

## EQUITABLE HOME WAS A MARVEL

Burned Building and Site Valued at \$20,000,000.

### COVERED ACRE OF GROUND.

With Splendid Arcade of Granite, Onyx and Marble It Was One of New York's Wonders—Late E. H. Harriman Had Offices in Building.

The Equitable Life Assurance society's building in New York, which was recently destroyed by fire, was valued at \$17,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Covering an acre of ground and containing a beautiful arcade of polished granite, onyx and Italian marble, it occupied an entire block, surrounded by Broadway, Pine, Cedar and Nassau streets, and for decades, until the erection of the great skyscrapers, was one of the most imposing buildings in the city.

Built of granite and elaborately decorated, it was pointed out for nearly half a century as one of the sights of New York, significant of the solidity of the city's financial institutions, and in later years its ornamented towers have given a trace of structural beauty to a section of Broadway where square, towering skyscrapers are forcing out older and more beautiful buildings.

It contained the rooms of the Lawyers' club and had a law library of 15,000 volumes, together with scores of valuable paintings.

#### Held Harriman Offices.

Financiers of national reputation had offices in the Equitable building for years. From offices there E. H. Harriman for years directed the affairs of his system of railroads.

Erected in 1893, the original building covered only one-half of the Broadway front of the block, adjoining the Pine street corner, but it was extended and remodelled in 1887 so as to cover the entire block.

It was then regarded as one of the city's structural marvels and contained 600 offices. A part of the old building had been torn down and extensive additions made, producing a structure eleven stories high, with approximately 160 feet frontage on Broadway and 310 feet depth, running through to Nassau street.

Its most notable feature after remodeling was the splendid arcade, which was opened on May 3, 1887. This composed a court 100 feet long, 44 feet wide and 30 feet high, its walls of highly polished granite, with rows of double pillars of the same material, extending along its sides. The capitals of these pillars were of Algerian onyx, and along their tops were layers of Knoxville and Italian marble.

#### Had Tessellated Floor.

A tessellated floor of pink and white marble added to its beauty. At its eastern end, in the arch of the dome, was a mosaic panel, said to be one of the finest of its kind in the country. It consisted of the draped figure of a woman, at each side of which was the figure of a warrior and beneath them the motto of the society, "Valiance and Strength—Defend the Defenseless."

Plans were made in 1908 to tear down the building and erect in its place a sixty-two-story structure which was to be 305 feet in height and to cost \$15,000,000, consisting of a main building 489 feet high, of thirty-four stories, and a tower of twenty-eight stories, with a cupola 420 feet high. These plans, however, were abandoned.

The great war against the insurance companies which resulted in a legislative investigation conducted by Charles E. Hughes and in extensive reforms of the insurance business throughout the country had its inception in the Equitable building and began in a struggle between James Hazen Hyde and James W. Alexander, its chief official, for the stock of the society.

As a result of this struggle Hyde was forced out of the ownership of the society and sold it to Thomas F. Ryan.

The late E. H. Harriman testified at the insurance investigation that he attempted to induce Mr. Ryan to sell him a part interest in the society, but Mr. Ryan declined, and Mr. Harriman, when asked if he had squared the account with Mr. Ryan for his refusal, answered, "Not yet."

After retaining its ownership for several years Mr. Ryan sold control of the society to J. P. Morgan in 1909, and Mr. Morgan is now believed to be its owner.

### BIG KRUPP EXHIBIT.

#### Miniature Coast Defense Works For Panama Exposition.

The Krupp firm will exhibit at the Panama canal exposition at San Francisco in 1915 a miniature coast defense works. The exhibit will be erected at Golden Gate about the time of the opening of the canal. The Krupps intend to make a great display of their various inventions and machines, especially their war machines.

They also expect to supply the material for the huge tower at San Francisco, which is to be a few feet higher than the Eiffel tower.

The Zeppelin Airship company will also be represented at the exposition with various air craft and apparatus.

## WOMEN OF ARMY TO URGE RESTORATION OF CANTEEN.

Mass Meeting Will Be Held in New York—Bartholdt's Bill Indorsed.

