

ELECTRIC LINE TO LINK NORTHWEST

Portland to Puget Sound By Trolley Is Plan.

\$2,000,000 Worth of Work in 1913—Branch Lines Will Tap Rich Sections Along Route.

Portland, Or. — Three important links in a chain of electric railways that eventually will connect Portland with the principal cities on Puget Sound will be built by the Washington Electric Railway company this year at a cost of \$2,000,000.

A. Welsh, of this city, who is general manager of the company, has completed plans for construction work and has arranged adequately to finance the projects, which, in addition to railroad building, include the development of a 12,000-horse power hydraulic plant on the Kalama river.

The railroad units that will be built this year are the following: From a point near Orchards, Wash., connecting with the line out of Vancouver, Wash., to the Lewis River, 20 miles north.

From the present southern terminus of the line operating out of Chehalis, Wash., to the Cowlitz River.

From the northern terminus of the line operating out of Centralia, Wash., to Olympia, a distance of 26 miles.

In addition to this work a new road also will be built from Vancouver to Camas, Wash., where are located the plants of the Crown-Columbia Paper company, but this development will not form a part of the main system.

When these various units are completed there will remain a gap about 50 miles wide between the Cowlitz and the Lewis rivers. This will have to be connected before the line between Portland and Puget Sound is complete. As the territory is comparatively sparsely settled and as it presents engineering difficulties that will necessitate heavier expenditures, this portion of the line may not be built for three or four years.

Meanwhile, however, the connection between Olympia and Tacoma will be made, as this project is physically and economically practicable now. Mr. Welsh hopes to have electric cars running from Chehalis and Centralia through Olympia to Tacoma within a year.

TO MAKE INVISIBLE AIRSHIPS

New Material for Planes Is Obtained By Government.

Washington, D. C.—The invisible aeroplane is now a possibility, owing to a new material discovered by government aviation officers. This material is like transparent celluloid, and much like the backing now used for photographic films. It is non-inflammable, flexible and tough. It can be made in sheets of any thickness and size, and the War department has already ordered several gallons more of it for experimental purposes.

It is one of the features of the material that it comes by the gallon rather than the square foot, and can be molded into any form of plane-covering without stretching the frame. It has been tested for strength and weight, and is both lighter and stronger to the square foot than canvas. It is as smooth as glass, so that the element of friction, which is considerable in an aeroplane, is reduced to a negligible factor.

The engine, the aviator and the frame of the machine are still opaque, as usual, but it has been found by experiment that when 500 square feet of surface are made invisible the aeroplane when stood on edge is virtually invisible at 500 feet. This is much closer than an aeroplane will ever operate under war conditions, and with muffled motor the aeroplane with wings of the new material would be not only unseen but unheard.

New Laws Recommended.

Phoenix, Ariz. — In his call for a special session of the legislature, Governor Hunt recommends the passage of many new laws in order to conform to the mandates of the people with regard to amending the constitution. Among the statutes recommended are the following: Abolishment of capital punishment, prohibition of sale of cigarettes to all persons under 21, to permit the state to engage in industrial pursuits, minimum wage for hazardous occupations and pay for convicts working on public roads.

Women to Hold Primary.

Grinnell, Ia. — To determine whether women in Grinnell really want the right to vote or whether it is only the desire of politicians and enthusiasts that they be given this right, a "regular" women's suffrage primary election will be held here. Women only will be allowed to vote, and the primary is to be held under the same regulations which would govern an ordinary election, except that it will be under the auspices of the local commercial club, instead of the state or municipal authorities.

Girl Sells Seed Corn.

Stillwater, Okla. — Miss Esta Beaman, winner of a prize of \$200 for growing the best acre of corn in Oklahoma, in competition with 500 boys, has received orders for all the seed corn she grew on her prize acre at \$2 a bushel. Miss Beaman produced 95 bushels and 10 pounds of corn on rocky, stony upland, doing all the work herself. The money will be used by Miss Beaman for a course at the State Agricultural college.

Suffragists to Stay Out of Parade.

