con apprentistion expressive evilve quality of Willamotto valley produced a Research, Statement Suffering and the flex plant is no exception. So one, these

the the Terrise SE good of he may address BAILY. BUNDAY DAILY AND SUNDAY.

heavity is the sout of wit, taind to divisions the 2000s and outward flourishes--- Ehaksupuaru

ASSEMBLYISM'S VICTORY

HEN Mr. Roosevelt was Oregin, he applauded the Oregon system of government. When Woodrow Wilson was in Oregon, he applauded it. When Mr. La Follette was in Oregoo, he applauded H.

But Mr. Taft, on his journey of nothing to say about the Oregon sysern state line, the following were se- year. lected: H. L. Pittock, assemblyite; W. C. Hawley, assemblyite; Ralph Putton, assemblyite,

There is no mistaking the attitude The men he has appointed to ment. In his time the feudal baron office in Oregon and the assembly resisted the so-called "unbridled liaffiliations of those he has selected cense of temporary majorities," as his advisers in Oregon disclose his preferences and his purposes.

battleship Oregon as leader of the al million human beings as slaves, pageant through the canal, but did within half a century. popular government. "He that is they have so decided in California. not for me is against me."

The afternoon that Mr. Taft entered Oregon, a progressive Republican newspaper at Salem published a significant editorial, citing the dissters that had overtaken the Reublican party in Oregon through the action of party leaders who insisted on a course of reaction and standpatof Bowerman and attributed them to Nor in the Asch building, in which diers to popular government. The flames in the factory loft, time of its publication and the charhim with the old forces of assem-

Williams and the other generalissi- curacy and reliability. mos of assemblyism attended to that.

FLAX IN OREGON

RS. W. P. LORD has written an interesting article on efforts to introduce flax culon another page.

It is an unveiling of motives and structed the introduction of flax culture in Oregon-by preventing fiber dams. of first class quality from finding a market-and by throwing cold water of a warehouse at Salem filled with prepared fiber, and, at a later date, the burning of the mill with its machinery, were strangely opportune, although no success attended endeavors to prove the incendiary nature N theory the thousands of em-

of both fires. The history of the effort to have fiber flax grown in Oregon may be left to Mrs. Lord's article.

culture of fiber flax, second, in in- live or die. vestment in a factory where the mercy of the eastern flax trust or the winter of their lives?

his examination were absolutely \$1,200,000. complete and convincing. It is clear | European nations usually deal that Oregon is continuing to neglect with similar conditions by pensionher own best interests on a large ing the old servants of the state. scale, so long as the culture of fiber But the right to pension at a certain flax is not undertaken as one of the age becomes, naturally, part of the rotation crops in modern farming in clerk's consideration when he en- a land of "sage brush and rattlethe Willamette valley. From the in- ters the service. It is unfair that he snakes." And there are a few other dustrial side, to establish a flax fac- should lose his incipient right to crops that are produced in Oregon. tory in or near Portland is not to ex- pension, when, for any reason, the periment in an untried field, but to clerk desires to give up the service ow both Minnesota and Washing- of the government,

THE BO - CALLED MOB

46 To life principle of the initiative. the referendem and the recall to not consistent with the best traditions of Amers a tran government. Minorities have unascattable rights, and a citizen who rejects the despotism of the referendum or the initiative would be faith- ties at thousands or tens of thou- of land, is satisfy wrong. ful to the principle heretofore gen- sands per. erally accepted of putting limita-

endum" is far better than the "des- to laugh. potism" of a railroad under which

speech making through the state had temporary majorities," as the es- be a feature of the Transmississippi teemed Chronicle terms it, is the old tem. Before he reached the state, theory that the people are a moh. he was met by Ralph Williams, an Hamilton thought they were, and did in natural wonders. Europe Mas assemblyite. He was also met before not want to trust them to elect a nothing to approximate it. The earth crossed the state line by W. C. president. He wanted a king. He Hawler, an assemblyite. As special wanted high-brows to govern, just inspiring. stylsers to conduct him to the south- as did assemblyism in Oregon last

It is a theory that belongs to the stone age. It is a remnant of divine Williams, assemblyite; Charles W. right. It is a mental fossil brought Nor the splendid massiveness and down to us in the sands of centuries. We once had a feudal system, but of Mr Taff toward the Oregon sys- we learned a better plan of govern-

