemonos*, adorns many walls in the empire. He is a good scholar, speaking and writing English, German, French, Chinese, and his own language, the latter being the most perplexing tongue, perhaps, in the range of human speech. He is expert in the composition of Chinese poetry,—a very difficult art. I give, below, in an inadequate English prose version, a selection from one of his short Chinese poems:—

Accumulate books, and bequeath them to posterity,
Posterity, perhaps, will not be able to read them.
Hoard money, and bequeath it to posterity,
Posterity, perhaps, may not know how to use it properly.
It is much better to acquire virtue
Than to lay up treasure for the benefit of posterity.

Marquis Ito is still a poor man. While in office in Tokyo, he lived in humbler style than many of his secretaries. He now gives most of his income to young men in order that they may educate themselves for carrying on the great work of keeping Japan in the forefront of the nations of the world.

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Culture-Contrasts in America and England

CHARLES F. THWING

[*Concluded from page 23*]

scholars, of course, have rendered largest service in research. One need not go beyond the name and the service of Charles Darwin, the great man who labored for nearly a half-century in elaboration of the theory of development, and whose body now lies buried in Westminster Abbey. But English research, as in his case, has been usually carried on outside of university laboratories. In America, scientific work has usually been prosecuted within college walls. In this, as in so many other respects, the American methods and the German are alike.

Professional education, to which Dr. Williams alludes, has, in both the English and the German universities, been more closely affiliated with what, in America, is called undergraduate instruction. Whether this intimacy of relationship is to be regarded as advantageous or disadvantageous, one need not now discuss. But it is to be said that American professional education is now passing through a change which is making the conditions more akin to the English and the German. Most universities in which are found law schools or medical schools are allowing the fourth year of the undergraduate department to become closely related to the first year of professional instruction. Different colleges have different methods of securing this result. In certain colleges, the undergraduate term, strictly speaking, is only three years. The first year in a medical school or a law school is counted as the fourth year of an undergraduate college. In other institutions, students in the fourth year of the undergraduate college are allowed to take a part of their work in professional schools, and the work taken in a professional school counts toward the first degree, and the work taken in the last year of the undergraduate course counts toward the professional degree. The lengthening of the course preparatory to the college, and the lengthening of the professional course following the college, are the twin causes which many regard as necessarily shortening the strictly collegiate term. Undoubtedly the affiliation of colleges with professional schools will continue to grow, and to approach more closely, with the passing years, to the English and German conditions. At present, I suppose it is fair to say that the best medical school in America is as good as the best medical training offered by English universities. I suppose, also, it would be commonly recognized that the law school of Harvard University is not excelled by any law school, not merely in England, but even in the whole world.

The value of personality in college relations is certainly great in American universities; but I am inclined to think it is not so great as it is in England. Larger diversity respecting its value would be found, in different American institutions, than obtains in either Oxford or Cambridge. In an American college of a thousand students, it is far more difficult to secure the advantages arising from the personality of a teacher than it is in a college of one hundred and fifty students. In a large college, the individual is in peril of losing himself in the mass. In a small college, each student is an individual to whom the teacher may daily make direct appeals. But, in the English universities, the system of tutors, however large may be the number of the students, allows the play of the various elements that constitute a large and moving personality. This problem of making the personal influence of the members of the teaching staff felt, in the case of a large number of students, is one of the most serious problems now set before American universities.

The financial relations of the colleges of England and of the New World represent a field in which there is no occasion for uncertain comparison. The "pious founder" has indeed, as Dr. Williams suggests, made his home in the New World, whether this founder be an individual or the state itself. The poverty of American universities is distressing enough to the ordinary body of trustees. But the poverty of Oxford and Cambridge is still more distressing, in that it is not distressing to the governing boards of these ancient universities. The simple and sad fact is that education is not the compelling and absorbing interest in England that it has become in America. Social and family interests represent to the Englishman what the college and the university represent to the average American. An Englishman bequeaths his fortune to his family; at least, a part of it he may not be able to divert

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from his family. He cultivates through a dead hand the control of domestic and social conditions. An American is more inclined to let his family shift for itself, as he has had to do, restoring to the community in gifts to colleges and hospitals or orphanages what he himself derived from the community. It is also to be said that the gifts or bequests made to the English universities are not received with that sense of gratitude or enthusiasm with which similar gifts are greeted in America. In both England and America, however, poor students, and worthy, are aided through no small share of college endowments. I venture to think, however, although the system of fellowships is far more elaborate in England than in the United States, that much larger sums are given to aid the ordinary American students, rich in brain but poor in purse, in securing their education. Poor students are far more common at Yale and Harvard than at Oxford or Gambridge, and the money given to them in grants of various sorts is greater.

I cannot, however, close this paper, which the editor has been so good as to ask me to write, without expressing a hearty appreciation of that oneness in educational interests which belongs to the oldest universities of England and to all the universities of the United States. Higher education in America, at its beginning, was based upon the models found at Cambridge and Oxford. These models were followed for almost two hundred years. The French influence in education touched the American spirit in the fifty years following the Revolutionary War. Near the close of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the mighty influence of the German universities began to be felt, and it has continued with increasing force into the beginning of the twentieth century. At the present time, there are intimations that, during the next twenty-five years, the influence of the English universities over the American will be greater than it has been at any time since 1776. Such an influence must result in the contribution of rich, noble, human forces to American education and to American life.

The Art of Letting Go

WE held on to a great many things last year which we should have let go,—shaken off entirely. In the first place, we should expel from our minds completely the things which cannot be helped,—our past misfortunes, the trivial occurrences which have mortified or humiliated us. Thinking of them not only does no good, but it robs us of peace and comfort. The art of forgetting useless things is a great one, and we should learn it at any cost.

It is just as important to learn to let go as to hold on. Anything that cannot help us to get on and up in the world; anything that is a drag, a stumbling-block, or a hindrance, should be expunged from our memory. Many people seem to take a positive pleasure in recalling past misfortunes, sufferings, and failures. They dwell upon such experiences, and repaint the dark pictures until the mind becomes melancholy and sad. If they would only learn to drive them out, and banish their attempts to return, as they would banish a thief from the house, those painful thoughts would cease to demand entrance. We want all we can get of sunshine, encouragement, and inspiration. Life is too short to dwell upon things which only hinder our growth. If we keep the mind filled with bright, hopeful pictures, and wholesome thoughts,—the things only which can help us on and up in the world,—we shall make infinitely greater progress than by burying ourselves in glowing retrospection.

One of the first lessons in life is to learn to be absolute master of one's own mind, to clear it of its enemies, and to keep it clear. A well-trained mind will never harbor thoughts inimical to success or happiness. You have the ability to choose your mind's company; you can call up at will any guest you please. Then why not choose the noblest and best?

CRAMPED BY LIMITATIONS

How often we hear of a noble man who has been handicapped for years, perhaps for a lifetime, by limitations which he was powerless to remove, struggle bravely as he may have done to overcome them! They were the bars which cramped his ability and dwarfed his aspirations!

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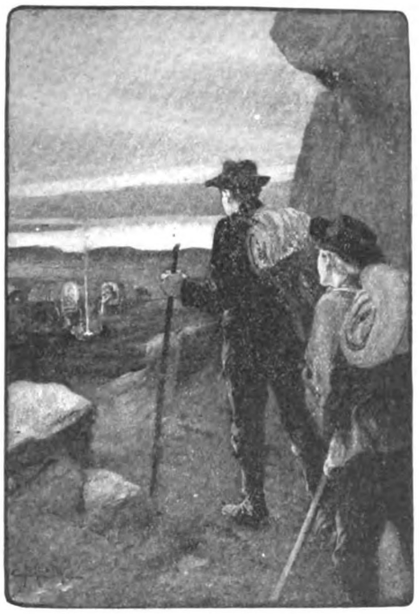
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Philip D. Armour, the open-handed, large-hearted merchant prince, who has left a standing memorial to his benevolence in the Armour Institute at Chicago, heard the call to put to sea when in his teens.

It came during the gold fever, which raged with such intensity from 1849 to 1851, when the wildest stories were afloat of the treasures that were daily being dug out of the earth in California. The brain of the sturdy, aggressive youth, whose daring Scotch and Puritan blood tingled for some broader field than the village store and his father's farm in Stockbridge, New York, was haunted by the tales of adventure and fortune wafted across the continent from the new El Dorado. "I brooded over the difference," he says, "between tossing hay in the hot sun and digging gold by handfuls, until, one day, I threw down the pitchfork, went to the house, and told mother that I had quit that kind of work."

Providing himself with a pair of stout boots,—for much of the journey across the plains was to be made on foot,—and packing his extra clothing in an old carpetbag, the gold-dazzled fortune-seeker, who was then but nineteen years old, with a light heart and a light purse, bade the family good-by, and turned his steps westward.

Joining the motley crowd of adventurers flocking from all quarters of the globe to the Land of Promise, which was destined to prove for many of them the grave of disappointed hopes, and, accompanied by his boy friend, Calvin Gilbert, whom he had induced to go with him, he set out on the long and toilsome journey.

Tramping over the plains, crossing canals in towboats and ferryboats, and riding in trains and on wagons when they could, the adventurers crossed over the mountains, and, after many weary months, reached their destination. During the journey, young Armour became sick, but was tenderly nursed back to health by his companion.