Washington, D. C.—The National American Woman's Suffrage association, as such, will take no part in the inauguration of President-elect Wilson on March 4 next. Nor will "General" Rosalie Jones and her "army" of marchers have anything to do with the inaugural parade, although they will take part in the suffrage parade previous.

DEFENDS POSITION ON CANAL.

President Willing to Submit Question to Arbitration.

Baltimore—President Taft, speaking at the annual banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association in this city, defended the administration's attitude in the Panama canal disagreement with England, declaring that its position was not unpatriotic or dishonorable and asserted there was no reason for anyone to oppose the proposal for arbitration by an impartial tribunal.

"Whether you call it a subsidy or not, I am in favor of making the rates between the coasts through the Panama canal lower," he said. "Now the question is, can we do that under our international obligations? I think we can, and if you read the authorities I think you'll find me may. But if we are bound not to exempt coastwise vessels we can agree to submit the question to an impartial tribunal."

"I'm willing to admit there are arguments on the other side. We are willing, however, to submit our views to arbitration. There is nothing in the attitude of the administration, as I have stated it, to show that we have been dishonorable. There is nothing to show a disposition to evade, and we are willing to rest our case with a tribunal that is impartial."

The president concluded his speech with an appeal for constitutional government, endangered in the last few months, he said, by those who proposed remedies but who could not furnish concrete examples of their proposed reforms.

TREES, ROCKS AND ICE SLIDE

Eastern Washington Roads Badly Crippled By Elements.

Seattle, Wash.—The slides that are descending upon the mountain divisions of the three transcontinental railroads contain ice, trees and boulders, as well as snow, and cannot be tossed aside carelessly by the rotary plows.

Men with shovels and wrecking apparatus must remove the debris. The temperature continues high and the snow melts rapidly. The scene of the Great Northern blockade is not far from Wellington, now known as Tye, where an avalanche struck two passenger trains and killed 93 persons in February, 1910.

The passengers of train No. 43, the Burlington-Great Northern from Kansas City, had a bit of excitement. Their train had just struck its nose out of a long snowbank at Alvin, on the west slope, when a mass of snow and earth, which seemingly had been lying in wait for the train, leaped down the mountainside and caught the two engines and the baggage car. The train was stopped and after the engines and car had been dug out the train was backed into the snowbank without anyone having been hurt.

The passengers endured no hardships, there being plenty of food and water. It had been intended to send the train back to Spokane, but there were slides behind it also, and the passengers clambered down the steep mountain trail from Alvin to Seenic, which is a winter resort with a hotel. They were brought to Seattle by train.

A snowslide three and a half miles east of Leavenworth, on the east slope, struck and instantly killed Joe Tenerelli, section foreman of the Great Northern. A rotary plow was also struck by this avalanche and the snow caused an explosion of the boiler, frightfully scalding Engineer Andrews.

Expert Favors Canal Tolls.

Philadelphia — Professor Johnson, special commissioner of the United States on Panama traffic and tolls, in an address here, said that the owners of vessels in the coastwise trade would derive greater benefits from the Panama canal than the owners of any other vessels; that double the rate fixed by the president would not prevent coastwise carriers from using that waterway; and that in view of these facts it seemed just that those who derived immediate benefit from the use of the canal should pay reasonable tolls.

Rails Heavily Bought.

New York—Three railroads—the St. Paul, the Great Northern and the Chicago & Northwestern—came into the market last week for supplementary orders for rails aggregating 150,000 tons, and additional orders from Canadian roads, aggregating 30,000 tons, practically have been placed with American mills. The Canton & Hankow railroad of China has ordered 5000 tons of rails, a Brazilian road 3000 tons of standard sections, and Canadian traction lines 5000 tons of girder rails from the United States.

Apple Blooms Held Back.

Washington, D. C.—W. F. Thomas, if this city, owns an orchard of 6000 young apple trees in Maryland. The unseasonably warm weather has coaxed out the buds and there is danger of blooming. In case of frost the trees would be injured. Mr. Thomas consulted experts of the department of agriculture, and on their advice shipped 100 tons of ice to the orchard. The ice will be broken up and applied to the roots of the trees in the hope of chilling them, thus preventing the sap from rising.