We once thought the world flat. but we know better now. We im-'He that is not for me is against prisoned people for debt. Mr. Taft declared vigorously thought the inquisition a virtuous for world peace, but he had nothing accessory of justice. We hanged and to say while in Oregon about the burned people for witchcraft, and not Oregon plan. He declared for the so long ago, either. We held sever-

not commend the initiative and ref- But times have changed. We erendum or the direct election of have lived to learn. The world has He made many speeches, moved. The people are not a "mob," but let slip no word of approval of and by a vote of three or four to one

DAMS AND ENGINEERS

3 no engineer reliable? Is no dam safe? The dam at Austin was not. Nor was that at Johnstown. Nor was there safety of construction at the Iroquois theatre, in which 587 lives were destroyed by fire. Nor in the General Slocum dis-It cited the defeat of Furnish, aster, in which more than 1000 lives the defeat of Fulton and the defeat were sacrificed by fire and flood. the opposition of Republican briga- 150 girls were driven to death by

The Engineering News says there acter of its utterances made it a are reliable engineers, and that dams distinct request to those piloting the for irrigation, power and other pur- farmer, the need is preached of betpresident through Oregon not to ally poses can be so constructed as to be ter acquaintance with the neighbors, and always perfectly safe. It says that of promoting sociability, of meetings tax on the poor man. there are no problems in dam con- for pleasure, and incidentally for But it falled in its purpose. Mr. struction that competent engineers Taft had nothing to say. Ralph are not capable of solving with ac-

The News accounts for such distown on the ground that those who the farmer's wife and children, and build such dams "buy just as little there is no great attraction to make engineering, and buy it just as the effort for an evening out. To this subject and make a campaign for cheaply as they possibly can." The change all this the school house the truth as determined by its member mistake is that it is usually nobody's club has been devised. ture in Oregon, which appears business to see that Austin dams are so constructed that they will not be a constant menace to those who live to be reached with least resistance in acts of the American Flax trust in the valleys below them. Few the neighborhood. So everywhere states exercise even the mildest sort calls have gone out to meet and orof supervision over the building of ganize.

As the construction of irrigation on every effort here. The burning is anybody assuring protection once in so often—a week, two weeks, against an Oregon Austin or an Oregon Johnstown?

OLD GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES

ployes in the government service at Washington are to be got rid of when the term of their usefulness is reached, and their places are It is of greater moment now to an- to be filled by efficient people. In swer this question. Shall men and practice no one has a heart hard money be found to take up the in- enough to send these ancient men dustry in its two phases? First, in and women out into a cold world to

Where is there a harder lot than be." twines and sacking now used on this that of these old servants of the are. coast may be supplied, with abun- state, whose capital is exhausteddant profit to the manufacturers, because their earning power is endand at large reduction of prices to ed-and who have been unable to consumers who are now held at the save enough to keep them through Ontario. G. W. Blanton Sr. took

The custom has grown up of Previous articles in The Journal pointing temporary help for these ex- \$3750 and 140 tons of hay worth have reported the work done some hausted and superannuated clerksmonths ago by the flax committee ap- keeping the old servants on the rolls pointed by the Portland Commercial to draw their pay, while their work club. At their instance, and by the is actually done by younger people. help of the O.-W. R. & N. Co., a spe- The so-called Keep commission recial expert was sent to examine and ported to President Roosevelt in from a first cutting. report on developments in Minne- 1908 that the actual loss to the nasota in this industry. The results of tion from this system was, yearly,

ton along a line of proved success. A senatorial committee, of which waiting in line for the opening game

country at a minimum rate of duty tirally determined on a plan for re- from which the game could flas in early stages of manufacture thromost on pension at a certain age, and of inferior quality. So a 60 per the funds to produce the pension becent duty is escaped when they some ing provided by deduction of a suf- the national game is on? plots the work in eastern suffix and firlest amount from the clerk's saltheir profits are emorances; Oregon ary. The pill of salary deducting is Can yields fiber 24 tother long, and in he gilded by the carrying of the more, against the 16 or 17 furbes of ingressing sum to the credit of the the flurepean and of the Minnesota clerk-to be his in case of swigneplant. We all know the quantity and tion or disablement. It is proplesed quality of Willamette valley products that the government shall be called on for enough money to stast all the present clerks and employee on an even basis for pension when their time shall come.