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Entering into partnership with a Mr. Croarkin, Armour, with characteristic energy, kept digging and taking his turn at the rude housekeeping in the shanty which he and his partner shared. "Croarkin would cook one week," he says, "and I the next, and we would have a clean-up Sunday morning. We baked our own bread, and kept a few hens, too, which supplied us with fresh eggs."

The young gold-hunter, however, did not find nuggets as "plentiful as blackberries," but he found within himself that which led him to a bonanza far exceeding his wildest dreams of "finds" in the gold fields.

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RAISING VALUES

[*Concluded from page 16*]

them. If we see only horseshoes or knife-blades, all our efforts and struggles will never produce hairsprings. We must realize our own adaptability to great ends; we must resolve to struggle, to endure trials and tests, to pay the necessary price, confident that the result will pay us for our suffering, our trials, and our efforts.

Those who shrink from the forging, the rolling, and the drawing out, are the ones who fail, the "nobodies," the faulty characters, the criminals. Just as a bar of iron, if exposed to the elements, will oxidize, and become worthless, so will character deteriorate if there is no constant effort to improve its form, to increase its ductility, to temper it, or to better it in some way.

It is easy to remain a common bar of iron, or comparatively so, by becoming merely a horseshoe; but it is hard to raise your life-product to higher values.

Many of us consider our natural gift-bars poor, mean, and inadequate, compared with those of others; but, if we are willing, by patience, toil, study, and struggle, to hammer, draw out, and refine, to work on and up from clumsy horseshoes to delicate hairsprings, we can, by infinite patience and persistence, raise the value of the raw material to almost fabulous heights. It was thus that Columbus, the weaver, Franklin, the journeyman printer, Æsop, the slave, Homer, the beggar, Demosthenes, the cutler's son, Ben Jonson, the bricklayer, Cervantes, the common soldier, and Haydn, the poor wheelwright's son, developed their powers, until they towered head and shoulders above other men.

There is very little difference between the material given to a hundred average boys and girls at birth, yet one with no better means of improvement than the others, perhaps with infinitely poorer means, will raise his material in value a hundredfold, five-hundredfold, aye, a thousandfold, while the ninety-nine will wonder why their material remains so coarse and crude, and will attribute their failure to hard luck.

While one boy is regretting his want of opportunities, his lack of means to get a college education, and remains in ignorance, another with half his chances picks up a good education in the odds and ends of time which other boys throw away. From the same material, one man builds a palace and another a hovel. From the same rough piece of marble, one man calls out an angel of beauty which delights every beholder, another a hideous monster which demoralizes every one who sees it.

The extent to which you can raise the value of your life-bar depends very largely upon yourself. Whether you are willing to stop at the horseshoe stage, or will go upward to the mainspring or hairspring, depends very largely upon your determination to be the higher thing, upon your having the grit to be hammered, to be drawn out, to be thrust from the fire into cold water or oil in order to get the proper temper.

Of course, it is hard and painful, and it takes lots of stamina to undergo the processes that produce the finest product, but would you prefer to remain a rough bar of iron or a horseshoe all your life?

People Who Poison their Environment

WE know a number of people who complain of their fate and hard luck, and what they call their "iron" environment, who are, themselves, their worst enemies. Unconsciously they poison and devitalize the atmosphere of their surroundings by the pictures of failure which they are constantly creating in their minds. Their pessimism, exhaling from every pore, envelops them in a dense but invisible atmosphere, through which no ray of light or hope can enter, and yet they wonder why they do not succeed. They expect bright pictures to come from dark ones, hope from despair, cheer from gloom.

These same people would think a farmer ridiculous who should sow nettle seeds and expect them to produce wheat or corn; or one who should plant the deadly nightshade in his garden and hope to see the rose or the lily flourish on its stem. They do not seem to appreciate the fact that, everywhere in the universe, like produces like; that, whatever thought we sow, we must reap in kind; that the sour, gloomy, pessimistic seed sown in the garden of the mind must produce its own peculiar fruit. Grapes will not grow on thorns, or figs on thistles.

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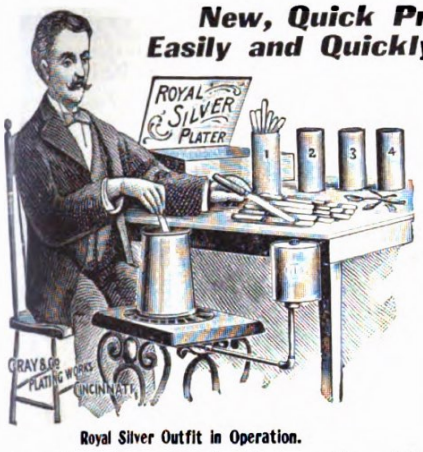
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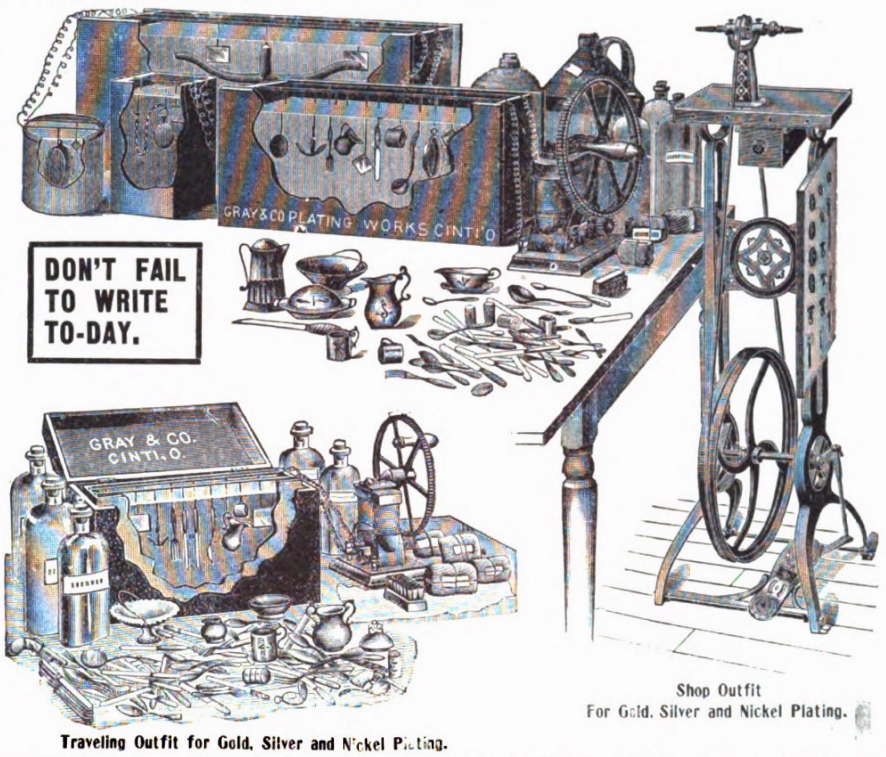


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Taking Stock *of* One's Character

A NEW YEAR'S SUGGESTION

ERNEST R. HOLMES



MERCHANTS take account of their stock at least once a year. Grocers must know if the canned goods are accumulating, while half the tea boxes are empty; dry goods merchants must list their muslins, merinos, silks, and ribbons, to decide in what quantities to buy next time, so that the coming year may be more successful than the last one.

Whatever your business may be, your character—your personality,—is your chief stock in trade. Did you ever take stock of your character? How do you know you are not carrying an over-supply of qualities that are not only dead stock, but also tend to lessen your success-receipts? Did you ever calmly count the number of times you were rude in a day, and realize that your rudeness is keeping from you customers, friends, money, advancement, and, perhaps, even the love of your family? How "long" are you on dishonesty? Would n't your standing in business and society be higher if you "stocked up" on business integrity? You say that a rash venture of yours cost you ten thousand dollars;—the acquirement of a little more discretion would not be a bad investment for you. A nice line of self-reliance would make a good showing on your mental shelves. People call you a "leaner." You can see now, too late, that, if you had stuck to a cherished project a few weeks longer, your long work would have triumphed over the difficulties. "Stock up" on perseverance, and you can tell a different tale the next time you undertake a big thing.

No Bargain Sales of Bad Qualities Are Needed

Oddly enough, in this kind of stock-taking, you never have the problem of getting rid of undesirable goods by "reduced-price sales." Just by increasing the success-qualities, you get rid of their opposites, the failure-qualities. Industry leaves no room for idleness, aimlessness shrinks from sight when purpose enters, disobedience vanishes the moment obedience is practiced, and hate has no place in a heart full of love.

A merchant cannot improve the quality of his stock by simply saying, "I am going to have a better stock next year." He must attend to details, and count and calculate. It is just so with your character. You must know what your virtues and your vices are, and act accordingly. A man considers himself as a whole, and deludes himself into thinking that he is a pretty fine fellow. General good intentions may actually be hindrances to practical character-development.

Franklin found this out in 1733. Here is a passage from his "Autobiography:"—

> It was about this time I conceived the bold and arduous project of arriving at moral perfection. I wished to live without committing any fault at any time, and to conquer all that either natural inclination, custom, or company might lead me into. As I knew, or thought I knew, what was right and wrong, I did not see why I might not always do the one and avoid the other. But I soon found I had undertaken a task of more difficulty than I had imagined. While my attention was taken up and employed in guarding against one fault, I was often surprised by another; habit took the advantage of inattention; inclination was sometimes too strong for reason. I concluded, at length, that the mere speculative conviction that it is our interest to be completely virtuous is not sufficient to prevent our slippings; and that the contrary habits must be broken, and good ones acquired and established, before we can have any dependence on a steady, uniform rectitude of conduct.

