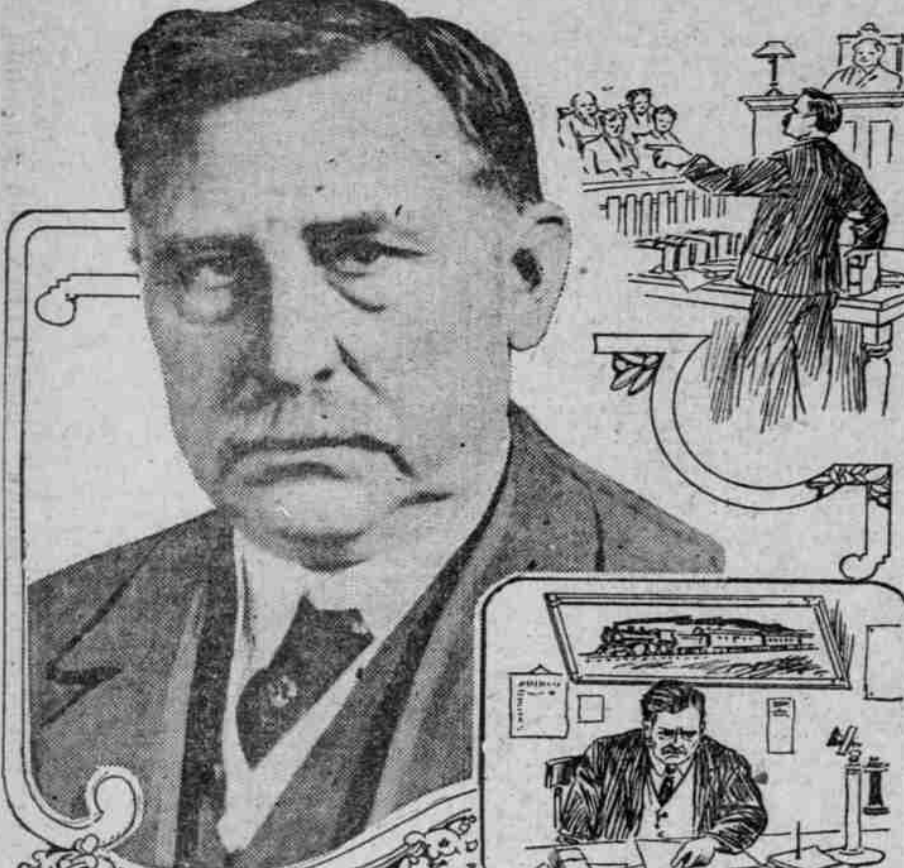


THE LADDER OF SUCCESS

SOME OBSERVATIONS BY THOSE UP NEAR THE TOP LOOKING DOWN



L. C. GILMAN.

BY SHAD O. KRANTZ.
MAINE is a state full of pine trees. So is Minnesota. So is Washington and so is Oregon.

This combination of circumstances explains why L. C. Gilman is president of the North Pacific Railroad instead of being president of some other railroad or something equally important in some other part of the country.

Mr. Gilman is a native of Maine and, according to his theory, Maine people always follow the pine tree. That is the reason, when he left his native state, he came West instead of going South or Southwest.

"You'll always find a lot of Maine people in the pine belt," says Mr. Gilman, and to prove his assertion he can name any number of folks who were born in Maine and who now live in Michigan, Wisconsin or in these Northwestern states.

But when he decided to follow in the footsteps of those Maine folks who had preceded him on the westward trail he didn't stop at any of the intermediate states, but went at one jump to Seattle.

He was just out of law school then, and the Northwest appealed to him as no other section of the country did. In fact, he had had his eyes on this part of the country for some time before he actually came.

Farm Life Not Attractive.
As a mere youth he decided that he didn't want to stay on his father's farm all his life. Farming back in Maine was hard work and didn't offer much return. While he didn't mind the work, he did want some reasonable compensation for his efforts.