SEE AMERICA PERST

E spend \$400,000,000 a year called antique furniture highest communication. from so-called ancient cas- all the taxes on the unimproved value

Our title rich unconsciously hear an army of antique-furniture makers estate and the other half on personal temporary majorities."-San Fran-busy the year round to meet their property, and improvements, and demand. Even the worm holes are California's answer to this ante- in the furniture, and the demand has election argument is a vote of three produced expert craftsmen who draw or four to one for the initiative, the fancy wages for making the wormreferendum and the recall. The Cal- holes. The ancient bric a brac is ifornians have decided that the "des- brought home and displayed to gappottem of the initiative or the refer- ing smart sets as the genuine. It is der the present system, just on the endum" is far better than the "dee- to laugh

At Kansas City next month, there they were governed for many years. is to be emphasis of the movement The socalled "unbridled license of for "Seeing America First." It will congress. Why not?

Yellowstone Park is the last word affords no sights so bewilderingly

Nor does Crater Lake. Nor the Royal Gorge in Colorado. Nor the matchless natural beauty of the Columbia river. stored power of the Rockies or Ster-

The United States is a wonderland, It has nature in the fullness of the dent Taft is the great traveler of modern times, and his expressed delight at the scenery of western Oregon Thursday was wired to the four corners of the country.

When our rich go to see Europe efore they see America, they are a joke. When they buy antiques made in 1911 by European workmen instead of genuine goods made in 1911 by American workmen, they are opera bouffe.

Every inch of their own country has its tradition and its beauty. Every spot has its wonder perspective or its historic interest. Every county and every township has its lure for the traveler who really trav-

Instead of our going to Europe, Europe should come to America to

CLUBS IN THE COUNTRY

LUBS in the country-not country clubs-are being advocated in almost every agricultural state. And what state is not agricultural, for agriculture spreads its fields everywhere. As part of the new gospel of the farm, and to the profit. So, it is urged, will the solitariness of farm life be thrown off.

The winter nights are dark and asters as those at Austin and Johns- cannot comfortably be reached by

> The school house is the natural meeting place of course-the center

For this sort of club no charter, no bylaws, no elections are required. and power dams in Cregon proceeds, The neighbors just agree to meet a month. It may be understood that the meetings are strictly go-as-youplease, chance and good feeling trusted to for preparation for the doings of the evening.

On these lines, the middle states farm papers tell us the school house clubs are prospering and spreading.

GOING TO BE

REGON is always the land of settler to a Kansas City paper. And so we are "going to

In eastern Oregon, which was described by the knocker as a land of "sage brush and rattlesnakes," is from a forty-acre alfalfa field 25,- half the factories, half the homes, half 000 pounds of alfalfa seed worth the crops? \$700. His income from the 40 acres

was \$4450. Alex Smith took from 25 acres of alfalfa \$2362.50 worth of seed in the second cutting and had the hay left

Charles Emison got \$972 worth of seed from nine and a half acres of alfalfa and \$140 worth of hay, or a total of \$117 per acre. On six acres of Alfalfa M. W. War-

the bay from the first cutting. These are pretty fair showings for

ing got \$103 per acre and has left

Yesterday afternoon 500 persons were at the New York Polo grounds,

on an anholy abuse of the turiff by been investigating this subject. It Thay are and slept on the grounds which they introduced late this is understood that they have prace in order to make sure of a place niswed. What is a more war or an shelthen or a prosidential tour when

Letters From the People

Against Single The.

Oregon City, Or. Oct. R - To the a dold we own and it should be paid and has praise is not fishery. date and inpartial spirit that is shown by The Journal, in crying to bitting out the truth, in sommetion with any and all sublicts that are brought up for to see Europe. We buy so, discussion in Tin Journal, desires our

