

It's Ability and Industry, Not a Pull, That Wins

By MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM A. BANCROFT,
President Boston Elevated Railroad.



NOTHING succeeds like industry, joined with honesty. That may be accepted as a rule to which there are few exceptions. It is true, of course, that a young man may have powerful relatives or friends who can place him in an advantageous position, who can hold him there, or obtain for him promotion involving increased advantage and income, and who under ordinary circumstances may insure him a high degree of prosperity while they live or their influence survives.

But if the extraordinary condition arises, if that influence be withdrawn, and the young man be thrown suddenly upon his own mental and moral resources, he may or may not fall. If he has been supported entirely by the influence to which he owed his original good fortune, if he has not developed qualities of decision, self reliance and industry, he is likely to go to pieces.

The cases are not numerous in which influence alone has been able to insure a successful career for any man to the very end, and the power of influence, or pull, so called, bears no comparison with that of push.

The young man with honesty, capability and industry enjoys power of his own, power that is developed and strengthened with use or exercise. It is impossible for any great enterprise to exist without that kind of man, and such a person always is in demand.

He may have some difficulty in obtaining the necessary start; he may have to do much toward creating his own opportunity.

The young man who has opportunity provided for him enjoys that much advantage; other things being equal, he may be said to enjoy a permanent opportunity. Influence is, therefore, a consideration of value not to be underestimated. But it is unreasonable to think that it can ever take the place of industry and enterprise.

The old Roman proverb had it that "labor conquers all things," labor being another name for industry. That is as true as it ever was, and in a society like ours, under the institutions that we enjoy, it is truer than it ever was.

If a young man contemplates a career in which he aspires to be useful, push, that is to say, industry, is the quality, along with honesty, which he must cultivate with the most earnest devotion. "Pull," on the other hand, is at best a precarious support to lean on.

Wm A. Bancroft

The Vaudeville of Love

By HELOISE GARTHY,
Author of "Men and Dogs."

The vaudeville of love gives us the greatest and most varied programmes, can we but bring ourselves to see it.

Its expression takes so many, many forms that it is ever bewildering, changing from farce to drama, and from spectacle to tragedy, ever holding our minds and senses, and giving to us new and never fades, always sparkling in the light of its queer luster and keeping us always guessing.

Anabel loves Dick with every throeb of her foolish little heart, and then she would scold mother for telling her something of the wisdom of years. She loves them both so well that if she had to choose which of the two she would save in a shipwreck, she would tell you that she couldn't live without either of them.

Harry loves Jane with every ounce of his 192 pounds, and he knows that she gets a year older every night he stays out after 12 o'clock, but he accepts every invitation to the club, dinners in the winter, and when he is trying to put his shoes in the chifonier and his hat on the jardiniere, he tells her he has never found out what love meant, and he knows that in the morning she will bring him bromo and breakfast upstairs, and lie to her father as to what time he came home.

As for me, I love only Tip, my collie. He behaves himself and causes me no worry; he loves me because I am kinder to him than any one else, and I love him because he doesn't hurt my feelings, and he always flatters my vanity because he won't notice any one else when I am around.

The more a man loves you the more cruel he is, or the more you seem to suffer by his selfishness. Tip isn't cruel, and he is faithful, and if ever I lose him I shall go right out to get another Tip. I won't have my heart blunted by taking part in that vaudeville performance of love. I'm going to be the audience.

I Am My Brother's Keeper

By BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D.

Am I my brother's keeper? Yes, I am, if I am director of a company in which the welfare of hundreds or even thousands of my brothers and sisters is involved. But how can 92 men hold 1,439 directorships in corporations managing billions of money, as Stuyvesant Fish has just made known to us, and keep proper watch over the interests involved?

I am my brother's keeper if I am an employer of labor. It is my duty to recognize the humblest workingman as my brother; to pay him just wages and to take a personal interest just as far as possible in his welfare. I cannot live in luxury and splendor from the result of his toil and leave him and his family to live in degrading poverty and squalor.

If I am a stockholder in a great corporation I cannot be silent when my brother is ruined and driven to suicide by the machinations and manipulations of the few heartless, conscienceless men who control its affairs.

As a brother to "all prisoners and captives" for whom I pray, I must do all in my power to assist those who are sent out of our own penal and reformatory institutions to lead honorable and useful lives. I must extend to them a helping hand. I must give them work if I can do so. I must cooperate heartily with all organizations having the welfare of such persons as distinct objects.