So it was that when he was still going to high school he resolved to practice law to fit himself for a future career in the West. By working on his father's farm in spare intervals and during the summer months he was enabled to enter the Maine Central Institute. But he continued persistently to plan for a course in a law school, and while attending the institute he earned his expenses by working in a lumber mill.

By the time he finished his institute training he had enough money to carry him through a term of the law school at Columbia University, in New York.

But he didn't have enough money to complete his education so he quit his studies at intervals and taught school to make more money. Thus his legal training at Columbia was spread over a period of seven years. But when he was graduated he was a finished lawyer, having acquired valuable practical experience as well as a knowledge of law.

Call to Seattle Answered.
About this time he heard frequent inspiring tales of the wonderful success attending former residents of Maine at various places along the pine belt between the Great Lakes and the Pacific. Seattle at that time was thickly populated by recruits from the Maine pine forests and he decided to bridge the distance between Maine and the then Territory of Washington all in one quick trip.

Seattle then had a population of about 3000, but was full of promise for the future, which promise long since have been fulfilled. He had a brother in Seattle who strongly encouraged him to come.

But it seems that scores of other young men had similar inspirations and like encouragements. No small number of them were lawyers. Competition for clients was keen, Seattle was a frontier town, people lived under little restraint and litigation was at a minimum.

So he was fortunate at the start to get a case once in a while by appointment from the courts.

The first case of this kind was one in which he was called upon to defend a Chinaman charged with dynamiting fish. The Chinaman was guilty and the prosecuting attorney early proved the case against him. But he was not discouraged.

It didn't take long to build up a substantial private practice, which he continued for 21 years—from 1884 to 1905. Early in his career he began to specialize in corporation work. His knowledge of corporation law and the success that attended his efforts in that direction gave him a wide reputation.

It was not until 1903 that he became regularly connected with the railroad work, but long previous to that period he frequently was associated with attorneys for the Great Northern and other roads in the Northwest in handling important cases.

J. J. Hill Picks Him for Office.
When, in 1902 James J. Hill appointed him as counsel for the Great Northern at Seattle, he became the principal executive officer of that road in the Northwest. A few years later he was given the title of assistant to the president. When L. W. Hill succeeded his father as president of the Great Northern he was transferred to the general offices at St. Paul, continuing the title of assistant to the president.

Two years ago he returned to Seattle in the same capacity and remained as the chief executive officer on the western end of the Great Northern until the first of the present year when he became president of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle (the North Bank Road), and affiliated railroads

owned jointly by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.
Railroad work comes naturally to him and his success would do justice to a man who had been in the service all his life.

"Still, I consider myself nothing more than a lawyer," he says. "I am a lawyer called upon to do a railroad man's work."

Mr. Gilman merely smiles when his attention is called to the fact that many of the most prominent present-day railroad executives began as lawyers and says that their success is not due necessarily to the fact that they were lawyers.

Law Offers Ample Rewards.
Yet he believes firmly that the law offers abundant opportunities and ample rewards to young men who follow the profession with a fixed determination to succeed. While not all lawyers can become railroad officials, he points out, he asserts that it is just as well that they don't aspire in that direction.

"No, I had no idea that I would take up railroad work when I began practicing," he explains. "While I always had a fondness for corporation law, it was only good fortune that I branched off as a railroad man."

"The opportunities when I began were no more numerous than they are today. Competition was keen in Seattle then and it can be no keener today."

"A good many men don't succeed in law because they lack temperament. It takes a man of considerable patience to be a lawyer and it is unfortunate that so many young men lacking this essential enter the profession."

It is because Mr. Gilman still regards himself as a lawyer that he declines to discuss his views as a railroad man.

"The principal duty of a railroad official," he says, "is to manage his properties so that he will give the maximum of satisfaction to the stockholders, and the interests of the stockholders must be served by catering to the interests of the public. This is the prime requisite of railroad management today—to please the public."

\$203,500 PERMIT OUT
BROADWAY THEATER PLANS ARE FORMALLY AUTHORIZED.