> In the first place, trying to saddle ies, for Hinstration and conventence that one half of the ascessed value tion of the city of Portland is an real the tery, for all surposes, to 12 celts, that to raise the same revenue for the the term. real estate to the rilly. say there is a liank occupying a quarter bank, are assessed at \$5,150,000. Now you can readily see that the & per cent ayy on the value of the quarter block of land, is not sufficient to cover the bank's Just share of the taxes, there is surplus of \$2000,000 that the bank is not paying one cent of taxes on, well can tell you who it is, every man or, woman to Portland, who has a than his personal property and improve-ments are, are the ones that have to make good for the bank, and every other wealthy establishment, when the buildings and improvements and personal property, of all kinds, are assessed higher than the land they occupy, and it works just exactly the same way in the country, the poor man will have to make good, for the property of the rich man, and manufacturer, that is exempted from taxation, and undoubtedly, you would hear a great cry of prosperity, from all wealthy business merchants, bankers, manufacturers and all hig husiness of every kind for the poor man would be paying their taxes for them. It will tend to increase the value of improved land, and lower the price of wild land. It will be almost impossible for a poor man to get a start on a new place and support his family, and pay the kind of tax he would have It is very hard for a man to realize what he is butting up against if he has never had the experience of opening up a home on a new place, and making both ends meet at the same time, but I have been through the mill and I speak from sexperience, and l never had the single land tax to butt up against, either. Now I den't think there is any advocate of the single tax system that can show conclusively, and truthfully, how the single tax system will help anybody but the rich and well. to-do, just follow the path of the home seeker and home maker, right from the beginning without deviation and fairly, and with an experimental knowledge of what you are saying and take it either in the city or country, and I think you will run up against a wall that can't look over. Because you or I are living on Easy street and have plenty, so that the conditions of the single tax would not hurt us, is no reason why we should advocate a law that would eat the very vitals out of our less fortunate neighbor. If this single tax bill is ever brought before us, us bury it so deep that we will not even smell its dead carcass, and in place, let us get a graduated land tax bill passed, as soon as possible which will get right at the seat of the trouble won't put all the burden of the

GEORGE HIGINBOTHAM.

Single Tax and the Realty Board. To the Editor of The Journal-In discussing the single tax with friends roads are muddy, the next neighbor I find almost invariably the obstacles that prevent them from seeing its justice are the very ones that kept me so long in the dark. As the Realty Board ship, it has occurred to me that its opponents might have clearer were these confusions considered. They mest be taken as coming from one who claims to be a single taxer, but rep-

resenting no one but himself. One of these obstacles is in looking upon land as wealth. Without attempting precise niceties, land value-or land -is not wealth. This distinction can not be too early or too clearly realized. Land value is not something created by the energies of man, nor will it re spond in like manner as does wealth when subjected to certain laws. Land value is the price man must pay to get at land to produce wealth.

That taxes on wealth increase prices is a truism. Hats, autos or, wheat burdened by taxes comamnd higher The more the tax the higher the price. Transfer this to land values and the opposite effect prevails. The more land values are taxed-up to a certain point-the cheaper becomes

Will opponents of the single tax tell the Realty Board whether these state-REGON is always the land of ments are sound? Yes or no, will a "going to be," wrote the new tax on wealth increase its price and a tax on land values decrease land prices? Let us take a mental excursion, Sup pose Oregon levied a tax of 10 per cent But in some parts, we already on land values, and it resulted in prices of land being cut in two, how much wealth will have been destroyed? Factories would be running as usual; mer chants would not be discommoded farms would produce just as wheat, fruit and produce. Would it be comparable to distruction by fire of

> Wouldn't it, on the contrary, bring about a condition whereby this wealth could be more easily produced? farms at half price wouldn't many saying for the purpose of getting 'back to the land' be able to go now instead of waiting and saving for years? And of The Journal-The proposition to wouldn't that mean more wheat, more place the oil tanks in South Portland cattle and hogs and more garden and is a great menace to life and property, orchard products?

With prices of lots cut in two hence to architects, contractors, car-penters and masons? And wouldn't it despairing of homes? these currents of wealth-producers moving toward farm and build-

sired? m along a line of proved success.

A senatorial committee, of which are we straid of the trust? We senator Cummins is chairman, and a committee, have senator being the corresponding house committee, have ship which began at 2 this afternoon.

Senator Cummins is chairman, and a committee, have ship which began at 2 this afternoon.

So that this question were exempt from taxation. Does it take a discerning mind to realize that the ballot at a special tion as the committee with no penalty for the privilege of holding land vacant, prices would nearly dignation Meeting.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALE CHANGE.