He then set down, each with an appropriate precept, the thirteen virtues that he considered necessary to a perfect man, as follows: temperance, silence, order, resolution, frugality, industry, sincerity, justice, moderation, cleanliness, tranquillity, chastity, and humanity.

Franklin thus describes his method of systematizing the cultivation of these virtues:—

> I made a little book in which I allotted a page for each of the virtues. I ruled each page with red ink, so as to have seven columns, one for each day of the week, marking each column with a letter for the day. I crossed these columns with thirteen red lines, marking the beginning of each line

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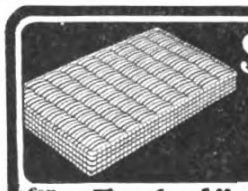


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with the first letter of one of the virtues, on which line, and in its proper column, I might mark, by a little black spot, every fault I found, upon examination, to have been committed respecting that virtue upon that day.

He found that he obtained the best results by devoting "a week's strict attention" to each virtue, though putting a black spot for every fault against all. Thus he could finish a "course" in thirteen weeks, and four "courses" in a year. Even this good young man says, "I was surprised to find myself so much fuller of faults than I had imagined; but I had the satisfaction of seeing them diminish."

Character-Culture Flowered in Franklin

This plan was not only formulated, but was carried out, and it had a powerful influence in making Franklin one of the most lovely characters in history, and beloved as much in France as in America. In another place, he says: "After awhile, I went through one 'course' in a year, and afterwards only one in several years, till at length I omitted them entirely, being employed in voyages and business abroad, with a multiplicity of affairs that interfered; but I always carried my little book with me."

SELF-STOCK-TAKING CHART

KNOW THYSELF! CHARACTER-BUILDING CHART No. 1.

Name: MERRITT WILL WYNNE

SUCCESS-WINNING QUALITIES (MARK ON A SCALE OF ONE HUNDRED)	JAN.	FEB.
HEALTH	85	.....
AMBITION	70	.....
HONESTY	95	.....
TRUTHFULNESS	95	.....
PURITY	98	.....
TEMPERANCE	100	.....
LOVE	85	.....
SELF-CONTROL	30	.....
PATIENCE	25	.....
TOLERANCE	35	.....
CHEERFULNESS	90	.....
SERENITY	88	.....
HOPE	90	.....
SELF-RESPECT	90	.....
SELF-RELIANCE	80	.....
COURAGE	95	.....
DECISION	90	.....
PURPOSE	90	.....
UP-TO-DATENESS	60	.....
ORIGINALITY	50	.....
ENERGY	80	.....
COMMON SENSE	45	.....
INITIATIVE	60	.....
ENTERPRISE	60	.....
ENTHUSIASM	70	.....
CONCENTRATION	30	.....
EXECUTIVE ABILITY	40	.....
INDUSTRY	30	.....
STICK-TO-IT-IVENESS	25	.....
GRIT	30	.....
THOROUGHNESS	20	.....
NEATNESS	25	.....
SYSTEM	20	.....
DISPATCH	90	.....
PUNCTUALITY	60	.....
JUDGMENT	40	.....
TACT	75	.....
GOOD MANNERS	80	.....
GENEROSITY	31	.....
ECONOMY	97	.....
OBSERVATION	85	.....
SCHOLARSHIP	80	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
AVERAGE	64.6	.....

There is an encouraging thing about cultivating good qualities: every one that is built up strengthens some other, and makes less work to do in building up the latter. Strengthen good temper, and politeness is easy, patience is natural, and you will show less lack of tact. Let love enter your heart, and charity for the shortcomings of others, and generosity and politeness are half secured. Brace up your courage, and your anxiety, despair, and indecision will disappear. So it is, on through the list, however long you may make it in your self-analysis. Every time you build up a success-quality, you help the whole success-family. Every day that you conquer some besetting fault, you make not only that fault, but also several others, have less power over you.

SUCCESS is interested in helping its every reader to make the next year better than the last one. It believes Franklin's plan, modified and brought

Did You Give or Receive **Silverware** For a Christmas Gift?

If it bears the stamp of *"1847 Rogers Bros."* it can be used with the assurance that you have the best that money can procure. Best in design, finish and wear—*"Silver Plate that Wears."* You will be so pleased you will surely desire

Additional Pieces

of the same design and grade which your dealer can supply.

NOTE OUR TRADE MARKS HERE SHOWN

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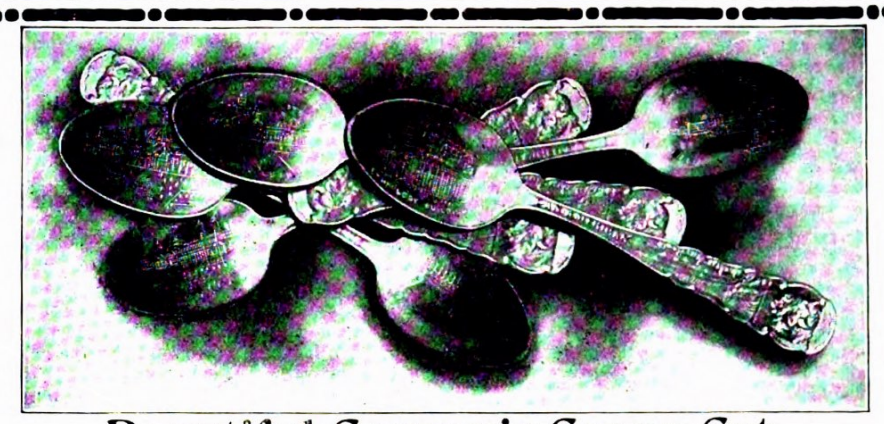


An answer to every movement made by the body is found in the action of **President Suspender.** All strain is relieved. No other suspender is built on the same principle as

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Every pair is guaranteed. Look for **"President"** on the buckles. Trimmings cannot rust. New model now ready for men of heavy work; also small size for boys. The price is 50c. If the nearest dealer can't supply you, send the price direct to us and receive a pair of new design by mail postpaid.

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The set consists of six spoons. A different exposition subject is engraved in the bowl of each spoon. Do not fail to order a set. You will be thoroughly pleased with the spoons.



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STEADY.

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Have you read of the wonderful cures made by the Internal Bath? Do you know that it goes to the root of all disease and eradicates the cause? Do you know that many of the greatest physicians of the world, including such authorities as Dr. Daniel Lewis, President of the State Board of Health, New York; Dr. Cyrus Edson, late Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, New York, and Drs. Herman J. Boldt and W. B. DeGarmo, both Professors at the Post-Graduate Hospital, endorse and prescribe this treatment? Do you know that such Eminent people as U. S. Sen. A. P. Gorman, Md.; Ex-Gov. Goodell, Vt.; Adm'l Tyrtoff, St. Petersburg, Russia; Col. A. O. Granger, Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gen. T. S. Peck, G. A. R.; Miles Devine, Chicago, Ill., Lillian Russell and a host of others use the Internal Bath? Is not this worth investigating?

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It Cures Constipation. **It Prevents and Cures Appendicitis.**

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DEAR SIR—I will say that we have derived great benefit from the use of the "Cascade," and shall be only too glad to speak a good word for it whenever the opportunity offers. Most truly yours, A. C. SMITH, President.

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Vital facts are set forth in detail in a book entitled, "*The What, The Why, The Way*," which we will send free to every reader of this publication. It is a book of facts that no one can afford to neglect. It tells you the real secret of health. It tells you facts you should know. We will send it **free for 30 days.**

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A FRIGHTFUL DEATH RATE 250,000 People Killed Annually 500,000 Cases of Typhoid, Malaria,

Fevers, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Stomach, Bladder, Bowel Troubles and kindred diseases all caused by drinking Raw Water from Wells, Cisterns, Hydrants and Streams polluted by Sewerage, City Slops, Cesspools, Decayed Animal and Vegetable Matter, Lime, Alkali, etc. Look at our Streams, Rivers and Lakes, see the scum and sewer evidences. Hydrant water furnished most of our cities is a disgrace and so much poison. Wells and Cisterns are seldom safe. DEATH LURKS IN DRINKING WATER. Look at our newspapers, almost every issue tells of many deaths from bad water. Nearly every disease known is caused by a germ which lives in the water, and you get the disease by drinking them. *You'll never have deadly typhoid unless you drink it.* From the thousands of tests made by our Boards of Health very little water is found that is pure and safe. Not only is our Drinking Water polluted with mud, slime, filth, lime, alkali, alum or other health-wrecking minerals but a hundred and one forms of *deadly germs, microbes and bacilli.* True, they are small, so small a million is sometimes found in a drop of water, but it is these infinitesimal beings that get into our blood, lodge in our vital organs and gnaw away at our delicate tissues injecting their poisons, producing all manner of disease, no end of doctor bills, misery and in thousands of cases DEATH.





Write for BOOKLET FREE!

