

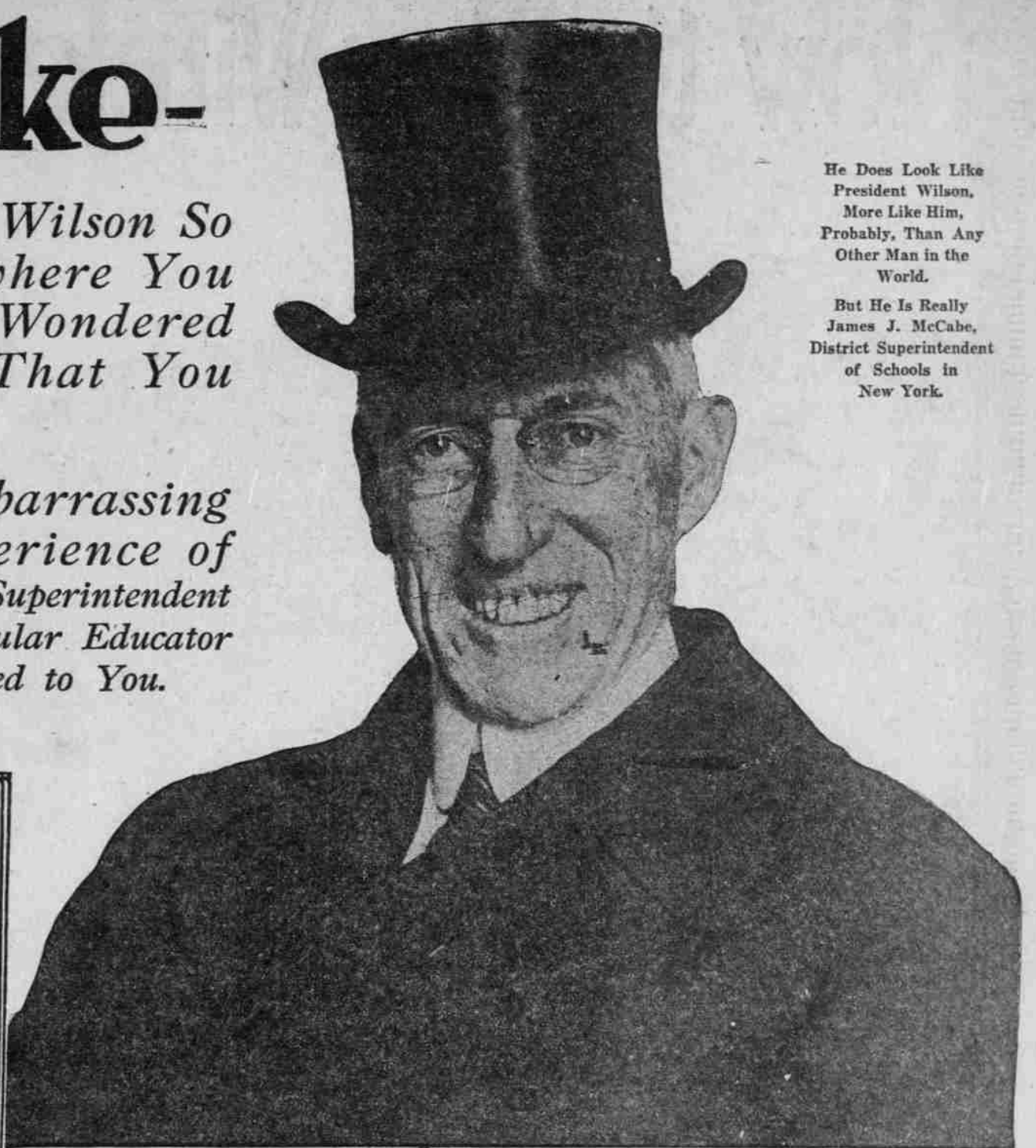
# How Would You Like-

Even Without the  
Ping Hat the Startling  
Resemblance Persists.



To Resemble President Wilson So  
Closely That Everywhere You  
Went People Stared, Wondered  
and Even Insisted That You  
Were the President?

This Has Been the Embarrassing  
(and Amusing) Experience of  
James J. McCabe, District Superintendent  
of Schools in New York, Popular Educator  
and Composer, Here Introduced to You.