Women of the army will hold a great mass meeting in New York city, Jan. 18, for the purpose of urging the restoration of the canteen at army posts. Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis has introduced a bill providing for the restoration of the canteen and will take advantage of the first opportunity to lay before the house a petition signed by nearly 300 well known physicians who live in all sections of the country, advocating the restoration of the canteen. "This petition," said Mr. Bartholdt, "is one of the strongest arguments I have seen in favor of the restoration of the canteen. Coming as it does from physicians of the highest standing, it should have much weight with members of the senate and house, to whom it is addressed."

The physicians urge the senate and house to pass the Bartholdt canteen bill. "Since the abolition of the canteen in 1901," states the physicians' petition, "the practically unanimous testimony of general officers and post commanders, from General Leonard Wood (formerly an army surgeon) and General Fred D. Grant (a total abstainer) down, is that intemperance has increased, with a corresponding increase in infractions of discipline and desertions."

The United Spanish War Veterans have appointed a national committee on legislation, which includes Representatives Dyer of St. Louis, Anderson of Minneapolis, Crago of Pennsylvania and Stone of Illinois, who have called formally upon President Taft and urged him to assist in the efforts to have the canteen restored.

### SCHOOL FOR BRIDES.

#### Carnegie Institution to Teach Household Duties in One Month.

A valuable boon for young women who marry in haste, without having prepared for the duties connected with keeping house for two, has been announced by the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women at Pittsburgh. The scientists of that institution have arranged a thorough course for brides, and Miss Dorothy B. Scott, assistant registrar, gives assurance that it will include instruction of all the attributes necessary to make a husband happy so far as his purse and appetite are concerned.

An additional feature is the announcement that the course will not interfere with household duties, but may be assimilated by devoting the few hours a week formerly given to matinees and afternoon teas. The subjects include cooking from the boiling of eggs and plain frying to the making of pastry, ten lessons for \$18; theoretical dressmaking and practical shirt waist and sensible sewing, each, ten lessons for \$10; millinery, \$10 for fifteen lessons, and garment design, \$15 for twenty lessons. The bride's entire course costs \$63 and requires only one month.

### MISUSE OF NATIONAL FLAG.

#### No National Statute to Punish Such Acts—Law Needed.

Recent charges and denials of abuse and misuse of the American flag have developed the fact that there is no national statute making such acts punishable. Several states are said to have severe laws on the subject, and the war department officials are hopeful that agitation will lead legislators of other states to adopt similar laws.

Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, contends that the national ensign should never be used as a table covering or be tacked up as drapery, but that it should always be suspended from a line or staff or hung against the wall. It is a common practice on shipboard to spread the flag over the chaplain's table or desk during services, and this practice is condemned in some quarters as a misuse of the flag.

An attempt probably will be made to secure national legislation on this subject, but it is said that so many private interests would be adversely affected that the success of the attempt is doubtful.

### CORNELL GETS \$100,000.

#### Jacob H. Schiff Would Promote Study of German There.

President Schurman of Cornell university announces a gift to Cornell university from Jacob H. Schiff of New York city of \$100,000 for the promotion of studies in German culture.

Mr. Schiff explains that the gift, which was made on his own initiative, is intended as a tribute to the good work done by Cornell university and to the broad and liberal spirit which animates it. This feature of the donation is particularly gratifying to the authorities and friends of the university, as Mr. Schiff has never had any kind of connection with Cornell. The fund will be designated "the Jacob H. Schiff endowment for the promotion of studies in German culture." Except for its assignment to the object named the gift is without restrictions, the trustees being free to use the income for salaries or for other purposes coming within the scope of the endowment.

Princeton Enrollment. The enrollment of Princeton university is greater than at any time in the history of the institution, there being 1,543 men enrolled as compared with 1,118 last year. The biggest gains are to be found in the senior and freshman classes.

## R. T. CRANE WAS FOE OF COLLEGES

Advocated Burning of Higher Educational Institutions.