Ever Examine the Water You Drink,

or do you close your eyes and swallow it down regardless of what it contains? Think of drinking a wriggling, writhing mess of insects—not once but every day—insects that make our blood creep when we see them enlarged many times. Yet, with all that has been said and done to prevent it, with all the facts laid bare, and positive proof offered that seven-tenths of men's, women's, and children's diseases are caused by bad water and that Death comes from this cause, still thousands are making their system a dumping ground for the scum of the earth, a graveyard for these millions of deadly bugs. A powerful microscope proves all that we say. There is only one way to have pure safe water. Distilling it removes every impurity. The



New Process Automatic PURITAN *Water Still*

Makes the foulest water pure and safe. A new wonderful invention—not a filter. Over 22,000 already sold. Customers delighted. *Distilled water is pure steam, condensed, aerated, revitalized.* Our Still makes it automatically—in one operation—*Simply place the Still over your Cook Stove*, gasoline or gas stove and *let it boil.* It does the rest, *without cost furnishes plenty of distilled drinking water* for family use, that is clear as crystal, sparkling and delicious. *All impurities*, soil, fever and disease germs, bacilli, microbes, alkali, lime and other minerals *are removed* and *left in bottom of Still.*

IT'S READY FOR USE WHEN RECEIVED. No plumbing. A child can operate it—lasts for years. Should be in every home, store, school, office—used by families, druggists, doctors, chemists, surgeons. Invaluable for tourists. *Only safe water* for families, infants, children, athletes—*endorsed by physicians* and the *Famous Ralston Health Club* of America, (11,000,000 members)—*used exclusively in the U. S. Navy*, also by the Battle Creek Sanatarium.

DISTILLED WATER is a most delicious table water. Use it ten days and you will be astonished at the improvement in health, feelings, and complexion. Is Nature's greatest solvent. It washes out the poisons in the blood and system, prevents fevers, epidemics, infectious diseases; beautifies complexion; prevents old age; *cures dyspepsia, stomach affections, rheumatism, gout, diarrhœa, bowel troubles, kidney and bladder troubles, female ills, malaria, constipation, piles, dropsy, diabetes and gravel.*

DESCRIPTION: Our Stills are handsomely and durably made, best materials. Style No. 9, Solid Copper (*our best*) lasts for years, $8.00. Style No. 7, Tin, $5.00. Sent anywhere with plain directions so anyone can operate, upon receipt of Money Order, Draft, Check or Registered Letter. Money refunded after 10 days' use if not just as described. You'll be delighted with it.

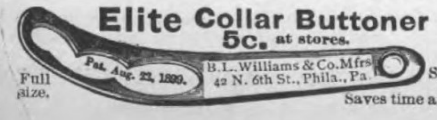
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Full size. Solid Silver 50 cents. Saves time and temper.

down to date, will be a practical aid in making those who follow it happier, more successful, and better in every way. After much thought and experiment, SUCCESS presents, on the preceding page, a "Self-Stock-Taking Chart" which is simple, graphic, and may be easily filled out by any person who will honestly examine his own qualities. The list may seem long, but a complete self-analysis is aimed at. Nearly everyone will think of some qualities to add, in analyzing his own personality, and blank lines are provided at the bottom for this.

To fill out the chart, one has but to decide what per cent. of perfection in each quality he possesses. If that per cent. is low, try to raise it so that the next month (or the next day, if a daily record is desired,) a better showing can be made.

Lack of space forbids carrying out the chart in blanks for each day of the week or month, or for each month in the year. Any reader who makes such a chart for himself has but to add squares corresponding to the periods at which he wishes to take stock again to see how much improvement has been effected. Keeping a daily record will be found the most efficient, since it seems comparatively easy to increase any quality for one day; and, if the effort is then repeated from day to day, the right habit will be formed. Keep all your charts. They will be interesting records of your struggles to make yourself a better and more successful person. Franklin kept his little book always with him, and this is one of the reasons his plan worked so well.

We can "see ourselves as ithers see us" by getting some friend to fill out a chart with his estimate of our characteristics. Don't take offense if he doesn't give you credit for some virtues that you think you possess. Thus you may know what you have to win success with, what you lack and must get, and what you have to contend with. By charting other people's characters, you can also compare yourself with them, and, perhaps, discover why they get along better than you do. You may find that you excel in several qualities, but that low marks in others bring down your average below that of the other person. What you have to do is to guard your weak points, and strengthen the weak link which lowers the efficiency of the whole chain. SUCCESS will help you throughout the year. In every issue of this magazine, there will be articles about some of the virtues here charted, helpful hints on how to build up the different success-qualities, and examples of men who have started in life with handicaps, but have overcome them.

Run over your "character-invoice" every day, and see if you are keeping up a constant increase of percentage in the success-qualities. Every augmentation of percentage raises your general average—that is, your standing as a man or woman,—as a success-winner. You will be surprised to find what a difference in character constantly thinking of success-qualities will make in a year, or even in a month. Your character-invoice next January will be an encouragement to you to continue self-improvement all your life, and will make every moment of your existence more satisfactory to yourself and others.

Printed charts similar to the one here given may be procured by sending six cents in stamps to the Success Club Bureau. Correspondence as to the use of this chart, and suggestions for other graphic charts helpful to character-building, are invited, and should be addressed to the Success Club Bureau.

Work! Work!! Work!!!

ON a very hot day last summer, one of the editors of the New York "Journal" visited John Wanamaker's establishment, where he was much surprised to find that gentleman, "more than sixty years old, and possessed of an abundant fortune, working in a thin alpaca coat, in the imitation breeze of an electric fan." The "Journal's" editor also said: "At that hour, many thousand men, old and young, who wonder why they do not succeed, were busy seeking the coolest corners at the seaside resorts, or the coolest drinks in the drinking establishments."

This indomitable industry is not the secret of Mr. Wanamaker's success only. It is the secret of every prosperous man's success. The rich merchant did not flinch and grumble because he had to work in the city while most self-indulgent people were lying in hammocks, or, at mountain or seaside resorts, were seeking relief from the heat. He was, by habit, reconciled to his position, for he had persevered under more trying conditions. The axiom that "there is no royal road to fortune" may be old, but that does not make it less true.

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I will teach you by mail all the tricks that made Hermann, Keller, and other great magicians famous, making my instructions so simple that you can easily become as expert as they.

I will teach you everything connected with sleight-of-hand performances, the magic of the East, etc., fitting you to entertain anywhere, at any time in any company.

The man who can entertain his friends is always popular—socially and in business. With a few sleight-of-hand tricks he can win more valuable introductions and make more favorable impressions than by any other means.

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Address, enclosing 10 cents in coin or stamps.

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Platinum Dog Studies

Photographed from life. Copies supplied from original negatives on heavy platinum paper. This style, 7x9, **$1.00. First Prize Pan-American Exposition.** Send 5 two-cent stamps for handsome new art catalogue of 100 subjects, showing styles, sizes and prices from 35 cents up. Ask your dealer or send direct.

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ESPEY'S FRAGRANT CREAM

will relieve and cure chapped hands, lips, rash, sunburn, chafed or rough skin from any cause. Prevents tendency to wrinkles or ageing of the skin. Keeps the face and hands soft, smooth, firm and white. It has no equal. Take no substitute.

Samples of Espey's Toilet Powder Mailed FREE.
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Reduced Prices. Don't buy until you see new 80-pp. Cat. B. MAILED FREE.
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$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. *Write at once.* ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 516 Detroit, Mich.

Advertise Your Success Club

THE accompanying design is significant of a characteristic feature of modern times,—the development of advertising. No wonder this condition is growing. It is one of the elements of practical success. Not advertising technically, for its own sake; not for notoriety, or to force on the world some inferior article; but to let everybody know the value of something discovered, that all who so wish may have the benefit of it, is the mission of advertising.

During the past year, the Success Club Bureau has been obliged to postpone what corresponds to advertising. Like Watt, discovering the energy of steam in the teakettle, we have felt a great force welling up, which, if prematurely stimulated, was capable of running away with us. We could not utilize this force until we had perfected our steam chests and engines.

Without any special attempt at publicity, on the part of the Bureau, the mere announcement of the Success Club idea brought such a voluminous correspondence that we could scarcely attend to it properly. We have now, however, made plans to meet every demand for expansion. The Bureau has been augmented by a corps of assistants, the work has been systematized, and we have introduced modern devices for multiplying results.

We have an improved system of card cataloguing, by which we can properly attend to all correspondence. Increased facilities in our own library, and the proximity of the city libraries, make it possible for us to reply without delay to all inquiries for information in any department of our work.

With these preparations, we feel safe in giving free rein to the movement, and cordially invite clubs to take up every plan that may suggest itself to them for extending and increasing the influence of our League.

We noted, last month, some suggestions for local clubs to use in extending the League. We asked all clubs and club members to send us the names and addresses of persons who might be interested if we should write to them, explaining the object and benefits of our organization. This applies also to literary societies already organized, and we invite club members, and others interested in the work, to send us the addresses of literary and self-culture societies which may be benefited by affiliation with our League.

We suggested, also, that clubs might conduct departments in local papers. The idea met with such favor that we have increased our facilities for assisting clubs to conduct such departments, and also to publish club papers. We can refer them to printers who make a specialty of printing amateur papers at low cost, and we will furnish items, suggestions, and an occasional electrotype to illustrate their articles.

The Success Club Articles Are not Exclusive

Letters are sometimes received which ask why we do not make this department of exclusive interest to Success Clubs. The authors of these letters should remember that this magazine is read each month by more than a million people, who expect to find something interesting on every page. The editors, however, in preparing the whole magazine, keep in mind the needs of our members, and many articles of special interest to Success Clubs appear in each issue. In fact, there is never an article in SUCCESS which is not of peculiar value to club members. Many clubs discuss the various features of each issue, and take note as to which is the most helpful article.

The chart for character-development, which is to be found on another page, would belong virtually to the Success Club pages, if all matter suitable for clubs were set aside in a special department. This chart will show some very helpful results, when conscientiously used, and we strongly advise every member of our society to employ it as a sort of home-study in self-culture.