He Does Look Like  
President Wilson.  
More Like Him,  
Probably, Than Any  
Other Man in the  
World.

But He Is Really  
James J. McCabe,  
District Superintendent  
of Schools in  
New York.



When Mr. McCabe started that famous  
fraternal banquet with the words "May  
I not...?"

BY WARREN HARTWELL  
A BANQUET given at the Friars'  
Monastery in New York last  
spring in honor of visiting pub-  
lishers and editors from all parts  
of the country, a little difficulty arose. It  
was not a real difficulty, but a make-  
believe one, although few knew that  
the quarrel about a waiter was a bit  
of play-acting devised for an interest-  
ing purpose. The head waiter (or the  
clever comedian who pretended to be  
the head waiter) "called out" the men.  
O yes! There was some excitement—  
so much that the authors of the joke  
were delighted.

There appeared in the doorway of  
the banquet hall, at the crisis of the  
controversy, a stately figure wearing a  
black overcoat and a plug hat.  
The diners stared in amazement. Was  
this President Wilson? The way in  
which those near the door fell back,  
the awe that filled the faces of the at-  
tendants, the strange silence that fell  
where there had been a buzz of talk  
throughout the great hall, indicated a  
profound amazement, however much  
it may have expressed of actual con-  
viction.

The stately figure moved to the midst  
of the tables and with the lifting of a  
hand a challenge to attention a solemn  
voice began:

"May I not...?"  
Then the joke was out. The choice  
of one of the President's familiar  
phrases increased the startling illusion  
and at the same time began to make it  
apparent that the chief magistrate of  
the nation really had not surrepti-  
tiously crossed the Atlantic. The voice  
that came from the doorway and for-  
boreance was admirably modulated and  
succeeded in holding rapt and breath-  
less attention to the end. "After July 1

## New National Air AMERICA My Country, 'Tis Of Thee

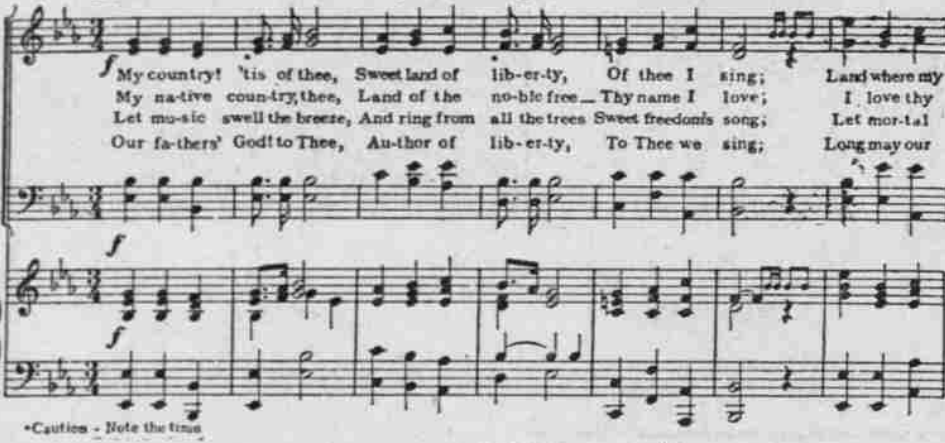
(AMERICAN TUNE)

This tune was written in response to the feeling that our beautiful anthem should be sung to music com-  
posed for it by an American, and that the borrowed tune of "God Save the King" should be used solely for the  
British anthem, to which it rightfully belongs.

S. F. SMITH

JAMES J. McCABE

Maestoso (M. M. = 99) With fervor and vigor; moderate time, not too slow.



\*Caution - Note the time.

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reading of that manuscript opened a  
field not usually enjoyed by boys in  
the grammar grades, and the practice  
in using reference books for verifica-  
tion in proof-reading developed a habit  
of scholarly precision such as no ele-  
mentary pupil is required to have in  
ordinary school experience.

Printing offices of that standard are  
sociological centers, where manifesta-  
tion of various grades of life may be  
studied. Mr. McCabe's experience in-  
cluded association with boys and men,  
from the tramp compositor to maga-  
zine editors or distinguished authors.  
He was assigned to read copy or other-  
wise assist editors in Mr. McCabe's  
examined their proofs in the estab-  
lishment.