Ton of Combs Is Mailed.

Loominster, Mass.—Six hundred packages of hair combs were sent out of here by parcel post by local comb manufacturers. The consignments weighed more than a ton and was mailed by parcel post by the manufacturers as an experiment. If they find it operates satisfactorily, they will use the parcel post exclusively. Many other manufacturers are giving close attention and will follow the lead of the comb manufacturers.

Bolivia May Fight Peru.

Lima, Peru—The Era, in an alarming edition, declares that war seems inevitable between Peru and Bolivia. This conclusion is drawn from Bolivia's recent warlike preparations and the expressions of General Ismael Montes, Bolivian ambassador, and other Bolivian officers in Paris. Bolivia's ambition is said to be a port on the Pacific.

Turkey Gets \$10,000,000 Advance.

London—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph learns that a contract has been signed, under which the Ottoman government will obtain an advance of \$10,000,000, to be reimbursed out of the loan in connection with the new concession for the Metropolitan Railways of Constantinople.

NOMINATIONS TO CAUSE TROUBLE

Republicans May Retaliate If Taft Is Opposed.

Precedent Requires That Appointments of Out-going President be Approved by Opponents.

Washington, D. C.—No one seems to know at this time what disposition the senate will make ultimately of the thousands of nominations submitted this session by President Taft. Generally, Democratic senators are in favor of preventing confirmation, so that all the offices affected shall become vacant March 4, and then be filled by Democrats. But Democratic sentiment is not unanimous, and quite a few of the present minority and soon-to-be majority party are disposed to allow the Republicans to clear up their slate before the Taft administration closes.

Several times the Democrats of the senate have caucused on the question of nominations, yet they have reached no binding agreement as to policy, rather playing for delay, in the hope that something may develop to point the proper course to them. For it is acknowledged that there are two sides to the question of holding up Republican nominations during a Republican administration. For instance, precedent decrees that nominations made by a Republican president shall be confirmed during his administration, except in cases where appointees are especially objectionable to some senator or senators. That was the policy in the days of Cleveland, and Harrison, and McKinley.

But more than this, if the Democrats of the present senate, by filibuster or other means, undertake to prevent the confirmation of all the Taft appointments, now pending or to be submitted later this session, they will arouse Republican senators, and it will be quite as easy for Republicans in the next senate to hold up the nominations of President Wilson, and thus embarrass the incoming administration. Some Republicans even go so far as to threaten to hold up the Wilson cabinet nominations next March, unless the Democrats agree to allow the present senate to vote on Republican nominations now before the senate. And it is quite within the power of any senator or group of senators to hold up even the cabinet appointments.

EXPRESS TRAIN IS WRECKED

Southern Pacific Derailed By Attempt Robbers.

Oregon City, Or.—An unsuccessful attempt to derail and rob the Southern Pacific Express of the Southern Pacific was made here Saturday night as the train was approaching Oregon City.

A pile of ties was thrown across the tracks at Sixteenth street and Railroad avenue (the tracks), just within a few rods of the trestle across Abernethy creek. The train crashed into the ties at a good speed, but only four of the cars were derailed, the train traveling more than eight blocks and across the trestle before stopping completely or before the cause of the trouble was learned.

The train carries ten cars, including one tourist sleeper, four standard Pullmans, baggage and express cars and three coaches. Instead of jumping the rails the engine scattered the ties, some of which were carried in front of the engine eight blocks. Several were carried four and five blocks entirely across the trestle.

The train was not damaged when the four cars left the rails. They were replaced in quick time. That a disaster was narrowly averted is declared by the railway officials. That the idea of the would-be robbers was to derail the train and send it into the ditch 50 feet beneath the trestle the railway authorities assert.

SERUM HELD AT ONE MILLION.

Berlin—That Dr. Friedmann wants \$1,000,000 for the American rights to his tuberculosis serum, is the statement made here. German physicians strongly condemn what they call his "non-ethical attitude." They go so far as to say that he is more concerned in the monetary than in the humanitarian aspect of his discovery. Dr. Friedmann has so far failed to carry out his promise of submitting a culture to the government. He denies that mercenary motives govern his action.