The demand for an exclusive department is met by the monthly Energy Letters. These letters obviate the need of crying matter peculiar to the clubs in the marketplace. They are sent gladly, without cost, to every society enrolled in our League, on the single condition that each society will keep regularly in touch with our Bureau.

A Successful Open Meeting

Miss Grace B. Toll, secretary of the Success Club of DeKalb, Illinois, sends an account of an open meeting held recently for the purpose of increasing the membership of the club.

The rooms were uniquely decorated for the oc-

SYSTEM

A Monthly Magazine
Brimful of Bright Ideas for Business and Professional Men
One Year One Dollar

System in business means success. That needs no argument. If your systems and methods can be improved—you want to know it. Read *System.*

Too great a task—even if possible—to learn in any other way the actual experiences of other men. Why *waste* time thinking out for yourself the problems we have already solved.

Can you afford to miss articles like these by men who know?

Business Getting
The methods used by the most successful business men are described by our experts with added comments and suggestions.

The Factory
SYSTEM tells about the organization of the factory. Systems for factory costs, perpetual inventories, shop orders, indexing drawings and patterns, stock keeping, depreciation of tools, the premium plan, etc., are covered fully.

Purchasing
Prominent purchasing agents explain the systems used in their own offices for purchase orders, quotations, stock records and general data.

Collecting
The work of all collectors, from the retailer to the manufacturer is covered fully.

Financial Concerns
Indexing signatures, depositors' names, safe deposit vaults, customers' accounts and other similar matters are taken up.

Insurance and Real Estate
No part of the detail work of an insurance or real estate office is neglected.

Professional Men
A goodly portion of each issue will be devoted to simple and workable systems for handling the records and details of the various professions.

Bookless Accounting
Bookkeeping without books seems almost impossible until you have read this splendid group of articles.

Short Cuts
The brightest men in the country suggest the quickest and easiest ways for doing routine work. Other departments are INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT—SYSTEM IN ADVERTISING—HANDLING CORRESPONDENCE.

These articles are practical—no arguments, no theories—just facts. They are illustrated *even to the smallest detail.*

Note this service particularly. Every paper published *anywhere* is searched for articles on business methods and systems. These we list each month in *System* under proper headings.



These and other men of experience—contributors to *system*—will answer through the department—*Answered By Experts*—any questions you may ask them. This privilege is free to any yearly subscriber. Think what this assistance means when getting up a new system or improving an old one.

25c PAYS FOR THREE MONTHS' TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION. BETTER STILL, SEND $1.00 FOR A FULL YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION AND RECEIVE AT ONCE AS A PREMIUM FREE OF ANY FURTHER CHARGE, SIX INTERESTING BACK ISSUES, MAKING EIGHTEEN NUMBERS FOR $1.00.

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For years the world has been waiting for someone to discover a system of memory training which might be of actual benefit. Not a theoretical method requiring months or years of hard study, but a simple practical system which accomplishes the most in the least time. It has remained for Mr. D. F. Urbahns, a student business man of Fort Wayne, Ind., to bring out such a system. It is so easy that even a child cannot fail to understand. It is so plain and attractive that one can hardly help becoming interested in it, and above all it is so intensely practical that it helps one over the rough rocks of life to success, where without its aid absolute failure would be the result. Let the reader recall his or her own experience; has there ever been a time in your life when you lost money by forgetting a set of figures or a business appointment? Did you ever lose a friend by forgetting a name or face which you most wished to remember? Did your friends ever do you an injury by forgetting you when you should have been remembered? Did you ever forget anything, which, remembered, would have been valuable to you in any way? These are questions worthy of careful thought, and when one stops to consider that a system is now being used which will overcome all these serious obstacles to success what need is there to hesitate. Any bank, business house or minister of the Gospel in Fort Wayne will be glad to tell what they know of Mr. Urbahns. His integrity and honesty of purpose is unquestioned. He is prepared to furnish plenty of evidence as to the value of his method among those who have used it, and it does seem that anyone who feels the need of a better memory can not do a wiser thing than to investigate this new system thoroughly, coming as it does from a source entirely trustworthy. Simply send your name and address to Mr. D. F. Urbahns, 94 Bass Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the full information and particulars will be forwarded to you free by return mail.

Readers are requested to write without delay.

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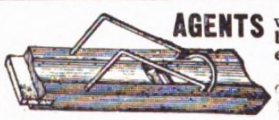
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A CLUB WALL DECORATED WITH "SUCCESS" COVERS

casion, as shown in the accompanying picture. Music, games, and a graphophone figured in the programme. After an amateur fortune teller had furnished much merriment, sealed advice as to the best way to secure future success was presented to each applicant. This advice was, "If you wish to succeed, join our Success Club." A card was enclosed, upon which application for membership to the club could be made. The plan proved highly successful, and is commended to other clubs.

Field Organizers Are Wanted

Ever since the Success Club idea was announced, we have received letters from those desiring to take up the work of organizing clubs in places near their homes. We have been unable, heretofore, to offer encouragement to such inquirers. We have now, however, decided to take up the matter, and we cordially invite people of organizing ability who have a little leisure at their disposal to write to us. Although we cannot promise permanent employment, we have a plan to provide moderate remuneration for whatever work they may perform. We invite correspondence only from those who have plenty of enthusiasm and ability to give interesting talks to small audiences.

We Would Like One Prize Idea Each Month

One first-class idea is worth more than a score of mediocre ones. In our monthly prize contests, therefore, we have decided to concentrate our efforts so as to secure at least one especially practical idea each month. This idea may have reference to any department of our work,—a model programme, a subject for discussion or talk, or a suggestion in regard to articles or illustrations to be used either in SUCCESS or the Energy Letters; anything, in fact, that may be helpful to our movement. We shall welcome these suggestions from all readers of the magazine, whether members of Success Clubs or not. We have found that many are deeply interested in our organization who are not so situated as to belong to a local club.

The prize for the best suggestion each month will be a set of five cloth-bound Success Booklets by Dr. Orison Swett Marden. The prize-winning idea will be published either in SUCCESS or in the Energy Letters.

The most practical suggestion for October was sent by J. Paul Dutrow, of the Young Men's Christian Association Success Club of Harrisonburg, Virginia. Mr. Dutrow suggested that our Bureau might prepare a little leaflet setting forth the benefits of belonging to the League of Success Clubs, to be used by local clubs in securing new members; one side of the leaflet to contain a blank application for membership, to be filled out and handed in by those desiring to join the club.

Our Bureau has carried out Mr. Dutrow's suggestion, and can now supply local clubs with these application-for-membership leaflets at the rate of fifty for ten cents. Remittances can be made in stamps.

Report Your Club as Soon as Possible

Here is an extract from a letter just at hand. We have received several similar letters, so we wish to use these lines as a text for a brief discourse:—

"Since receiving your little booklet, several months ago, a number of friends and myself started a literary club. We have had four meetings, and are issuing a club paper which contains some interesting items. Enclosed find money order, for which please send your SUCCESS magazine. Also send any literature that may enable me to make our club more interesting."

If there is a time when clubs should keep closely

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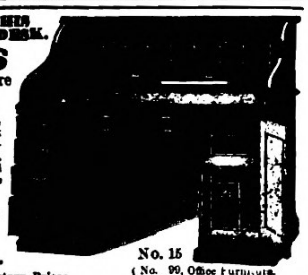
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Two Machines receive first certificate.
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50 in. long, 30 in. wide, quarter sawed oak front, golden oak throughout, letter files, blank drawers, document file, pigeon hole boxes, extension slides, letter holders and drops. Large, complete, attractive and convenient.
Desks $8. and up. Can furnish your Office or Home throughout at **FACTORY PRICES.**
Send for Catalogues—Factory Prices. No. 15 { No. 99, Office Furniture. No. 100, House Furniture.
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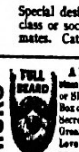
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Special designs in pins or badges made for any class or society at reasonable prices: send design for estimates. Catalogue free. **BESTIAN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.**

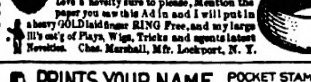
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YOUR WEDDING Invitations beautifully engraved, printed on fine paper, will cost but little if made by us. Send for FREE samples and prices. 50 elegant engraved visiting cards, with plate, only 70c. Two quires fine writing paper, correctly engraved, and 50 envelopes to match, with Initial $1.00, with Monogram $1.25. Send 10c. only for dainty souvenir booklet of Monograms.
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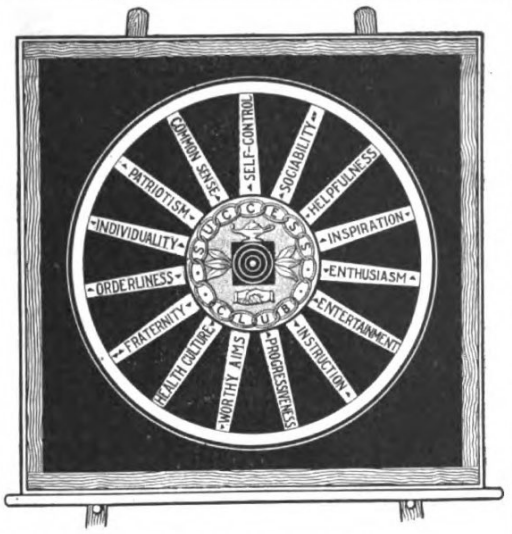
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in touch with our Bureau, it is when they are laying the foundations for future success. We have various helps which we supply to their officers, such as the Energy Letters, and other pamphlets. We cannot urge too strongly that clubs should report to our Bureau at the earliest possible moment after their organization has begun.