The district superintendent of today  
counts this printing office experience  
as perhaps the greatest formative in-  
fluence in his career.

Standing out in his labor as an edu-  
cator has been the tuition courses and  
inspirational work resulting from his  
interest in music. At the age of 15 he  
was an organist and choir director.

The transition to teaching occurred in  
1881 when Mr. McCabe accepted a  
position in a private school. The next  
year he was appointed teacher of music  
in the public schools, thus opening a  
service covering music methods in the  
training school, mathematics in manual  
training high school, principal of public  
school 24 and later of public school  
23, the school which he had attended;  
teacher and principal in evening high  
schools, and district superintendent. It  
was in December, 1901, that he was  
elected district superintendent, a de-  
served recognition at the close of two  
decades of teaching.

His new music for "My Country, 'Tis  
Of Thee" has been received with enthu-  
siasm by a great number of audiences.  
The new anthem is sung in hundreds  
of schools throughout the country and  
has even found its way across the  
seas. Being a patriot to the core, Mr.  
McCabe takes a great deal of satisfac-  
tion in the success of the anthem.

One of Mr. McCabe's many loyal  
friends say of him: "Kindness in  
service to others and for others is an  
effective quality in Mr. McCabe's per-  
sonality. A man can be considerate  
without being soft, inspiring in lead-  
ership without yielding the power to  
command, suggestive in directing util-  
itarian scholarship without condoning  
loose ideals or neglect, charitable in  
weighing the thoughts and the deeds  
of others without concealing his dis-  
approval for failure to put forth max-  
imum effort for the best in mental,  
moral and physical achievement. Such  
a man is James J. McCabe."

## GREAT COPPER BELT IN EASTERN OREGON HOLDS VAST WEALTH

Wonderful Showing Made in Recent Developments of Hercules Mine,  
Near Baker, Oregon.

BY JOHN ARTHUR, MINING ENGINEER.

BAKER, O., Aug. 30.—(Special).—

Immeasurable gold and silver mines

and prospects are found in eastern

Oregon. A few are actual producers, but

many that produced largely in the past

are idle at the present time. This is due

to the fact that the supply of surface

free gold ores became exhausted and

the values of the deeper sulphide base

ores could not, at that time, be saved

successfully.

The application of modern methods,

such as hammer drills, or stopers and

ball or pebble mills, will reduce the cost

of mining and milling materially. By

the use of oil flotation, or the "all slim-

ing cyanide process," or a combination

of both, it is now possible to save be-

tween 30 and 75 per cent of the values,

whereas the extraction by means of the

old methods was from 50 to 80 per cent.

The Eureka & Excelsior, one of the

largest mines in the state, milled nearly

250,000 tons of ore and only made a

saving of 55 per cent of the values.

At some of these mines a lower grade

ore, or so-called barren zone, was en-

countered at depth, and work ceased

right then and there. No attempt was

made to penetrate these barren zones,

which, as will be shown, was the poorest

from 200 to 400 feet thick, and encoun-  
tered bigger and more profitable ore  
bodies at those depths. Every mine  
owner of that region followed the ex-  
ample, and at this very moment they  
are mining in the "Mother Lode" at  
depths of from 2000 to 3000 feet, profit-  
able ore bodies that are from 10 to 300  
feet wide. These optimistic adventurers  
were the men who made it possible for  
California to maintain its well-earned  
reputation of being the "Golden State."

The application of modern methods  
and sinking of deeper levels requires  
nerve, capital and knowledge. This com-  
bination, intelligently applied, will give  
these idle mines a chance to again be-  
come important gold and silver pro-  
ducers.

Now as to the copper mines of eastern  
Oregon. All copper mines that have a  
proper surface showing, and are lo-  
cated on what I term the "copper zone,"  
improve with depth. A proper surface  
showing consists of leached-out copper  
ore bodies, cropping out on the surface.

Iron Dyke Mine Rich One.