The Age of Machinery.
We live in the age of machinery. The thinking, directing mind becomes daily of more account, while mere brawn falls correspondingly in value from day to day. That eccentric philosopher, Ernest Inghard, says in one of his essays, "where a machine will do better work than the human hand, we prefer to let the machine do the work."

It has been but a few years since the cotton gin, the "spinning Jenny" and the power loom displaced the hand picker, the spinning wheel and the hand loom; since the reaper and binder, the rake and tedder, the mowing machine took the place of the old cradle, scythe, pitchfork and hand rake; since the friction match superseded the flint and tinder; since the modern paint factory replaced the slab and mauler, the paint pot and paddle.

In every case where machinery has been introduced to replace hand labor, the laborers have resisted the change; and as the weavers, the sempstresses and the farm laborers protested against the coming of the sewing machine, the typewriter, the rubber stamp and the typewriter, the painter against ready mixed paints. And as in the case of these short-sighted classes of an earlier day, so with their imitators of today, the protest will be in vain. It is a protest against civilization, against the common weal, against their own welfare.

The history of all mechanical improvements shows that workers are the first to be benefited by them. The invention of the sewing machine, instead of throwing thousands of women out of employment, increased the demand to such an extent that thousands of women have been employed, at better wages, for shorter hours and easier work, where hundreds before worked in laborious misery to eke out a pitiable existence. It was so with spinning and weaving machinery, with agricultural implements—in fact, it is so with every notable improvement. The multiplication of books in the last decade is a direct result of the invention of linotype machinery and fast presses.

The mutual paint industry, in which the carefully tested paints for house painting are prepared on a large scale by special machinery, is another improvement of the same type. The cheapness and general workmanlike of these products has so stimulated the consumption of paint that the demand for the services of painters has correspondingly multiplied.

Before the advent of these goods a well-painted house was noticeable from its rarity, whereas to-day an ill-painted house is conspicuous.

Nevertheless, the painters, as a rule, following the example of the weavers, the sempstresses and the farm laborers of old, almost to a man, oppose the improvement. It is a real improvement, however, and simply because of that fact the sale of such products has increased until during the present year it will fall far short of \$6,000,000 or 100,000,000 gallons.

Hindsight is always better than foresight, and most of us who deplore the short-sightedness of our ancestors would do well to see that we do not in turn furnish "terrible examples" to our posterity.

Cure for Whooping Cough.

Irvine, Pa.—The "miser cure" for whooping cough among small children is attracting attention in this section, where the disease is almost epidemic. In one case a Jeannette fatherly baby takes his ten-month-old baby girl down into the Penzance bath, and remains half an hour, comes to the surface for the same space of time, and again goes down and remains another half hour. This will be repeated daily for two weeks. The child has a severe case, and from a fit of coughing goes into spasms. A Pittsburg physician recommended the "mine cure" as the only profitable relief.

From Clyde Fitch's Scrapbook.
Clyde Fitch, at a dinner that he gave in honor of a noted dramatic critic, read from his library of scrapbooks a western criticism on Hamlet.

The criticism, which was dated 1873, ran:

"There is too much channing in this piece. The author is behind the times, and seems to forget that what we want nowadays is hair raising situations and detectives.

"In the hands of a skillful playwright a detective would have been put upon the track of Hamlet's uncle, and the old man would have been hunted down in a manner that would have lifted the audience out of their coudhies.

"The moral of the piece is not good. The scene where Hamlet sasses his mother is a bad example to the rising generation.

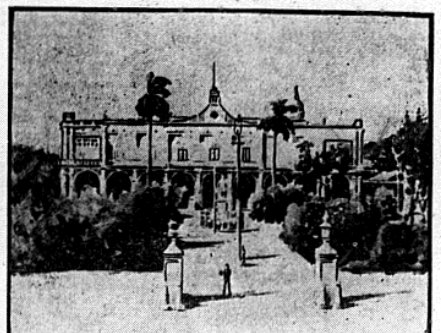
"Our advice to the author is more action, more love-making, and plenty of specialities. The crazy girl scene should be cut out altogether and a rousing good song and dance substituted."