A Series of Blackboard Talks

A blackboard will be found a helpful part of any club's equipment. Not only can it be used to illustrate points that are constantly coming up in the regular discussions; but, with a little ingenuity, a very interesting series of illustrated talks may be given. In fact, our Bureau has decided to suggest ideas for such a series, the first of which is given below. Others will be sent to clubs in our monthly "Letters of Energy."

It is not our purpose to give a conclusive address with each drawing. We intend, rather, to make the design as suggestive as possible, so that a few explanatory sentences will be a sufficient basis upon which any speaker may build a twenty-minute talk.



The Success Club Wheel of Progress

This wheel represents the well rounded character of the ideal Success Club. The spokes show the various features of work that must be developed in order for the club to be strong and symmetrical.

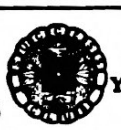
It may seem that some of the spokes are more important than others. This might be so, were it not for the fact that the spokes are dependent, every one upon all the others. If one spoke is weak, the whole wheel is weakened, even though some of the others are strong enough to bear the heaviest weight. A wheel with a weak spoke will soon run into a rut and break down.

Every club member is advised to examine the wheel of progress of his club and see if all the spokes are in good condition. If any defects are discovered, immediate steps should be taken to remedy them. Our Bureau will be glad to advise and help clubs to mend any weak spokes.

NOTE.—It will be advisable, usually, to have the hub and tire drawn on the blackboard before the speaker begins to talk. Then he may explain the value of each spoke as he draws it. As a variation, this might be used as the "Wheel of Character," and each spoke may be named for a quality that contributes toward the development of a true character.

▲ ▲ ▲

The **League *of* Success Clubs**



Motto: Don't Wait For Your Opportunity; Make It!

IF you want to learn how best to make an opportunity, you should join the League. Branch clubs may be originated wherever five or more people may determine to meet together regularly to consider the ways and means of improving their own and each other's prospects and position in life, resolving to rise above the common level, and to reach future influence in the world. Literary and self-culture societies already organized may join our League without materially changing their plans or purposes, or even their names. Full information in regard to the best means of organizing a branch club, or an explanation of the plan by which literary societies may join our League, will be sent for a two-cent stamp.

THE SUCCESS CLUB BUREAU,
University Building, Washington Square,
New York City.

HE IS INVINCIBLE

THE man that keeps good-natured,
By misfortune undismayed,
Is the man that comes out winner
When the final hand is played:
There is e'en a certain triumph
That compels respect complete
In the way a real sportsman
Takes his dose of stern defeat.

THE WASHINGTON "STAR."

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Turkish Baths and Shower Baths at Home

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Burns 90% Air 10% Gas
Air is free. The Lamp makes all the gas needed.
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VAPOR BATHS Benefit everybody. Better than water. Now inexpensive. Recommended by physicians as invaluable for Rheumatism, Bad Colds, Fevers, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Pains, Liver, Kidney, Skin and Blood Diseases. Purifies the blood, makes clear skin, beautiful complexion, strong nerves, refreshing sleep, and for ailments peculiar to women. These Special Prices are less than half others would ask you. Don't wait and miss them. **$1.00 FACE AND HEAD STEAMING ATTACHMENT,** reduced to **65c** Good for beautifying the skin and complexion. Relieves Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Throat Troubles.

SEND NO MONEY. Simply your name and full address and let us send you our complete Catalogue and special offers FREE, or better still, select the Cabinet you wish, send $1.00 and we will send it C. O. D. subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if just as described, perfectly satisfactory, and the cheapest good Cabinet you ever saw, pay express agent the balance and express charges. If you remit us full price goods will be quickly shipped, guaranteed as described, or your money refunded, and you save return express charges. Better order today. Don't wait, then complain when prices advance. **Write for booklet anyway.**

WHO WE ARE. Almost everybody knows of us. We've been in business 11 years. Capital $100,000.00. Oldest and largest makers of Bath Cabinets in the world. References: Publishers of this paper, Dun's Com'l Agency or Fifth National Bank.

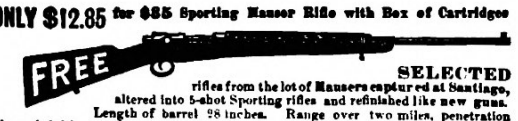
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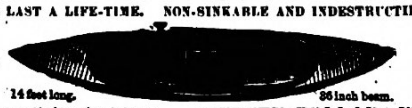
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MY GET THERE DUCKING BOAT
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME. NON-SINKABLE AND INDESTRUCTIBLE.



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Made in Galvanized Steel. TWENTY DOLLARS NET.
W. H. MULLINS, 383 Depot Street, SALEM, OHIO.

Was It An Insuperable Obstacle? : : VICTORIA BARRETT

"MAMMY" ALLEN was undecided, but Linda was not. Linda was "Mammy" Allen's only girl. They lived in a small, black, two-story frame dwelling in "The Prime Minister's Court." Surely that was a sarcastic cognomen for a dirty, murky, damp alley. Nevertheless, "Mammy" and Linda were happy. "Mammy" was industrious and economical, for she was poor. True, the white people for whom she laundered were kind to her, but they gave her nothing more than she earned, and, besides, "Mammy" would have refused alms. "Mammy" and Linda were proud, even if they lived in an alley; and, as for being colored, they never considered that a disadvantage,—not until Linda's ambitious brain formed ideas of its own. Linda wanted to be a business woman and stenographer.

She was sixteen years old, and "Mammy" had struggled to keep her at school. The teachers at "Number 16" told her that Linda was bright and studious. At first, "Mammy" entertained Linda's proposition lightly, but Linda was dreadfully in earnest.

"Look here, 'Mammy,'" she said, in a philosophical, serious manner, "I'm nearly seventeen, and I've never earned a coin. Some day I may earn five dollars a week; then we'll be rich and can live on a street, and we'll have a pew at Zion Church."

They both grew enthusiastic as Linda pictured all this, and "Mammy" resumed rubbing her steaming linen with such vigor that the old tub was in danger of being hastily thrown from the tottering stool which held it. Linda continued her sweeping with a determination that threatened war on the smallest particle of concealed dust.

It was Saturday morning, and the entire "Alley" was cleaning and scrubbing. Front piazzas, such as they were, doorsteps, and walks, were being splashed with water, and the children of the block were wading in the streams that, in consequence, were running down the gutters. A "hurdy-gurdy" was playing at the end of the "Court." The popular air it sent forth was somewhat thrilling, and Linda's poetic soul was filled with dismay. She held the other residents of the "Court" in something like contempt; aimless creatures, she called them,—and they were mostly white folks.

By noon, "Mammy's" kitchen fairly shone. The lame old stove seemed to smile all over its surface; seldom had it received such a polishing. The pans and kettles spread along the side wall were spotless. The other rooms were arranged, and the midday luncheon disposed of. The next thing in order was for "Mammy" and Linda to array themselves in proper attire, for they were going to interview the president of the business college that afternoon.

Linda did not present an unattractive picture when arrayed in her stiffly starched white linen and bright ribbons. Old "Mammy's" dimming eyes beamed with love and parental devotion as she touched a ribbon here or placed a button there.

As they walked through the "Court," they were the cynosure of a small army of eyes,—many of them concealed behind drawn shutters, for even the untutored creatures of "Prime Minister Alley" knew it was rude to stare; besides, long ago, they had lost interest in almost everything except clambakes.

The outcome of it all was that, bright and early Monday morning, Linda was ready to become a student at the business college. "Mammy" knew she was a trifle nervous, by the way she paced to and fro, stopping every few minutes to gaze in the little mirror that hung over the wash-basin. At length, when she was starting, "Mammy" heaved a hearty sigh of relief.

Linda never entered into the details of her first day, and "Mammy" never knew whether they were harrowing or otherwise. But Linda grew so quiet and serious that "Mammy" missed her companionship and became jealous of the books, with their queer hieroglyphics, which Linda was constantly perusing. After six months of toiling, Linda was in a position, in the language of the women of the "Court," "to hire out;" then came the real misgivings. The president of the college had not undertaken to secure her a position, and it rested with her brave little self. It happened that an advertisement, reading in the following manner, appeared in a column of a morning paper:—

> Wanted.—Position as stenographer and typewriter, any line of business. Intelligent and willing. Address, 33 Prime Minister Court.

She did not think it was necessary to add "colored."

Anxiously she waited for the mails, and received a few replies. The most favorable one offered a remuneration of one dollar and fifty cents a week for two hours' work a day. It was a miserable pittance, yet it meant much to Linda. She responded at once,—for the difficulty was to be overcome,—in person.

Two faultlessly dressed young men were waiting to see the applicant. They had even wagered bets on what she would be,—a brunette or a blonde. When they heard a nervous rap on the outer door, they knew it was the stenographer.

"Jack, you answer." Jack replied, "No, Tom, you are going to hire her." Tom Inman threw aside his cigarette, looked to see if his clothes were all right, and opened the door. There stood Linda, speechless. Her courage had deserted her.