STUDENTS SING SERVICES.

Trenton, N. J.—Eighteen Princeton students were brought here Sunday in the capacity of strikebreakers and sang the morning and evening services of St. Michael's Episcopal church in place of the members of the regular choir, who had struck, because, they declared, the rector was interfering with them and their organist. The organist also had walked out and a substitute had to be engaged. The strikers emulated their brethren in labor disputes by picketing on the outside of the church.

LINERS KEEP COMPANY.

New York — La Savoie, of the French line, and the Campania, of the Cunard line, arrived at about the same hour Sunday, after voyages across the Atlantic in which they were almost always in sight of each other. The passengers exchanged many wireless greetings and a few bet with those aboard the companion vessel as to which would reach the pier first. The Campania won by less than an hour.

MISCELLANEOUS

The University of Pennsylvania cricket team may again invade England.

Detroit Athletic club is to build a new ten-story club house costing \$750,000.

The French Automobile club has decided to hold the Grand Prix race in 1913 in the neighborhood of Amiens.

Canadian Amateur Lacrosse association, formed the other day, is to be the governing body of Canada's national game.

James A. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the National Amateur Athletic union, will be director of athletic sports at the carnival which will be a feature of the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 at San Francisco.

Princeton's hockey team is pinning its faith this year on the wonderful all-round ability of Hobey Baker to lead it to another championship despite the fact that four members of last year's seven have been graduated.

After several days' conference with University of Minnesota athletic authorities, Coach E. C. Stehm of the University of Nebraska completed arrangements for a basketball game between the two universities, and also which the contest of the majority of the season will be played January 25, and the meet held May 12.

CAPTAIN PENDETON



Considered to Be the Best All-Round Athlete at Princeton.

TENNIS

Abolition of the rating of tennis players in the United States is being considered by the officials of the United States National Lawn Tennis association, which will hold its annual meeting. It is declared the rating committee finds the work too great a task because players fail to cooperate by sending in the data required for the ratings.

George Standing, champion racquet player of the world, retired from competition, according to an announcement at the Racquet and Tennis club, where he is instructor. With the exception of Tom Pettit of Boston, Standing is the oldest racquet and court tennis player in the United States.

AQUATIC

The board of the Schuylkill Navy has decided to make application to the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen for next year's national regatta, to be held on the Schuylkill river.

Yale has again changed head crew coaches in midseason. Captain Snowden naming Averill Harriman, son of the late Edward Harriman, to that position, and announcing the resignation of James Otis Rodgers, who was named head coach this fall. Rodgers was also selected for head coach last year, but gave way to the veteran Bob Cook after the Ell crew arrived in their training quarters at New London. Harriman has been made chief of the coaching staff because of his investigation of English methods and styles of rowing during his visit to that country last February. He was then freshman crew coach, his eight proving the only Yale crew that defeated Harvard on the Thames last June.

HORSE RACING

In deciding that Anna Axme is a three-year-old, and was eligible to the futurities which she won, the National Trotting association board says that a horse's age cannot be told by the teeth.

John R. Gentry, the famous pacer, twice holder of the world's record and sire of sixty-four turf winners, was taken to Tennessee from New York on a special car to spend the last days of his life there.

The Abbe, 2:04, will be given a great opportunity in his new home in Tennessee, where he will be mated with the choicest of the Hal mares. That a great pacer will come from him there is little doubt; also he is apt to get a lot of speed at the trot.

At W. H. Phaelin's Horse Bazaar, Orle, Md., 26 head of horses and mules were sold at fair prices. In the lot were Somerset Boy (5), by Cooper Hannis, a half brother of Allee Mc-trial, 2:14 1/2, pacing for \$955, to William Darrack, of Whalleyville, Md.

HIS SUPPORT POOR.