City Puts Official Approval on Specifications for Other Structures of Various Designs.

The largest building permit of the year was issued last week to the Blodgett Company for the erection of the theater and office building on Broadway and Stark street, which has been leased to Sullivan & Consideine Company. It cites a cost of \$203,500. Hurley-Mason Company are the architects and builders.

Other permits amounting to \$2090 and over were issued last week as follows: M. J. Ladd—Erect one-story frame dwelling, East Twenty-fourth, \$2000. Curtis Avenue—Erect one-story frame dwelling, East Twenty-fourth, \$2000. Blodgett Company—Erect theater and office building, Broadway and Stark streets, \$203,500. Hurley-Mason Company—Erect two-story brick building, Broadway and Stark streets, \$2000. E. J. Cook—Erect two-story brick building, East Twenty-fourth, \$2000. C. M. Osborne—Erect two-story brick building, East Twenty-fourth, \$2000. H. E. Akeley—Erect one-story frame dwelling, East Twenty-fourth, \$2000. E. J. Miller—Erect one-story frame dwelling, Alameda between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth, \$2000. W. McFadden—Erect one-story frame dwelling, East Forty-second between Harrison and Raleigh, \$2000. Hollbrook Estate—Erect two-story frame house, Sixteenth street between Quimby and Raleigh, \$2000. Earl A. Roberts—Erect one-story frame dwelling, Sixteenth street between Quimby and Raleigh, \$2000. Epey Estate and Gile Investment Company—Erect one-story ordinary stores, Burnside street between Ninth and Park, \$2000. B. Wakeman—Erect two-story frame dwelling, Brazee between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, \$2000. G. G. Larfield—Erect one-story frame dwelling, East Twenty-fourth, \$2000. G. C. Goldenberg—Erect one-story frame dwelling, Schuyler between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth, \$2000. A. Hedlund—Erect two-story frame dwelling, Mississippi between Shaver and Mason, \$2000. Anderson Construction Company—Erect two-story frame dwelling, East Twenty-fourth, \$2000. Imparal and Thirty-seventh, \$2000.

Winlock to Ballot on Tuesday.
WINLOCK, Wash., April 25.—(Special.)—The second local election, at which the question of reducing the city limits of Winlock will be voted on will be held Tuesday. At the previous election the proposition was defeated, but only by a small margin. The principal party interested is especially active in view of the possibility of street improvement through a large acreage he holds in the southern part of the city.

RADIUM IS HELD

Dr. Mackenzie Says It Helps in Cancer Treatment.

DISEASE CALLED CURABLE

Portland Physician, Back From New York, Says Discussion at Surgical Meeting Was Placed in Wrong Light by Reports.

In spite of opinions given by a few physicians that radium is not effective in the treatment of cancer, the value of this method of treatment is being emphatically defended by a great proportion of the leading physicians of the world. Attacks were made on the radium treatment at the recent meeting of the American Surgical Association, of which extended accounts appeared in the New York Sun and other papers. In the New York Times of April 19 a dispatch from Paris gave the opinion of Dr. Eugene Boyen against the use of radium for the treatment of cancer.

Dr. Kenneth A. J. Mackenzie, of Portland, was in New York at the time the radium discussion was held at the meeting of the American Surgical Association, and he himself spoke, with others, in support of the radium treatment.

Dr. Mackenzie Gives Interview.
In regard to the radium discussion on April 11, he gave an interview yesterday.

Dr. Mackenzie said that he was not in favor of making public reports on professional matters, but the subject of cancer and its treatment, because of the appalling increase in the death rate from that disease, was so important that a knowledge of the disease, and especially its prevention, should be diffused as widely as possible, and for this reason he felt justified in making a statement.

"Although the presence of cancer is not yet known, it is being worked out, and the regular medical profession, always mindful of its obligations to society, is struggling to solve the problem in countless laboratories and hospitals throughout the civilized world," he said.

"It has so far solved the white plague problem that the world is within measurable distance of witnessing the passing of the scourge which has wrought more havoc and destruction than all the wars of pagan and modern times combined."