"Goodness, Jack! a coon!" said Tom, in a half whisper, to his partner, who was sitting on a couch, hidden behind a drapery. Then he said, aloud, "Step in, Miss." After a few queries, emphasized by cynical smiles, they expressed their regret that they could do nothing for her, as they had employed a young gentleman an hour before, and bade her "good day."

Linda heard them laughing, as she staggered down the hall. She would have given worlds to be at home, locked in her little room, where she could throw herself across the bed and sob out her disappointment. Would she ever reach the "Court?"

A few similar experiences utterly discouraged her. As a business woman, she knew she was a failure. But, later, she secured a position as an assistant kindergartner. Her heartaches and fits of despair were coined into acts of sympathy and love, which endeared her to the little waifs. She was elected president of a "children's protective society;" and, a few years afterwards, she wrote a book, anonymously, which the world read and raved about.

They had moved out of the "Alley," and were living on a street. "Mammy" laundered no more; she was too old, and, besides, it was not necessary for her to work. Several years later, Linda married a respectable, intelligent colored merchant.

She was never known to turn a white man, vagrant or otherwise, from her door; not even Tom Inman, the famished artist, when he was borne into her home, before which he had fallen, dying of starvation and alcoholism.

GROWTH

ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER

THE climax of the perfect symphony
Sounds not at its beginning; lone and low
The voices enter, ceasing often, so
As young birds newly learning melody;
But other voices join the harmony,
And now, from crystal flute, and reed, and bow,
And brazen throat, a full, concurrent flow
Of music swells in rich sonority.

Soul, fret not if the music of thy life
To thee sounds thin and weak! An age remote
Uttered chaotic preludes to these years.
Play well thy part,—though with harsh discords rife,
Thy life shall touch a nobler, deeper note,
And join to swell the music of the spheres.

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H. ARTHUR POWELL

HAST ever touched the height of conscious power,
When force of thine, opposing force, hath won?
If not, then take for once the golden dower,
And find the cost forgotten when 't is done!

Attainment is the herald of high hope,
The spur to further conquest; a delight
Imparting will to do and strength to cope:
To him that hath is giv'n; flight strengthens flight.

First take the principles of simple good,
Then strive,—and all that 's good shall dwell in thee;
Yet strive not straining; be that wile withstood,
And thou shalt learn the joyance of the free!

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How Sheridan Won His Star: STEPHEN W. LESTER

HISTORY holds no brighter page than that which records the career of Philip Henry Sheridan, but few there are who know how large a part chance played in shaping that career. I was an eyewitness of some of the events of which I write, and the rest of the story I had in after years from the general's own lips. Sheridan was graduated from West Point, in 1853, and during the following eight years was in almost continuous service at posts beyond the limits of civilization. This fact prohibited him from forming intimate relations with men in civil life able to aid his promotion, nor did he become associated on the frontier with any officers who then or afterwards held high rank, and who could have assisted a deserving comrade by affording him opportunity for distinction. His friends and kinsmen in Ohio were of humble station and had no power to brighten his prospects. Thus, at the outbreak of the Civil War, there were few officers in the army whose chances of obtaining high command were so slight as those of the friendless lieutenant of foot then occupying a lonely post in Oregon.

Indeed, it was not until late in 1861 that Sheridan's first opportunity came to him. He was promoted to be captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, a new regular regiment of which William T. Sherman had been made colonel, and joined his new command at Jefferson Barracks, just below St. Louis, in November. But he was not to have the field service for which he was chafing, without another period of weary waiting. Instead, he was assigned to special duty in the supply department, and, after a brief period of service on the staff of General Samuel R. Curtis, was sent into Illinois and Wisconsin to purchase horses. In the meantime the battle of Shiloh was fought, and General Henry W. Halleck, leaving St. Louis, assumed command in person of the combined armies operating against the Confederate stronghold at Corinth. These events made Sheridan doubly eager to get near the field of active operations, and he found an excuse to return to St. Louis from Chicago, where he was buying horses, hoping that something would happen to enable him to get to the front. Colonel George Thom, who was then chief topographical engineer on General Halleck's staff, had remained in St. Louis to finish some business, but was on the eve of following his chief to Tennessee, when he fell in with Captain Sheridan on the street. Sheridan informed Thom, whom he had known very well in Oregon, of his desire for active service.

"Well," said Thom, "I am going up the Tennessee to headquarters at once; come along with me, and I will find work for you until something better turns up."

Thereupon, Thom called on Colonel John C. Kelton, whom General Halleck had left in charge of headquarters at St. Louis, and asked him to issue an order to Sheridan to report to General Halleck at Pittsburg Landing. Kelton did not want to assume the responsibility of ordering Sheridan forward, but Thom agreed to shoulder whatever of blame followed, assuring Kelton that he wanted Sheridan on his own work in Tennessee, and would ask General Halleck to so assign him. Upon that understanding Kelton reluctantly issued the order asked for, and Sheridan, on reporting to General Halleck at Pittsburg Landing, was assigned to duty under Thom, who put him to work corduroying roads and getting the trains up from the landing. It was rough, hard work. "But," Sheridan tells us in his "Memoirs," "it was near the field of active operations, and I determined to do the best I could at it till the opportunity for something better might arise." Soon he was made commissary and quartermaster at headquarters, where his work attracted the favorable attention of General Halleck; and then came the opportunity for something better that was to make him one of the famous captains of modern times.

While General Halleck was spading his way toward Corinth, Governor Austin Blair of Michigan arrived to look over the troops which he had sent into the field. About this time, also, Gordon Granger, who had been colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, was made a brigadier general. The men of the Second, under his discipline, had become magnificent troopers. When he was promoted and the lieutenant-colonel assumed command, the regiment soon showed the need of a master at its head. Who was to become its colonel was a matter of serious consideration among the line officers. Most of them preferred a regular soldier, with all his harshness and crotchets, to a volunteer without any experience. Governor Blair was persuaded to take the same view of the matter when he visited Pittsburg Landing, and it was finally decided that General Halleck should be asked to name a good man for the post. It was my pleasure and honor to be a bugler in the Second Michigan Cavalry, and, being on duty at headquarters, I was thus a silent but keenly interested witness to the interview between General Halleck and Governor Blair. When the governor, who was accompanied by some of the officers of the regiment, had made known his errand, General Halleck turned to General Ulysses S. Grant, who chanced to be present, and asked: "How would Captain Sheridan do?"

"He is just the man for them," was General Grant's reply.

"Convey my compliments to Captain Sheridan," said General Halleck, turning to an orderly, "and tell him that I wish to see him at once."

A few minutes later a short, nervous man of thirty or thereabouts appeared upon the scene, and, having saluted Generals Halleck and Grant, was introduced to Governor Blair as Captain Sheridan.

"Captain," said the governor, "these gentlemen you see with me are officers of the Second Michigan Cavalry. General Granger, as you probably know, has been their colonel, and they have got along so well that, now that he has left them, they want another educated soldier in his place. General Halleck and General Grant here have been good enough to recommend you for the post, and it is yours."

Sheridan's eyes kindled at this unexpected news, and a rosy glow came into his face.

"Governor," said he, "I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and promise you that, while I am its colonel, the guidons of the Second Michigan shall never trail in the dust."

A jolly time followed at General Halleck's headquarters, and one officer more enthusiastic than the rest, as he put his glass to his lips, said: "Here's to Phil., and here is to the star he will soon win."

"No, gentlemen," Sheridan retorted, "my ambition is satisfied. I am now a colonel of cavalry, and that is all the rank I desire or expect."

That was May 26, 1862. The next day Sheridan joined his regiment, and a week later was given command of a cavalry brigade with headquarters at Booneville, Missouri. His future was then in his own hands, and he took good care of it, showing in his first independent battle that strength of resource in the heat of a contest of which he was master. That battle was fought under conditions as exacting as were ever imposed upon a soldier. The entire force under his command numbered less then eight hundred men when, on July 1, 1862, he was attacked by four thousand, five hundred mounted Confederates under Chalmers. After a brave resistance, he fell back to "an advantageous position on the edge of a swamp," where he could hold his assailants at bay. Finding, however, that the enemy was passing around his left and threatening his camp, he determined to make a bold dash on the right and convert the defense into an offensive movement. Selecting four of his best saber companies, he sent them several miles around the enemy's left to attack in rear and flank, while he was to make a simultaneous charge in front. The plan worked admirably. The four companies appeared suddenly in the enemy's rear, not having been seen till near enough to fire their carbines; and, having emptied these, they charged with drawn sabers on the astonished enemy, who took them for the advanced guard of a much larger force. Before the enemy could recover from the confusion of this attack, they were fiercely charged by Sheridan with his remaining handful of men, and, utterly routed, they fled from the field."

This briiliant affair, in which two small regiments defeated nine, won for Colonel Sheridan the admiration and respect of his superiors, along with his first star, his commission as a brigadier general dating from the battle of Booneville. He was not commissioned colonel of the Second Michigan until after the war. A little more than four months from the day when, as an infantry captain, he began corduroying roads at Pittsburg Landing, Sheridan was in command of a division of five thousand men which he led into the battle of Perryville. The rest is history.

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The Country Boy's Opportunities

IN the country, boys dream of the city and its great opportunities. They see, in their minds, enormous stores, vast libraries and reading rooms, great opportunities for self-improvement; excellent day schools and evening schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, evening universities, and other institutions where seekers after knowledge may satisfy their longings. In other words, to the country boy, the great city is a sea of opportunities.

On the other hand, the city-bred boy, who has breathed this air of opportunity from childhood, who has passed libraries and reading rooms so many times that their familiarity and commonness have taken the edge off his mental appetite for their contents, longs for the free air and wider space of the country.