A Mississippi Democrat made several efforts to get a congressional nomination. He was soundly beaten every time, and at last announced that he was going over to the Republican party. Hundreds of negroes were in the district and among them the new leader did most of his work of organization. He built up clubs and held meetings and when another election period came had himself nominated. The negroes paraded diligently and the campaign had all the outward appearance of being full of hustle, but when the ballot boxes were opened there were but two votes for the former Democrat, and on top of that he was arrested for repeating—Chicago Evening Post.

AMERICAN CHARACTER IN 1793.

The arrest of Midal Mitchell, a young American and protégé of Baron von Steuben, by the Spanish commandant of New Madrid, Mo., in 1793, on the charge of espionage, gave Don Manuel Goyoso de Lomos, lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, an opportunity to express his opinions of Americans. Writing to Baron de Carondelet, lord governor at New Orleans, he said: "In general that (inconsistency) is the character of the majority of Anglo-Americans. Yet another feature of their character is that if they have an shade in another country they will be glad to leave it, and they will do so with alacrity."—Chicago Evening Post.

WORLD OWES DEBT TO WOMAN

Fostering of Agriculture Has Been From the Beginning of Time in Female Hands.

Agriculture today depends chiefly upon the work of the primeval woman. We are indebted to the nomad's wife for the greatest of all economic services. She tamed the young of the more tamable animals, gave them to her savage husband, and made of him the more civil herdman who for ages followed his flocks after the manner of Jacob and Lot and Job. This fertile wife of the nomad became the wife of farmers, and she made a farmer of her son by placing in his hand the precious seed of the grains, the present basis of agriculture, the bread of man, and the concentrated food of all our domestic animals.

Where did this ancient mother get these precious seeds? In many cases we do not know, and cannot ever guess. She found some plant with one or two rich seeds, planted them, and then generation after generation her descendants picked over their little grain patches, selecting seeds to be preciously preserved from the harvest festival to the next spring planting festival, which we now call Easter. By this process running on through unknown generations of men the plants became so changed by the artificial application of Darwin's law of selection that now no botanist dares suggest what plant or plants were the wild forebears of some of the present grains from which the world today obtains its bread.

We are indebted to this cave or tent dwelling woman. But shall we accept her work as final? Can science do no better than follow along the path she laid out? The fact that agricultural science is today doing little more than this is one of the pathetic illustrations of the smallness of our view.—Prof. J. Russell Smith, in Harper's Magazine.

IN HOUSES OF CORNSTALK

Primitive Dwelling Places That Are Occupied by the Poorest Class of Egyptian Peasants.

On the outskirts of Alexandria we passed numerous groups of Bedouins, camping by the side of the Mahmoudieh canal. Out in the fields men and women, dressed alike in the loose coat-ton gown of the country, were busily at work. The fields were dotted with curious doorless structures made of cornstalks. They are used as temporary homes at certain seasons of the year, as, for instance, when the crops are being gathered.

Later on I entered one, and found it to be not more than five feet square; one could not stand upright inside. The place contained nothing but a few jars and cooking utensils. In the winter the occupants wrap themselves up in their clothes at night, covering the heads also, but leaving the feet bare. The hut I saw was occupied by a man and his son. These people, of course, are the fellahen—the peasants—the pure Egyptian of the poorest class.—Christian Herald.

13,000 Miles of Silver.

The greatest money count in the history of the United States is now on. Every piece of money in the country's billion-bulging treasury must be handled and each security fingered. A corps of men—the most expert money counters in the world—will work at the task day and night, but it will take them sixty days to finish it. There are 156,708,960 silver dollars alone in this vast sum. Much of the coin counting is done by weighing, but there is an ingenious machine which digests silver dollars, quarters and halves and counts them as fast as a man can turn the handle. If the silver dollars were stacked one on top of another, they would tower 823 miles high. If they could be laid in a continuous line, each touching the other, the silver horde would stretch out for a distance of 13,000 miles.—Robert D. Heini in Leslie's.

EGYPTIAN JUSTICE.

In ancient Egypt all court business was carried on in writing. In order that the decision might not be influenced by oratory or personal appeal. The laws lay before the judges upon a table, and the accused declared in writing how he had been injured whereupon the defendant stated in writing what he had to say. Then came a rejoinder from each party to the case, after which the judges deliberated among themselves until they had hit upon the proper legal penalty for the party who had in the meantime been adjudged guilty. This point being reached the president of the judges touched with an image of Thmet, the "Goddess of Truth," the manuscript of the guilty pleader and the case was over.