Birds of a frather; and droppenheter.

cierc's wishing, Dr. F. L. M. Well, It's the time of year when his Among By Duncy Charter Claure, Acon-It's the man, rather than the eatery, Anybody with the price can find great industrial every day and all day. Another generation will wonder how

Loriner may & able to serve several series before his "investigation" is con-The woman - some of them - will keep it up-for suffrage of course.

Yet many voters who counider ther about the right sort If is ampounced that Senator Davis of

A Tagema man full six stories and wasn't injured. Tagema's reputation as a calm, jarmless town grown.

After a greater or less number of during aviators have fallen to death, the const-to-coast flight will doubtless.

OREGON SIDULIGHTS.

fine furt to circumstrum Carie Fun Brigon b the Cantan Print Herald

Lake crossly sportamen have gold to lotal of FFE for hunting such Fishing codes this year to County Clark F. Payma. This is the record for Lake form from an aight column folio pois six column quarto, and will appea toponforth with added features

For the first time since 1894 the house of the various county offices of Josephine county are to be audited, as a result of the recommendation of the grand jury.

Experts will so back six years into Prodiction's accounts and so the results shown will open a new set of books that will provide for complete checks on all officials.

A photone of David Rhodes of Baker, to a publicity booklet sent east, led to the securiting of David and a brother, M. J. Rhodes. They had been lost to edge other 31 years.

The Sharwood News Sheet has reached No. 3 of volume 1. It is a four col-dents quarts, six pages home print, and gives all the news of Sharwood. It is published by E. O. Shapherd.

SEVEN GREAT LITERARY WORKERS

Anthony Trollope,

Anthony Trolloge scoffed at the man | to his uppopularity. At any rate. the cannot rise regularly at half-past seems to have reached the verge ive and write 2500 words before breaklast as he did. He was one of the most ndefatigable workers of all history. There is no writer in literature who has he was engaged in literary pursuits, he had published more manuscript than ope, and although there are those who have published more books, they did not nearly equal in length the mes from the pen of Trollope,

In his autobiography, Anthony Trol-lope says: "And so I end the record of my literary performances which I think are more than any amount within the works of any other living English au-thor. If any English authors not living have written more, as may probably have been the case, I do not know who they are. I find that, taking the books that have appeared under our I have published much names, than twice as much as Carllaia. I have Voltaire, even including his letters. We are told that Varro, at the age of 80, had written 450 volumes, and that he went on writing for eight years longer. I wish I know what was the length of Varro's volumes, I comfort myself script described as a book in Varro's time, was not much."

pathos. By his own account few English men of letters have had am unhappier childhood and youth. He puts Winchester, at Harrow again, and elsewhere, to his father's pecuniary circum-

But it is permissible to suspect that this was not quite the truth, and that wrote. some peculiarities of temper of which

various humiliations.

in after life he had many, contributed

Suppose land values doubled, how much wealth will have been created? Will opponents tell the board that there has been any? Isn't it a fact that double land price would be a calamity? That it would production of wealth? would double the price demanded of labor to commence production. It would ious to produce wealth into complex

act as a dam, banking up those anxcity life. Some would underbid wage earners: others would endeavor to render business service already overdone; some, would become flunkeys, others become acknowledged beggars; the des perate would become burglars and highwaymen, and the crafty would set tinselled traps for the unwary. Will opponents tell the board

that would be the tendency? Will they contend that the farther removed they are from land the better for the pec And I should like to ask the membership which of the above two contingencies they would prefer to leave as a heritage to their sons and daughters? Do they think a better chance for happiness would be had if the crudest labor had to pay thre fourths of its product, or only one fourth, for the privilege of working the soil? They surely realize that prosperity of all depends upon the pros perity of the man with the hoe. While opponents are formulating dis tinctions between land and real wealth, perhaps I shall endeavor to clear up some confusion concerning "special

privileges," and later give my reasons for contending that all realty men who perform a real service should be enthus astically for the single tax. Meanwhile let the membership solve this riddle: Can one man receive unearned wealth without some one or many men earning wealth and not recelving it? And answer this: If the recipient eknowledges unearned wealth and it s determined who the creators are, should not at least the barn door be R. A. LASCOMB.