"Society forgets all too readily that scientific medicine with its lofty altruism in its ceaseless efforts to protect mankind by the prevention of disease is blotting out one by one its means of subsistence."

Cancer Called Curable.
"Cancer is curable. It has a beginning which can constantly be determined. Yet, of course, it appears at the seat of a simple mole or wart or some simple harmless tumor, the early removal of which from any part of the body would prevent its later transformation into cancer. It appears frequently on parts of the body inside or outside, which are exposed to continued irritation, as, for example, the tongue, the eye, the stomach, the orifices of the internal organs, etc., etc. Correct the cause of irritation at these points at the earliest possible moment and cancer is prevented. There are many other plain facts, but those mentioned as simple as they appear, indicate the great principles upon which an individual can act to protect himself from cancer."

Approach for failure to effect cure in cancer must therefore fall upon the person who neglects too long the initial lump, fissure or point of irritation, rather than upon the profession which has always pointed the way to prevention.

"It will be seen, therefore, that a large percentage of cases can be prevented by the observation of simple measures and the remedies are effective, whether it be the surgeon's knife, the caustery, the X-ray, radium or any method."

"In the discussion referred to, radium was attacked and an article stated that surgery applauded the attacks upon radium. Nothing could be more untrue. The applause was directed as a courtesy to the speaker and not toward radium. Radium has its place in the treatment of cancer."

"Failures Hopeless Cases."
"In the discussion at the joint meeting of the American Surgical and the International Surgical Associations on the use of radium in the treatment of cancer, the facts are that Dr. Sparman, assistant to Professor Von Eiselsberg, of Vienna, reported the use of radium in cases of far advanced cancer of the internal organs and the results, as one would expect, were unfavorable. Any method of treatment would have been unfavorable under the same conditions. For the same reason the treatment of Congressman Bremer by Dr. Edward Kelly, of Boston, by radium, which was so triumphantly heralded throughout the world's press was a failure. It could not have been otherwise, because the disease was no longer general, but being scattered throughout the system."

"The possession of common sense, professional judgment and honor should have prevented Dr. Kelly from exploiting this or any other case in a way that would reflect discredit upon his profession and upon a very useful agency for the treatment of cancer."

"Dr. Robert Abbe, of New York, who was the very first to use radium in the United States, entered the discussion and addressed himself to facts and his accumulated experience and spoke of the wonderful selective action that radium, properly filtered and used, exerted upon cancer and kindred growths. His reports have been published in the medical press and are replete with numerous cures even in cases of far-advanced local disease."

"My part in the discussion consisted of reference to the results that I have obtained in treating cancer by means of a small but powerful radium apparatus that I have used for the past three years. Its use being restricted to the treatment of the disease in its early stage and when strictly local, and I reported favorable results of its use in cancer and other kindred affections of the skin."