FLOURISHING FROG FARM.

Miss Isa Morgan, a Maryland girl, conducts what is probably the most unique enterprise in this country—a frog farm—and is making money out of it. She was a stenographer, but falling ill she was compelled to take up her abode in the city and grow frogs. She has a dozen, when a big order comes from some large business she sends out a large quantity, receiving for each one \$2 each for the

TEA IN UNIVERSAL USE.

Today tea is used the world around. It is the natural drink of Russia, extending all over the Russian empire and into Siberia. It is the favorite beverage of all Asia, including India, China and Japan. In Canada and the United States drinking it is becoming more and more popular. The leaves are picked from the tea bush and are dried.



PEOPLE MOST TALKED ABOUT

SAYS MONEY NO GUARANTEE OF WORTH

J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, who is himself worth numerous millions, does not think much of money. That is, money in his philosophy is a guaranty neither of worth nor character and is by no means that touchstone of happiness which it is generally supposed to be, particularly by those without it. Also, he observed that the poor man has as much chance to be happy as the rich man.

Incidentally, Mr. Armour said that he was nothing more than a working man, and a hard working man at that.

Mr. Armour said: "Maybe you don't think I work! Why, every man must work—if he is worth a million. If he is worth a hundred millions or if he is dependent on his weekly salary. We ought all to take our places in the great organization and work of the world."

"You know money doesn't mean everything. In fact, very little in some cases, for the full value of it is not gained. Take the sons of some rich men; their money is squandered in drinking and otherwise."

"I am the son of a working man. I was brought up to work. My father

tramped from the Atlantic to the Dutch Flat in California. With a pick and a shovel he worked as a miner and was glad to work. He had to work to live.

"Sometimes a poor man is far and away better off than a rich man. I watch my men. I know the lives of many of them. That doesn't mean only a moderate salary are far happier than men to whom the worth of a bank means no more than a box of cigars in value to the ordinary person. Because a man has money, that does not make him any better. Perhaps it would be better if all men were equal in wealth; still if that utopian condition were brought about, there would be some in the world that would corral the dollars of the others and we would come back to the conditions of the present day."

"But, let me tell you something right here. I have no rich men working for me; I don't want them. When a man takes a position and is rich enough not to be dependent on the salary which comes from that position he has reached a stage when he is not worth a continental."

BOARD THAT ORIGINATES AND DIRECTS



In Wisconsin history is being made in respect to state government. With a board headed by Governor McGovern and including strong members of the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly—also the secretary of state—the finances of the commonwealth are kept under close surveillance and, as an important departure, progressive economic and social reforms are investigated and here and there put into practice. The state board of public affairs is the name given to this body of such sweeping and variegated power. It has seven members.

The board is a combination of the legislative and executive. Legislatively it investigates the financial needs of the state departments before the legislature itself convenes; the board makes up a budget of departmental expenses and submits this to the general assembly. This budget is based on actual needs. Economy is the slogan in compiling it. The board supplants half a dozen committees of the assembly, not only in regard to finances, but in the field of new legislation, reforms and progressive laws that mean something to the people—all the people—of the great badger state.

This unique governmental force was created by the legislature of 1911. Instead of providing for several separate committees to investigate and report on a variety of highly interesting matters, the legislature enumerated pending problems in one bill and appointed one committee to consider all. The seven able men who do this work serve without extra pay and are assigned by a staff of economists, educators, accountants and students. Summarized, the board's chief duties are:

1. It is a governor's council with him all changes in state administrative matters.

2. It is a hold-over legislative committee that studies all the great problems affecting the people's welfare, social and economic, and reports something concrete on them to the legislature.

3. It is a bureau of economy and efficiency in state administration, making up the budget and cutting down expenses wherever possible.