South Portland's Protest. Portland, Or., Oct. 12,-To the Editor place the oil tanks in South Portland Such information is only junk—is a great menace to life and property, Read the women's page. a danger to the shipping, wharves, lumwouldn't home-lovers be enabled to ber industry and the residential particle orders now instead of five years of South Portland, besides cutting property or the instance of the property of of t car- erty values in two in the district afpenters and masons? And wouldn't it fected. An initiative petition has been put hope in the hearts of those now drafted to be submitted to the voters of this city, to drive this great danger from our midst. Eastern cities all have ducers moving toward farm and pullu-ing operations, wouldn't there be va-cancles for the city unemployed—a All citizens who have the welfare of class that keeps wages down to a mere class that keeps wages down to a mere class that keeps wages down to a mere Will the epponents tell the heard in this our great struggle. We ask for whether such condition is to be de-volunteers to circulate these petitions, so that this question will be placed on the ballot at a special or general election as the committee sees fit. JOHN G. WEITKEMPER

manhood as ignorant as if he had no education at all. This, as well as the fact that most of the time while was employed in some government posi-tion or other, makes the amount that he was able to accomplish all the more remarkable. At the age of 19 he was

forked" by favor into the postoffice. Even then his troubles were not over. He got into debt; he got into ridiculous entanglements of love affairs, which he has very candidly avowed; he was in constant hot water with the authorities; and he seems to have kept some very queer company, which long afterwards stood him instead as models for of his novel pictures.

Trollope had always dreamed of novel writing, and his Irish experiences seemed to supply him with promising About 1835, he obtained an subjects. official position in the general postof-fice in London. While connected thus he found time to amuse the public with a long series of novels of remarkable merit. How this enormous total was by reflecting that the amount of manu- achieved in spite of official work; of hunting three days a week in meason, not a little for going into general socurious minuteness.

down his own misfortune at Harrow, at the conditions of regular mechanical work-so much so that latterly he turned out so many words, in a quarter stances, which made his own appearance of an hour, and wrote at this rate so dirty and shabby and subjected him to many hours a day. He divided every book beforehand into so many days' work and checked off the tailies as he

Next week-Seven Famous Wills.

By Miles Tanglefoot Overhol



Do you want to know how to garne How to entertain, and keep good health? want to learn how to harvest Or to pass the time on a rainy day?
Would you care to know when to v
or play?
Read the women's page.

Are you interested in Timbuctoo?

Do you want relief when you're feeling blue? Do you want some dope on the marriage Do you care to learn how to milk Would you like to know which, when or how? Read the women's page.

Now Solomon was a wise old gink; He studied much and was long on think. He read good books and he sat up nights. He was one of the Jewish legal lights, But nil compared with the she who writes

Methuselah lived till it made him ill, And his knowledge grew of its own fre will;
But what he knew was a puny bluff;
He knew some things but not enough;
We must look to the she who writes the stuff

For the women's page.

For the women's page. Encyclopedias of late
Are on the blink and out of date;
The dictionary is maught but bunk;
Pack your reference books in your attic

quoted in "flasks," a flask containing 75 pounds. The American production, 75 pounds. The American production, therefore, represents 26,661 flasks. Of this amount California furnished 17.
211 flasks. In 1856 the quicksilver production of this state was 7723 flasks, but California's greatest production was in 1831, when the yield was 66,851 flasks. In 1919 only two countries 211 flasks. In 1850 the quicksilver production of this state was 7723 flasks, but , California's greatest production was in 1831, when the yield was 60.851 flasks. In 1919 only two countries produced more quicksilver than the United States—Italy 652 tops and Spain

A Great Fortune From the Baltimore Star

Sallenade have made the fortune many an Apperious. Our of the first of the great fretunes to develop in this matry through the empatelity and the anipulation of rationeds was that of mellion Vanderbill. When the head of he greet Vanderviit house died, to 1811 te would was estimated at consider ably over Pibbushoon, and the public stood agues to contemplation. Acwas amaged in the last 15 years of the relirend mageato's life. Within 15 brief rears he had pried up more than \$89. too, ted. It's wealth came rounding upon bins at the rate of \$4,000,000 a year. This absent very insignificant in com-perison with the way money har come rulling tate the persents of Booksofeller. Morgan and other great capitalists the present day.

There are a great many America of an large a fortune as Cornell dertill at the time of his death, ardly go in the reckening of great mulsupid accumulation gotween 1837 and 1810, the period in which America has shown its graniset development. The Vanderbilt fortuny of \$100,000,000 at the death of its founder has grown until now it hely reacted fully \$700,000,000.