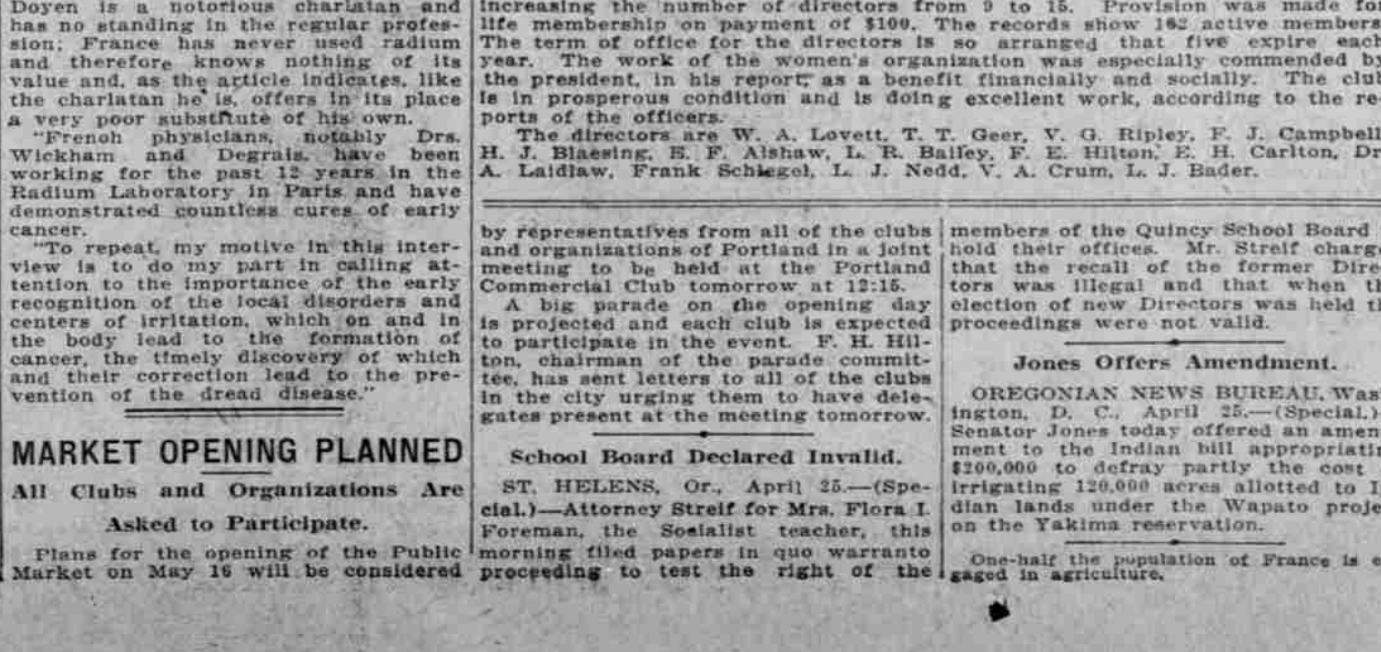
"It would be a great mistake for a false impression to go out regarding the value of radium, the X-ray or any surgical method of extirpating cancer in its early stages, for the reason that it would remove all hope for cure of that dreadful disease in many cases, and sufferers from cancer would be led to neglect themselves until all hope of relief was past, and instead of prevention the endless preparation of the disease would be the result."

"Frensh physicians, notably Dr. Wickham and Degrais, have been working for the past 12 years in the Radium Laboratory in Paris and have demonstrated countless cures of early cancer."

"To repeat my motive in this interview is to do my part in calling attention to the importance of the early recognition of the local disorders and centers of irritation, which on and in the body lead to the formation of cancer, the timely discovery of which and their correction lead to the prevention of the dread disease."

ONLY FIVE MORE DAYS TO REGISTER.
Registration for the May primary elections will close on Friday night. Thousands of citizens in Multnomah County who have not yet registered have an opportunity to sign the books within the next five days. Those who do not do so will lose their votes in the primary elections. The registration books will be kept open until 9 o'clock each night up to and including Friday. County Clerk Coffey has a large corps of deputies in charge to handle the rush that is expected. Only a large registration during the closing days will bring the total up to the early estimates. Naturalized citizens are required to show their papers to the registration clerks.

ROSE CITY PARK CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS



PRIESTS' ROSE WINS

Marvelous Festival Exhibit Is Developing.

BROOKS, OR., FLORAL SCENE

Two Hundred and Fifty Rare Varieties, Including "Inventions" by "Sweet Briar Burbank" Will Be Brought Here.

Of probable paramount interest in the big street exhibit during the Rose Festival this year will be the display made by Rev. George Schoener, the Catholic priest of Brooks, Or. Father Schoener has been cultivating "the Burbank of the rose," because of his internationally famous success in creating new roses by scientific hybridizing of old varieties with the hardy wild Oregon sweet briar. This sweet briar is rare in other parts of the world, but peculiarly effective for budding process. Father Schoener will not intend to make any display of his wonderful collection of roses this year, having planned to exhibit them first at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, but he was induced, through his friendship for Secretary Curry, to bring an extensive collection of his most marvelous productions to Portland for the approaching celebration.