HELEN GOULD'S FIANCE IN RAIL WORK

Finley J. Shepard met Miss Gould soon after entering the operating department of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain lines. In June, 1911, he accompanied Miss Gould and her party last March over the Denver & Rio Grande lines when she made a tour of inspection of the railroad Y. M. C. A. buildings. A close friendship sprang up from that trip.

Mr. Shepard is forty-five years old and the son of a Connecticut minister who died recently. He has been in railroad work since 1889. Before entering the service of the Gould lines he was with the Northern Pacific and the Santa Fe.

When B. F. Rush, president of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain lines, was also chosen president of the Denver & Rio Grande in January, 1912, Mr. Shepard was selected as his assistant, and recently his appointment as assistant to President Bush on the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain, with jurisdiction over all departments of two big railroads, was announced.

Since going to St. Louis eighteen months ago Mr. Shepard has been active socially, and is known as a lover of books, a musician, and an all-round athlete.

"I first saw Miss Gould on our trip of inspection in the southwest," said Mr. Shepard the other day. "Up to then I had no more idea than you have what she was like. Before then I had admired her in an impersonal way for the wonderful humanity and beauty of her nature. I then was charmed by her remarkable personality."

"The announcement of our engagement is about the pleasantest news I've heard, and her acceptance of my offer has flattered me highly. The arrangements and plans for the future have been up to Miss Gould and her relatives in the east. I am thoroughly delighted now that our engagement has been announced."

"The date for the marriage will be arranged by those in the east. I'd say, however, that the marriage will be soon."



Incidentally, Mr. Armour said that he was nothing more than a working man, and a hard working man at that.

Mr. Armour said: "Maybe you don't think I work! Why, every man must work—if he is worth a million. If he is worth a hundred millions or if he is dependent on his weekly salary. We ought all to take our places in the great organization and work of the world."

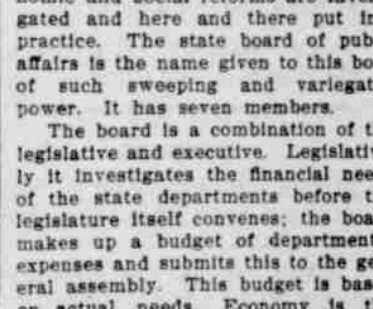
"You know money doesn't mean everything. In fact, very little in some cases, for the full value of it is not gained. Take the sons of some rich men; their money is squandered in drinking and otherwise."

"I am the son of a working man. I was brought up to work. My father

tramped from the Atlantic to the Dutch Flat in California. With a pick and a shovel he worked as a miner and was glad to work. He had to work to live.

"Sometimes a poor man is far and away better off than a rich man. I watch my men. I know the lives of many of them. That doesn't mean only a moderate salary are far happier than men to whom the worth of a bank means no more than a box of cigars in value to the ordinary person. Because a man has money, that does not make him any better. Perhaps it would be better if all men were equal in wealth; still if that utopian condition were brought about, there would be some in the world that would corral the dollars of the others and we would come back to the conditions of the present day."

"But, let me tell you something right here. I have no rich men working for me; I don't want them. When a man takes a position and is rich enough not to be dependent on the salary which comes from that position he has reached a stage when he is not worth a continental."



In Wisconsin history is being made in respect to state government. With a board headed by Governor McGovern and including strong members of the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly—also the secretary of state—the finances of the commonwealth are kept under close surveillance and, as an important departure, progressive economic and social reforms are investigated and here and there put into practice. The state board of public affairs is the name given to this body of such sweeping and variegated power. It has seven members.

The board is a combination of the legislative and executive. Legislatively it investigates the financial needs of the state departments before the legislature itself convenes; the board makes up a budget of departmental expenses and submits this to the general assembly. This budget is based on actual needs. Economy is the slogan in compiling it. The board supplants half a dozen committees of the assembly, not only in regard to finances, but in the field of new legislation, reforms and progressive laws that mean something to the people—all the people—of the great badger state.

This unique governmental force was created by the legislature of 1911. Instead of providing for several separate committees to investigate and report on a variety of highly interesting matters, the legislature enumerated pending problems in one bill and appointed one committee to consider all. The seven able men who do this work serve without extra pay and are assigned