If a country boy is made of the right stuff, instead of dreaming of great opportunity in the city, and longing for access to better libraries and larger schools, he will try to redeem himself from the meagerness and narrowing influences of his surroundings. Every book will be to him a precious luxury, an opportunity to open a little wider the door of his narrow life. If he is determined to get on in the world, the things that seem to hold him back will be converted into stepping-stones to higher levels. Like Lincoln, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Burritt, and the long list of our country's great men who had to struggle against far greater odds, without the advantages of the country boy of to-day, he will prove himself greater than his limitations.

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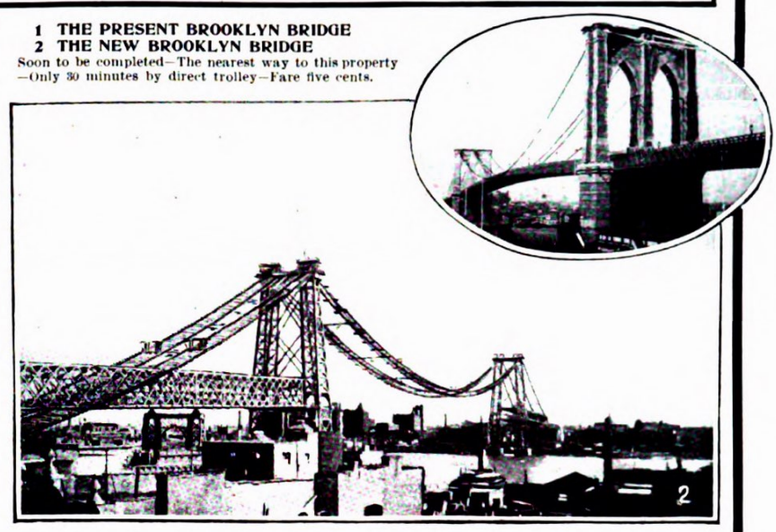
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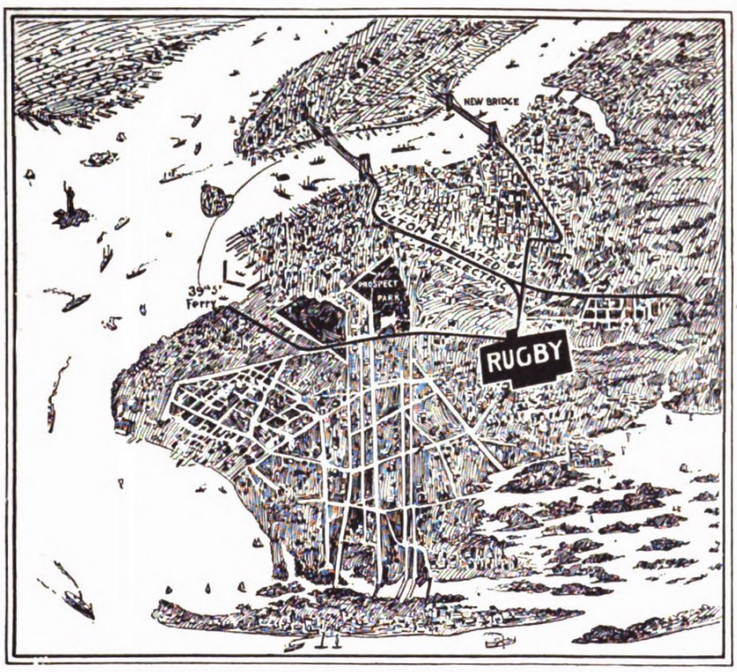
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SEND US $10.00 and we will reserve you one of the best unsold lots, then you may pay $6.00 per month until the full amount is paid; this gives you all the benefit of the increase in value from the time you make the first payment; or if you are at all interested, we will send you maps and full information **free.**



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THIS PROPERTY
The black spot marked "**Rugby,**" shows just where it is

FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK

As a further guarantee of good faith, we agree with all persons living East of Chicago to pay you in cash the cost of your railroad fare to New York and return if you visit our property and find one word of this advertisement a misrepresentation, or *in case you buy* to credit cost of the trip to you on your purchase; to those living farther away than Chicago we will pay that proportion equal to cost of fare to Chicago and return. We would advise you, if you are satisfied, to send first payment, $10 in cash, at our risk, immediately, and we will select the very best lot for you. Or, if you desire further particulars, to write immediately for maps, details, and information. It will cost you nothing to find out and thoroughly satisfy yourself. We solicit closest investigation. References by hundreds. Our reputation is national.



Utica Avenue and Linden Boulevard, Rugby. **Every improvement you see has been made within six months**

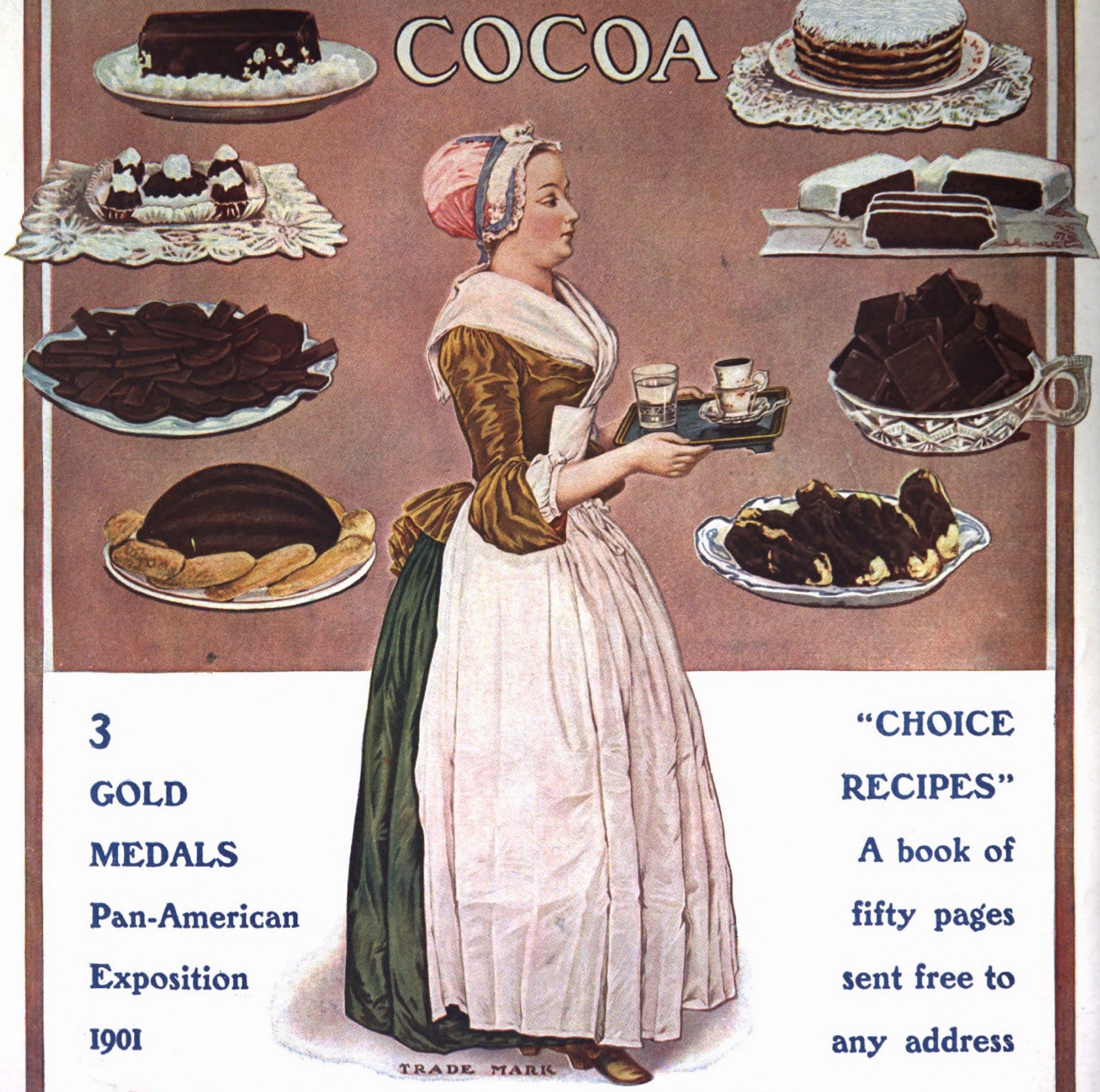
AS AN INVESTMENT, we believe this to be one of the safest, surest and most profitable that could be entered into. It is safer than a Savings Bank, as it is not subject to panic, while the prospective profits are infinitely greater. It is the surest because, as a matter of history, New York City property has steadily increased in value ever since the city was originally formed. It is bound to be profitable because there is no other land within the same distance of New York City Hall that can be had for anything near as low a price. This because New York has become so congested that the "density belt" has advanced to the very gates of our properties which are immediately in the line of this development.

WOOD, HARMON & CO., Dept. F, 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The following testimonial was given us by the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn: "There is no doubt the property offered by Wood, Harmon & Co. in the Twenty-ninth Ward represents one of the best investments a man of limited income can possibly make within the corporate limits of Greater New York. It can be said without hesitancy that Wood, Harmon & Co. are perfectly reliable and are worthy the fullest confidence of the investor, whether he resides in Greater New York or any other section of the United States. **THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN."**

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