### HEAD OF A BIG CONCERN.

Gave Employment to Six Thousand Persons—Carnegie His Pet Aversion. His Sensational Attacks on Harvard and Other Colleges.

Richard T. Crane, head of the Crane company of Chicago, who died recently, was a foe of universities and higher educational institutions. "Burn the colleges and use the money they spend for better purposes," declared this self-made ironmaster. College men of all classes, he believed, tended both to inefficiency and immorality, and in his last years he spent much time in attempting to prove his assertions.

The autocratic manufacturer's pet aversion was Andrew Carnegie, brother ironmaster, but giver of libraries and supporter of universities. And indeed in most respects the two men were the direct antitheses of each other. Crane was a man of powerful frame, thickset, sinewy and agile almost to the day of his death at eighty years. The square head and thick neck showed a bullheadedness of purpose which the keenness of eye stamped as co-existent of carrying out.

It took this man more than fifty years to complete the building of his big business with its 6,000 employees. When it was done it was called the Crane company, but the "company" was to the last Richard Teller Crane. Other Cranes there were in the business, but "old R. T." as he was known to his employee associates of half a century, was all that counted.

He was the president of a complex corporation, yet knew how each machine should run and was likely to stop at any workman's bench and give him a sharp rebuke for some shortcoming. Yet he was as quick to seize the grinning hand of an old employee in friendly greeting and talk with him like a fellow workman. Most of his men he knew by their first names. He was a democrat and autocrat in one.

"Academic learning beyond the essentials of the grammar grades in public schools is waste of time and waste of money for the boy who is to enter commercial life," was the dictum of Crane.

In a volume he published early in 1910 Mr. Crane told of the results of an investigation into the methods, uses and expenses of "higher education" of all kinds. He charges that the millions spent annually on universities, colleges and technical and agricultural schools and law and medical schools in general are swallowed up in one of the most gigantic "swindlers" of the age. Among other things he says: "The college men talk as though they knew all about every other man's business and that they could manage affairs better than the business men themselves."

"College professors and teachers are prepared to give advice on all subjects. As \$2,000 a year teachers they tell us how to turn out \$5,000 and \$10,000 a year business men. Isn't it a bit strange that it never has occurred to these smart college fellows to go into business for themselves? Why draw a small salary for telling young men how to draw big salaries if you are capable of drawing the big salary yourself?"

Last September he came out with his most sensational attack, when he assailed the morals of the higher institutions of learning. At Harvard, he declared, 95 per cent of the students drank more or less and 15 per cent went completely to the bad. He found conditions bad at Yale and Princeton and worse at Columbia. Cornell was also a particular target. He found all sorts of immorality rampant in all centers of learning. The storm of protest this aroused among college men has hardly yet died away.

### HISS PLAYS YOU DON'T LIKE.

#### Harvard Professor's Scheme to Elevate the Stage.

Professor George D. Baker of Harvard university, head of the Drama League of Boston, believes in drastic measures to force theatrical promoters to produce a higher class of plays. He said that the most expressive manner in which to show the disapproval of a play was by the hissing of persons occupying orchestra seats. Several years ago the hissing might be left to the galleries, but the old gallery attendance now puts in the time at moving picture shows.

Professor Baker said the only manner in which the Drama league could be a success was to have a special committee attend all first nights and after the performance issue a bulletin on the play if it deserved laudable mention. If unworthy of notice in a bulletin, the special committee should lead the hissing. No mention was to be made of the plays hissed, this publicity being left to the newspapers.

Has Six National Guard Armories. New Mexico owns six handsome national guard armories—at Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Las Cruces, Roswell, Silver City and Albuquerque. During 1911 a large annex was built to the state's handsome capitol building.

## TAFT A SPEAKER IN AID OF A PEACEFUL NAVY.

Annual Convention of the League Will Be Held Soon.

President Taft and Secretary of the Navy Meyer will head a distinguished list of speakers at the annual convention of the Navy League of the United States to be held in Washington on Feb. 22 and 23. On Saturday, the 24th, the delegates will visit the Naval academy. The president will address a mass meeting on Friday in the Memorial Continental hall, D. A. R. On Washington's birthday the convention will pay its respects to the memory of the Father of His Country by visiting his tomb at Mount Vernon, and the annual dinner will take place in the evening.