The officials of the Panama-Pacific Fair have set aside a large section for Father Schoener's exhibit and will give it important place, recognizing the interest the new roses will arouse in rose culturists from all parts of the world. Father Schoener says that in June his roses will be at their best, and that the Rose Festival's exhibit will have all the rare features of the big, comprehensive display he is to make at San Francisco. He has potted 55 different varieties of blooms, each of them being a tree rose obtained by grafting other choice roses upon the Oregon sweet briar.

Some of the varieties are extremely rare, there not being more than one or two bushes in America, and these will make a notable exhibit in themselves. If weather conditions are favorable the rose-grower believes he will be able to exhibit all 65 of the varieties he has in preparation. Among them will be a number of his own "inventions" in the rose world, blooms that have been produced by original methods of hybridization.

Father Schoener will also make a display of cut roses from his wonderful garden at Brooks, upward of 250 varieties to be included in this exhibit. The fact that the priest will be able to exhibit his first public display of his new roses at the Rose Festival has created interest all over the country among rose culturists, and he will be among the featured exhibitors of the greatest rose-growers of America. Robert Pyle, the great Pennsylvania rose culturist, has already written a secretary of the festival, stating that Father Schoener's exhibit will be well worth a trip across the continent, and that if business matters will possibly permit, he will be among the interested visitors to the Schoener exhibit. Mr. Pyle is probably the foremost rose-grower in America and is often referred to as "the king of the Americans" selected several years ago by the French government to go to Paris to judge the great international rose show exhibits in that continental capital.

VETERANS DEMAND SALUTE

Oregon City Post Angered by Alleged Insult to Flag.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 25.—(Special.)—Enraged over an alleged remark by S. McDonald made several days ago that the American flag was nothing "but a rag," the members of the Oregon City Meade Post are planning to force McDonald to apologize to the men to whom he made the statement and to publicly salute the flag.

Already the veterans have appeared before Judge J. U. Campbell in an effort to have canceled the naturalization papers for which McDonald has applied. The next meeting of the post will be next Saturday, when the matter will be taken up.

"Safety First" Is Subject.

Members of the Harriman Club and other railroad employes will be guests of the O.-W. R. & N. Company at a lecture on "Safety First" in the Lincoln High School auditorium on Tuesday evening. The moving picture films that have been shown at various points on the O.-W. R. & N. system will be presented again. A. W. McKinley, in charge of the company's safety campaign, will give a lecture. The picture entertainment will be preceded by musical programs, of which patriotic songs will form an important part.

SEE THAT CURVE

(Trade Mark Registered)
Theodore Roosevelt was the happiest and most amazed child in the country when he first saw the world through glasses.

For years he had been unable to see what other children saw, but he was too young to understand why.

His parents did not know of his eye weakness, hence he did not know of it himself.

Looking through two pieces of glass may open a new world with new opportunities to your child.

We can determine, by scientific examination, whether glasses will be of benefit and we urge you to have this examination made.

THOMPSON OPTICAL INSTITUTE
209-10-11 Corbett Bldg.
Fifth and Morrison.

MARKET OPENING PLANNED

All Clubs and Organizations Are Asked to Participate.

Plans for the opening of the Public Market on May 16 will be considered by representatives from all of the clubs and organizations of Portland in a joint meeting to be held at the Portland Commercial Club tomorrow at 12:15.

School Board Declared Invalid.

ST. HELENS, Or., April 25.—(Special.)—Attorney Streif for Mrs. Flora I. Foreman, the Socialist teacher, this morning filed papers in quo warranto proceeding to test the right of the

Jones Offers Amendment.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 25.—(Special.)—Senator Jones today offered an amendment to the Indian bill appropriating \$200,000 to defray partly the cost of irrigating 150,000 acres allotted to Indian lands under the Wapato project on the Yakima reservation.

One-half the population of France is engaged in agriculture.