Pension Head Works Saving.
Washington.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner has worked economies in the service which have saved the government \$201,546 during the last fiscal year. He has reduced the expenses of the bureau \$25,552, has cut the expenses of special examiners \$60,398, of examining surgeons \$30,000, has made a saving in salaries and clerk hire \$37,245, in rents and contingent expenses \$8,654, and in the examination of pension agents has saved \$2,500.

TAFT AND BACON TALK OF PEACE WITH CUBANS

Both Sides Presenting Statements of Their Grievances—
War Secretary Expects His Errand to Keep Him
in Island a Considerable Time—Palma
Threatens to Resign.

PALACE OF THE PRESIDENT AT HAVANA.



Havana, Sept. 29.—In the course of the conversation of the American secretaries with President Palma at the palace yesterday, Messrs. Taft and Bacon subscribed to the settlements set forth in President Roosevelt's letter and expressed the hope that their visit would contribute to the establishment of peace. In reply to questions by Messrs. Taft and Bacon, President Palma reviewed the various aspects of the electoral problem in Cuba. Asked whether the government had taken steps to effect a compromise the president replied in the negative, saying that the government had limited itself to assisting the efforts of the veterans, without taking an active part in the negotiations.

Secretary Taft then asked if any revolutionary demands had been directly affected by these negotiations. President Palma said in reply that the programme of the revolutionists included the absolute annulment of the last elections, and that, if by compromise, it should be agreed to hold partially new elections, he Palma would no longer continue as executive because his prestige would suffer, and to do so would be a drawback to a constitutional form of government.

Referring to the efforts being made to bring about peace, President Palma said he had left that matter to the political parties. On receipt of President Roosevelt's letter the government had limited itself to suspension of hostilities. The president added that in his judgment congress should pass an electoral law which would amply guarantee both parties; also a municipal election law under which elections would be held next January, the government to preserve strict impartiality.

Gets Idea from Both Sides.
Havana, Sept. 29.—President Roosevelt's peace representatives arrived upon the scene Wednesday and met personally President Palma and the members of his cabinet as well as the official representatives of those in arms against the government and got a rough general idea of the situation from both sides. Incidentally, they received from citizens, American naval officers and others a number of side lights on the situation.

Arrival of Cruiser Des Moines.
The cruiser Des Moines, with Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon on board, entered the harbor at 7 o'clock in the morning. The cruiser came from Florida at the moderate speed of 11 knots, in order not to arrive here before daylight. All on board were well. The secretaries had breakfast early and at 8:30 the captain of the port conveyed Senator O'Farrell, the Cuban secretary of state, and Mr. Sleeper, the American chargé d'affaires, at the same hour Commander Colwell came over from the cruiser Denver.

No Demonstration at Dock.
A fairly large crowd had assembled at the Cabeleros wharf to witness the landing, but there was no demonstration of any sort as the launch carrying the guests whose visit is considered so momentous to Cuba's future swept around the cruiser Denver, which is still moored in front of this wharf. The Denver's sailors were drawn up and presented arms and got the cruiser fired a salute as the secretary of war stepped ashore.

The secretary at once faced a score of clicking cameras. Then the mayor and the councilmen of Havana, clad in black frock coats, advanced and delivered a formal welcome, to which Secretary Taft responded briefly. The party thereupon entered automobiles and were driven to the palace. Here they were conducted upstairs into the main saloon, where Minister Moragas presented Messrs. Taft and Bacon to President Palma.

Secretary Taft's informal, straightforward and kindly manner has already created a strong and favorable impression. The business of finding a solution to the difficulty will be proceeded with directly and persistently to its conclusion. Predictions are already being made that the Cuban problem will be solved within a week, but on what basis is still a matter of conjecture. Secretary Taft himself reiterates that President Roosevelt's representatives are here with no policy except to insure peace in Cuba.

No Agreement Reached.
Washington.—As was expected by those here acquainted with the nature of the Cuban, President Palma and the revolutionists have not yet been able to reach an agreement. Warlike operations continue in the vicinity of Ciego de Avila and at other points, and Palma's present negotiations seem to be limited so far as effect is concerned to Havana alone.

Optimistic as are the official advice received, the navy department continues to prepare for armed intervention. It was admitted that in addition to the ships now en route to Havana, orders had been telegraphed to other vessels, including battleships, to be ready to start at a moment's notice for the same destination.