Thirty-three states and the territory of Hawaii will be represented at the convention. Probably the largest delegation will come from the Pacific coast, where the people more fully appreciate the necessity of an adequate navy. The league has between 5,000 and 6,000 active members, among whom are prominent men in every walk of life.

President Taft is an honorary member, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt heads the list of honorary vice presidents. The ex-president, as well as the president, has always taken a deep interest in the organization, the purpose of which is to keep before the people the importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace.

### TEACH MORALS BY PICTURES.

#### Fitchburg Using Photographs in Schools to Show Right and Wrong.

Teaching morality in the public schools by means of photographs from actual life and showing what is right and what is wrong, has been given its first test in the public schools of Fitchburg, Mass.

The pictures themselves, taken in proper series, are depended upon to impress on the children's minds the rights and wrongs of certain questions arising every day, such as fights between boys, squabbles between girls, playing games fairly, etc.

The teacher gives a few words of explanation, which may frequently broaden out into a lecture. A number of lectures have been prepared by Milton Fairchild, the originator of the project. Some of the lectures, with the pictures, are to be given in Fitchburg this week. The work is under the supervision of Professor H. C. Barbour of the Fitchburg high school.

Professor George F. Moore and Professor James H. Ropes, both of Harvard, have served as advisers for the plan.

### SHERMAN'S SMILE IN MARBLE

#### Bust of the Vice President Ready to Set Up in Capitol.

The sculptured bust of Vice President Sherman has been received, at the capitol and will soon be placed in position. It will occupy a pedestal in the main corridor of the senate wing immediately next to that of Theodore Roosevelt. It is carved from white marble and cost approximately \$10,000. It was made by Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnoh of New York. The sittings were given in the senate office building.

The bust is regarded as a fine likeness. The invariable semismile which earned Mr. Sherman the title of "Sun-jim" is modeled on the marble face. It was the intention of Colonel Roosevelt to have his eyeglasses appear on his bust, but the plan was not carried into execution. In Sherman's case the spectacles are depicted in a most natural way.

### TEACHERS TO VISIT GERMANY

#### Six Hundred to Leave New York Next July.

Under the auspices of the German American Teachers' association 600 teachers from the public schools and universities of the United States will leave New York on board the steamship Grosser Kurfuerst July 2 for a trip through the principal cities of Germany. Sponsors of the tour include Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university; Dr. Andrew D. White, Herman Ridder, Hugo Reisinger and others.

The German government is aiding in arranging concerts and banquets for the teachers. An elaborate concert has been arranged to take place during the visit of the teachers in Berlin.

### WILL OF A CHINAMAN.

#### Terse Document Admitted to Probate in Philadelphia.

The first will written in the Chinese language admitted to probate in Philadelphia was made public by the register of wills. The instrument is that of Lee Nom Yet, who died several months ago, and his son, Lee Bark, is sole heir and executor. The will is painted on red paper, and was apparently done with a marking brush. A translation of the will is as follows:

Business and money I give to my son, Lee Bark. Nobody else can touch it.

I have money in bank, Seventh and Walnut streets, \$2,500.

I have money in bank, Tenth and Walnut streets, \$99.27.

I have the whole business of Sang Sat, 214 Race street.

Making World's Biggest Gun. The Krupp works at Essen are constructing a fifteen inch gun which will be the biggest piece of artillery ever made. The length of the gun will be sixty five and a half feet, and the projectile it will carry will weigh nearly 7,880 pounds.

## SAYS 1912 WILL BE YEAR OF WAR

Mme. de Thebes of Paris Makes Direful Predictions.

### EVIL DESTINY FOR ENGLAND.

Downfall of the Kaiser, Ruin of French Capital and Bloodshed in Spain Prophesied—Zadkiel of London Also Sees Danger.