A striking example of this fact is of-  
fered by the Iron Dyke mine. This  
property was examined and condemned,  
over and over again, by transient min-  
ing engineers, but it was located on the

copper zone and had the proper sur-  
face showing, consequently making

good when depth was reached. In fact

it became so valuable that 50 miles of

railroad, through hard volcanic rock,

was built close up to the mine, to facili-  
tate the shipping of its product to the  
smelters. Incidentally it is stated that  
the losses were enabled to pay \$700,000

900 in royalties to the owners, which  
paid for the option they had on one-  
half of the property. All of this was  
accomplished within the first three  
years of their operation.

The Iron Dyke has a mill of less than  
150 tons daily capacity. The ore body,  
at depth of 900 feet, is 134 feet wide,  
averaging 4 per cent in copper and  
from 2 to 3 per cent in silver per ton.  
This information was imparted to the  
writer by Emmett F. Galligan, who  
was then in charge of the mine. Truly  
a remarkable transformation. In the  
upper levels the pay-ore was 25 feet  
wide, had 1 1/2 to 3 per cent copper, with  
silver and gold values of about \$2 per  
ton.

Ore Value Estimated \$10,000,000.

It is said that reliable mining en-  
gineers place the value of the present  
ore reserves in the Iron Dyke at \$10,  
000,000. All of this vast wealth was  
made available within the short period  
of five years. Other mines in the Iron  
Dyke camp are being opened up with  
encouraging results. The Rand-Mc-  
Carty group is being developed by out-  
side capital and better ore than the  
surface indicated is being shown up.

There are numerous good prospects  
around Homestead and several of them  
that are making a splendid showing  
under present development will be  
heard from in due time as copper pro-  
ducers.

I will now give my opinion as to  
how this great copper belt was formed.

Agas ago, probably millions of years,  
there were massive flows of lava  
which, during the different geological  
periods, covered the surface for miles  
in width and length, one flow coming  
on top of the other. One of these flows  
was greenstone, the next one, resem-  
bling silicious rhyolite, was deposited  
under present development will be  
seen on top of the greenstone. Finally all  
of this was tilted by some dynamic force  
or upheaval, resulting in a dip of the  
flows, which now stand at about 30  
degrees from vertical. The next thing  
that took place was a shearing or rend-  
ing motion which had an easterly and  
westerly movement, splitting and fis-

suring the affected country for about

30 miles in length. The resulting fissures  
and openings were formed at the place of  
least resistance, which was at the con-  
tact between the greenstones and rhyo-  
lite material, and that is how these  
vast crevices in the rock were made  
and prepared for the precipitation and  
deposition of copper and other precious  
metals, and for the forming of ore  
bodies.

These flows, monsters in scope, con-  
tained thoroughly disseminated minute  
particles of copper, gold and silver.  
The oxidizing and dissolving metals,  
during these periods of ages, gradually  
found their way into the deep and long  
fissures made ready for them by na-  
ture, where the values were deposited  
in concentrated form. These fissures  
were the storage reservoirs for all the  
slowly leached-out values for miles  
around, just as the ocean is the final  
repository for all the water that oozes  
out of the ground. The big fissures in  
the earth gave the last lodgement to  
metals in solution, and the final crea-  
tion of big metallic mines is therefore  
due to the gradual precipitation of met-  
als from the fissures formed on this cop-  
per belt.

Hercules Mine a Wonder.

Now we come to one of the most im-  
portant events in the history of Baker  
county, one that should cause Baker's  
population to at least double within the  
next five years. This is the wonderful  
copper showing being made at the Her-  
cules mine.

I cannot find words expressive  
enough to emphasize the importance  
of this strike to Baker county. The  
property can be reached from here by  
auto in less than one and one-half  
hours. The largest piece of ore on dis-  
play weighs over one-half of a ton.  
The copper sulphides are uniformly dis-  
seminated throughout the rock and it  
assays 8 1/2 per cent copper and \$150  
gold and silver per ton.

I predict that we are about to wit-  
ness more mining activity than ever  
experienced in this district heretofore

and this is going to be brought about  
by practical demonstration of the mer-  
its of the Eastern Oregon copper belt.

It may take a little time to sink the  
deep shafts that will be required and  
build the big mills necessary for large  
materialization, and when they do they  
will copper operations, but they ought to  
pay—pay big, just like the great copper  
mines in Utah, Montana and Arizona.