The mileage of railroade in the United

States today to not far from \$50,000 miles. Under the Vanderbilt's direct domination are \$1,000 noites, the ownership of which is embedsed in \$600,000,000 in bonds. The priginal Vanderbilt was born on States Island, New York, in 1798, 189 was a rugged, headstrong, liliterate youth, we are told, and at 13 years of age was searcely able to write his name. and when he was 16 he dommand rying passengers and freight between Staten faland and New York City, The roffnements of life he is said to have scorned, and he cared nothing for books Itls whole passion seemed to be centered un making money. He gradually made and saved money, and finally secured sufficient to build his own schooners, and thereupon he went in for the coast

ing trada. When the invention of the stem was made certain he felt convinced that the day of the schooner was over, and he sold his interests in the vessels and ing between New York and points on the New Jersey coast. During the same time hits wife was helping to pile up their little fortune by running a waysid tavern at New Brunswick, N. J.

Finally, when Cornelius was 25 yes of age, together they had saved \$3,000 and he quit his old employer and began building his own steamboats. Then he began his strategic methods of trying to drive all competitors out of the bust ness. He showed a singular ability is indermining them.
His policy at the time was to bank-

rupt competitors, and then, having obained a monopoly, to charge excritant prices. The public, which welcome him as a benefactor, in declaring cheap rates, had later to pay dearly for its premature and short sighted joy. For the first five years his profits, according to Croffut, reached \$30,000 a year, doubling in successive years. By the time he was 40 years old, five years after he started in for himself, he had amassed a fortune of \$500,000.

Vanderbilt eventually became one of the largest ship and steamboat builders in the United States and one of the with a passion for whist playing; of most formidable employers of labor. At clety, he has explained with his usual affect. Vanderbilt's success no doubt arose from his destructive tactics to-Trollope reduced novel writing to ward his competitors. He was regarder universally as the buccaneer of the shipping world.

The Civil War, with its commerce-

preying privateers, was an unpropitious time for American mercantile vessels. Vanderbilt thereupon began his career as a railroad owner. He was, at this time, 69 years old, a tall, robust, vigorous man. In 1861 he is credited with being worth \$20,000,000. He knew nothing of railroads, but he was shrewd enough to believe in the brute force of money. His first important railroad venture was in 1863 when he purchased large part of the stock of the New York and Hartford railroad and obtained a charter for a connecting street railroad through New York City. He began the same year, to purchase the shares of the Hudson River railroad. Then he purchased large amounts of New York Central railroad stock. By purchasing a controlling interest in the Lake Shore, the Canadian Southern and the Michigan Central railroads, he extended his system to Chicago. Of the capital stock then composing the trunk line. Vanderbilt owned one-half. Upon his death he bequeathed his entire fortune to his son, William K. Vanderbilt, excepting \$11,000,000 bequenthed to the later's four sons, and \$4,000,000 to his own daughters.

Thus was founded the great Vanderbilt fortune, which today is recognized as second largest among the great American fortunes.

An Accepted Apology.

From the Popular Magazine. There lives in Minneapolis a German printer who is well educated, but whose ignorance of the English language as it is spoken is great. On one occasion a reporter wrote a story for his newspaper, making fun of the German, and, incidentally, making the German angry. The printer sought out the writer, and expressed his wrath. "Yes, I wrote that," said the re-

porter, "and I reiterate all I said." "Well," commented the German smilingly, "I'm glad you apologize."

Concerning Swine

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kanaas poet. His prose-poems are a regular feature of this column in The Daily Journal.)

Some kinds of hogs are sure to drop into the busy parber shop on Saturday, when people there await their turn take a chair and have the gentle barber prune the whiskered tassel and fes-toon. And when the hog gets in a chair Our Quicksilver Production.

From Mineral Resources of the United States, 1910.

The world's production of quicksilver last year was \$747 short tons, of their turn and righteous wrath doth in them hurn. You've seen the norder in which the United States produced 773 them burn. You've seen the porker in short tons. Quicksliver is usually the car, who wants all comforts that quoted in "flasks," a flask containing there are; he occupies a pair of seats; on one he piles his grips and feets and on the next his curcase lies, while to a ompared with hogs on trilbys root their way this sad world

Matthew Adams. Court Mason