Every year at this season there are anxiety and suspense among worldly, superstitious Parisians. Eagerly they ask one another, "What will she say?" Still more eagerly they continue, "When will she say it?" Then, their eagerness and impatience increasing, numbers of these particular Parisians visit a certain tranquil thoroughfare and strain their eyesight by staring up at the first floor windows of a certain tall house, but see nothing, for the windows are closely curtained. And well may they be closely curtained, for behind them sits Mme. de Thebes, most celebrated of French soothsayers, also an ornament of smart Paris society. And as thus she sits, unapproachable, invisible, she is importantly engaged in casting the horoscope of the whole of the world and the whole of mankind for anno Domini 1912.

This year Mme. de Thebes has been later than usual in issuing her annual and international horoscope. But the delay is doubtless due to the overwhelming events that are going to happen in 1912, for 1912 is going to be lurid and sinister. Here, briefly, on the word of Mme. de Thebes, is the history of odious, atrocious 1912:

War, which will wreck Europe and other continents as well.

Conspiracies.

Assassinations.

Total ruin of Paris.

Downfall of the German emperor.

Riots.

Epidemics.

Evil destiny for England.

Fustilades and bloodshed in Spain.

Tears and misery elsewhere.

Zadkiel's Almanac, London's popular book of prophecy, is out, and it is unable to prophesy anything very favorable for the sovereigns of Europe.

For the first four months of 1912 the Kaiser will be busy with negotiations with his allies and other potentates and will find difficulty in keeping clear of entanglements and awkward controversies.

The czar and the king of Spain are threatened with some rather unpleasant experience of the power of old Saturn in or about the month of June.

As far as Great Britain is concerned, the sixpenny prophet states that the spring will be marked by political tumult and a serious risk of foreign warfare, consequent upon the breaking of a treaty binding upon Great Britain by a foreign power.

However, it will all end happily, because King George's horoscope is stronger and more fortunate than that of any other living monarch.

### MODEL ARMY POST BUILDINGS

#### Regimental Instead of Company Barracks to Be Constructed at Hawaii.

Plans have been approved at the war department for the construction at Fort Schofield, Hawaii, of what officers of the general staff of the army believe will prove to be the most economical and satisfactory set of army post buildings ever built for the United States.

The plans embody the ideas of General Wood and other staff officers regarding concentration of buildings. The number of buildings will be one-twelfth of the usual number through the erection of regimental barracks instead of company barracks. Each regimental barracks will also include storehouse space in the one building. These have usually been separate buildings.

The new barracks will be in the form of a horseshoe, with a double line of buildings for officers' quarters extending down the center of the horseshoe. Instead of separate houses for each officer double houses will be built to accommodate three or four bachelor officers each. It is intended to discourage the practice of early marriages among the officers by providing quarters adequate and comfortable, but not so liberal as to form an inducement to early ventures in matrimony with resultant expense to the government.

The construction will be of re-enforced concrete throughout. The cost is expected to be about \$500,000, which is said to be 50 per cent of the cost of constructing posts to accommodate a like number of officers and men in previous years.

### China Breeding Horses.

The Chinese government has taken up the matter of breeding horses for general purposes and particularly for cavalry mounts. It is understood that the breeds introduced from Europe some time ago have not led to the desired improvement in the native animals. There are two strains of horses in northern China, the Mongolian, a small sized but very vigorous animal, and the Han, a tall, handsome horse much resembling its Arab and Persian relatives. It is thought that a proper crossing of these breeds will secure the desired strain.

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### COFFEE FOR TWO.



As yet it's a table just for two,  
A plate for me and a plate for Sue—  
My bride and I.

White as her heart is the cloth between,  
Bright as her eyes the silver's sheen;  
And I gaze and try

To understand and to calculate  
Why I have won so much from Fate,  
As she who gazes with eyes of blue  
Across the table set for two.

Fragrance o' flow'ret in her breast,  
Whiff from the urn; now, which is best?  
I scarcely know!

Sweet is the scent of the double rose,  
But oh, that sniff from the urn's bright nose  
Is surely so.

And smiles seem dearer and lips more sweet  
When seen through the shimmer of fragrant heat

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