The strike at the Hercules was made  
at about 800 feet in the drift, where  
they were driving toward the second  
ore shoot, which was indicated by  
strong croppings on the surface. It  
proved to be much bigger than antici-  
pated at this point, and of a higher  
grade than expected. The vertical  
depth is only 180 feet, but where they  
are now drifting the mountain rises  
more rapidly, and as they penetrate  
deeper the ore should improve in value  
—and keep on improving, as the best  
results in copper mines are obtained  
in depth.

The possibilities of the Hercules are  
very large, they can only be guessed  
at, and there are numerous others in  
the belt.

Copper Hill Showing Fine.

The next one to start operations will  
be the Copper Hill Mining company,  
owning 200 acres of copper-bearing  
outcrop, situated about 4 1/2 miles east  
of, and on the Hercules lode. This  
property was recently acquired by  
Charles G. Flanagan of Seattle. They  
have a wonderful surface showing and  
shallow depths begin to show a fair  
percentage of copper. The work of  
thoroughly prospecting the ground will  
commence next week. Possessing, as it  
does, all the requirements for a big  
copper mine, the Copper Hill promises  
to be the next important copper prop-  
erty in the belt.

The Cox-Keating group of copper  
claims is also attracting considerable  
attention. It is located between the  
Hercules and the Copper Hill and on  
the same lode. This property shows  
good copper sulphide ore and has the  
making of a big mine.

## "SOUL OF SEQUOIA" DRAMA OF CALIFORNIA'S FOREST PRIMEVAL

Complete Indian Opera to Be Produced in Natural Redwood Forest—Will  
Portray Spell of Big Trees.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD PARK,

Cal., Aug. 30.—In the forest prime-  
val, beneath sempervirens tower-  
ing 300 feet and which were ancient  
forest monarchs even at the time  
Noah's ark is recorded to have rested  
on Mount Ararat, 2348 B. C., Califor-  
nians and visitors will gather here Sep-  
tember 6 to witness "The Soul of Se-  
quoia." It is an Indian opera, and its  
premiere here will mark the first time  
in the history of open-air drama that  
a complete Indian opera has been pro-  
duced in the natural redwood forest.

Unique features in a setting of gran-  
deur surrounded this effort of a Cal-  
ifornia composer, Thomas Vincent Cator  
of San Jose, and a California author,  
Don W. Richards, to produce a history  
of the giant redwood trees in song and  
drama. Their efforts are supported  
by the Sempervirens club of California  
which is financing the production solely  
in the interests of the California Red-  
wood Park, a state park, with free  
camp sites, water, fireplaces, limewood  
for Californians and visitors.

In the heart of the great Big Basin,  
Santa Cruz county, a majestic amphi-  
theater, is an inner amphitheater in  
which the production will be staged.

Wild deer will be participants in  
the drama. A. M. Weaver, assistant  
state warden of the park, has trained  
these timid animals. For more than  
two years Warden Weaver has each  
morning and evening called to the wild  
deer who have answered from miles  
around and sped to his offerings of  
sugar, apples and barley.

Mammoth pillars of living redwood,

5000 years and more of age form the en-  
tering background to the natural stage  
upon which this drama is to be pro-  
duced. This natural forest theater ac-  
commodates more than 5000 people.  
California Redwood Park, set apart  
by the state in 1901 as a public park,  
consists of 10,000 acres of virgin forest.  
It is 33 miles from San Jose, 70 miles  
from San Francisco, 26 miles from  
Santa Cruz, reached by good mountain  
roads.

PRaise GIVEN AMERICANS

Australian Says Wealth Wisely and  
Generously Used.

LONDON.—"The typical American is  
no more a boisterous multi-millionaire  
with coarse manners and only money  
ideas than the typical Englishman is  
the glacial, monocled, high-society spec-  
imen who calls everything 'tippin' and  
ultimately marries a chorus girl."  
This was the comment of H. V. Brad-  
don, recently trade commissioner for  
Australia at Washington, at a luncheon  
given him in London by Australian and  
other officials.

"Their home life in the states is  
charming," said Mr. Braddon, "and their  
conversation is directed to subjects of  
interest to the stranger in the most  
courteously considerate way. They  
have no special admiration for wealth  
as such, but only for wealth as wisely  
and generously used."

An experimental plant has been built  
at Hamburg that obtains power from  
the rise and fall of the North sea tides.