Hostilities Cease.
Commander Colwell of the cruiser Denver sent an encouraging dispatch to the navy department, which stated conditions continued to be quiet in Havana, and that there had been a cessation of hostilities for the present. He added that negotiations were progressing favorably between government agents and revolutionary leaders, and they were approaching an agreement.

The fact that the leaders of the two warring factions are seeking agreement, however, still net detour Secretary Taft from making careful investigation of the internal troubles of Cuba. If peace is to be brought about by unarmed American intervention, this government wants assurances that it will be lasting peace, and that internecine strife will not break out again as soon as the American commissioners sail for home.

Funston May Command.
Gen. Frederick Funston, who is now on his way to Washington, under orders from the war department, will probably be assigned to command the army in Cuba if intervention should be found necessary.

Palma Prepares to Quit.
Havana.—President Palma is sending to New York 16 boxes containing all the papers of the revolutionary junta which was provided over by him during the war for independence. This action has started a rumor that he is preparing to leave the country. He declines to talk, but officials at the palace say the rumor is ridiculous.

Trouble on the Isle of Pines.
The newest feature of the revolution is the appearance of Americans from the Isle of Pines, complaining that officials of the courts of the Isle of Pines are searching the homes of all Americans for firearms and seizing all arms which may be found. The Americans there are extremely unfavorable over the action of these officials.

Earthquakes in Sicily.
Palermo.—For several days eight earthquake shocks have been felt here and in several other parts of Sicily. At Travi several houses were badly shaken, and the inhabitants being panic stricken.

Weights 400, Dies at Age of 75.
Felix J. Mitchell, Crookham, aged 75, is dead. He weighed 400 pounds and spent most of his time sitting in a chair made especially for him.

AWFUL PSORIASIS 35 YEARS.

Terrible Scaly Humor in Patches All Over the Body—Skin Cracked and Bleeding—Cured by Cuticura.

"I was afflicted with psoriasis for thirty-five years. It was in patches all over my body. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap, six boxes of Ointment and two bottles of Resolvin. In thirty days I was completely cured, and I think permanently, as it was about five years ago. The psoriasis first made its appearance in red spots, generally forming a circle, leaving in the center a spot about the size of a silver dollar of sound flesh. In a short time the affected circle would form a heavy crust, and would gradually drop off. To remove the entire scales by bathing or using oil to soften them, the flesh would be perfectly raw, and a light discharge of bloody substance would ooze out. That scaly crust would form again in twenty-four hours. It was worse than my arms and limbs, although it was in spots all over my body, also on my scalp. If I let the scales remain too long without removing by bath or otherwise, the skin would crack and I suffered in telling itching, worse at nights after getting warm in bed, or blood warm by exercise, when it would be almost unbearable. W. M. Chilesier, Hutchinson, Kan., April 20, 1906."

Champion Whittier.
R. P. Pariente, a retired ship carpenter, nearly 52 years of age, is said to be the champion "blitzer" of the world. Aided only by a penknife and a piece of sandpaper, he has cut down in spots all over his body to a quadruple-linked watch chain over three feet long and many other exceedingly delicate and difficult pieces of work. During the war he was in the army, and has seen all but nine years, since retirement, Mr. Clay has cut scores of watch chains.—Technical Work Magazine.

Wanted His Cigar Belled.
Kloosman—I gave you one of those cigars the other day, didn't I?
Wiseman—Yes, I remember it very well.
Kloosman—How would you like to have one now?
Wiseman—Hoiled, I guess. They don't seem quite wholesome raw.—Philadelphia Press.



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When you are sick, you know the doctor is the professional man. Why? Because he specializes in the cure of disease. You know it well. So why are you not a specialist in mining operations, and so make more money? We have the solution. We are the only men who have the knowledge and standing to advise a general practitioner of mining, as well as in the various branches of the business. We are now your salt, and I consider it the greatest privilege to help you. We have the knowledge and standing to advise a general practitioner of mining, as well as in the various branches of the business. We are now your salt, and I consider it the greatest privilege to help you.

Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine. It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind.

HOLD UP! and consider

The FISH POMMEL BRAND SLICKER. LIND ALL THE WATERPROOF CLOTHING. Made of the best material in the world. It is made in the United States. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind.

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Ely's Cream Balm. It cleans, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold or Inflammation of the Throat. It cures Hay Fever. It cures the Soreness of the Eyes. It cures the Soreness of the Throat. It cures the Soreness of the Throat.