

# Lake County Examine

MAGAZINE SECTION.

LAKE VIEW, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1905.

## WITTE IN RUSSIA

### RETURN OF THIS SUCCESSFUL DIPLOMAT NOT A MARCH OF TRIUMPH.

Despicable Manner in Which Divine Royalty is Wont to Accept Valuable Services of Subjects.

Charles E. Kern.

There is pathos in the attitude of the great Russian statesman, M. Witte, largely to whose diplomacy the Czar owes the favorable conclusion of the war with Japan, in his presentation in person to his majesty, of a report on the details of whose historic meetings at Portsmouth which were so managed as to "save the face" of Russia, as they say in the far East. It is difficult for an American to understand the nature of this meeting between Czar and subject, and although we as a people cannot admire M. Witte's braggadocio, we must in fact feel sorry for a man who returns to his country after accomplishing so much in her behalf and finds it at once necessary to plan an intrigue in order to prevent effacement.

ing upon the return of M. Witte to his home.

### Would have Presidential Bee.

"The men who make European and Asiatic history to-day can never hope to approach their royal masters, who are in many cases mere puppets, except in a manner indicating the utmost humility. The American who would perform such service as that of M. Witte would return home with a straight backbone and with the presidential bee buzzing under the crown of his hat. He would accept as his right every bit of credit pertaining to his successful work, and no one would expect him to perform any act of humiliation in the presence of the President or any one else."

The fact is, M. Witte began his act of humility while in this country. He referred to the Czar at all times as his august master and while crossing the Atlantic ocean, when accorded deserved honor for his diplomacy, was quick to disavow being worthy of the least credit for his labors, stating in effect that he was a miserable creature who breathed because of the goodness of his "august master" and that anything he had done in connection with the peace negotiations was merely in obedience

## WORKING GIRL'S CHANCES.

### CHOOSE CONGENIAL OCCUPATION THEN HOLD FAST TO THE FIRST GOOD JOB.

It is Not the Kind of Work but the Manner of Working That Brings Forth the Dollars.

"It is not my specialty, madame," said the little French milliner who had just finished a beautiful beruched hat for me, when I asked her to make one of those pretty mousseline shoulder ruffles; and she would do nothing outside her specialty. So it is in all the big cities where women flock to make a living or a name; whether in Paris, London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, one must have one's highly perfected specialty in order to win even moderate recognition.

"Don't scatter" is the very best advice to the girl worker. "Oh, I know how to do ever so many things," says the latest entry on the books of a big employment agency.

"Can you cook?" asks the manageress with breathless eagerness.

"Yes," is the reply rather shamefacedly.

"Good! I'll put you down under Cooks."

"But I don't want to cook. I've been through our academy and I've graduated in all the latest accomplishments. Besides, I've come up to the city to make money—a lot of money."

"You'll make a lot of money if you'll cook," says the manageress in her take-my-advice tone. "Why, any girl that can pretend to cook, if she don't know a soufflé from a hoe cake can make more money in this town than a whole class of academy graduates with ten accomplishments apiece."

It is not the kind of work, but the manner of working that brings in the dollars.

A girl of twenty-three, thrown suddenly on her own resources, made the lives of her friends miserable by a constant cry of "What can I do?" A yellow streak of snobbishness made it all the more difficult to help her. Without even facility in writing, she begged assistance in becoming a paid contributor to a scandal-mongering newspaper. Fortunately, she lacked as much in perseverance as in literary ability. Her next venture was in trained nursing; but, being placed in the colored ward, her southern prejudices drove her out of the hospital just three days later than her date of entry. From a spasmodic effort to acquire a knowledge of stenography, she set out on a quest for a place as nursery governess. A practical friend met her just after her first rebuff, and much against her will pushed her into a situation in a fashionable millinery establishment, at \$3 a week. Now it developed that trimming hats is that girl's gift.

It usually takes about three years in the workshops of the swell milliners to arrive at the degree of proficiency which commands a salary of \$25 per week, but the girl in question made hats for her friends evenings. Her friends sent their friends, and inside of a year she had saved enough to take a trip to Paris during the summer. She bought not a single model but gathered impressions, went back to New York, rented a couple of rooms in a side street between the shopping and the residence sections, dropped a little note to each of her patrons saying she had taken a flyer abroad—and the rest was easy.

### Choose a Congenial Occupation

The secret of success is finding one's special talent. Use the thing that it is easiest to do, and one likes best to do, is the work in which one will be able to make greatest progress. A very few are favored with inspiration along original lines. Some unfortunates commit the folly of choosing a profession or trade because of the results secured in it by others, rather than because of any personal inclination or adaptability.

Voluntuous statistics show that a girl need not be limited in her choice of work, for some one hundred and fifty occupations, meeting every need or desire of existence—from doctor to undertaker—have already been exploited by women. However, for the average girl, comparatively few trades and professions seem within her scope. Outside of the enormous number who become teachers, very few women are afforded the opportunity to acquire a profession; consequently, certain trades required for carrying on of routine work in business offices, shops and factories, have come to be regarded as the only money-making channels open to the girls who arrive at the end of their school days confronted with the question, "What shall I do for a living?"

### Always Room for Good Ones.

Most discouraging of all the obstacles to the girl seeking her living is the constantly repeated falsehood that the occupations open to the average female intelligence are overcrowded. Thirty years ago the same statement was made to almost every female applicant for employment as bookkeeper, clerk, agent, stenographer, saleswoman, etc. At that time less than one per cent. of all the women wage earners were employed in clerical positions. In twenty years the percentage of women in this class increased to five per cent. of the total employed, while the figures of the last census promise a still more encouraging advance. It is further shown that in the last decade of the 19th century the number of woman bookkeepers in the United States increased by about 50,000, the number of woman clerks by over 10,000, the number of saleswomen by over 100,000, the

number of stenographers and typewriters by 65,000; and the list might be continued through every profession or trade entered by women. All show a greater or less increase, proving that there is always room for the competent. It is only by adding real effort, perseverance and determination to a natural talent, however, that the top is reached. The woman who spends months, even years, in acquiring skill or knowledge in some line of work that appears attractive because of the few women in it, and not because she has any special talent for it, makes a fatal mistake.

### Stick to a Good Job.

A weary little public school teacher, worried into a state of hysteria by a long year with a class of unruly sium children, threw up her position, and, misled by the success of a friend, undertook to become a stenographer. She had just the qualities that make a good teacher, but none of the alertness, endurance and steady nerve that are indispensable in the shorthand writer. She remembered that her friend had spent only three months on a course of lessons, but forgot that at the end of the three months had come a position at \$5 per week with eight hours of un-interrupted typewriting each day, after which, in order to make headway toward a better salary, every evening from half past seven to eleven was spent in speed practice. The little teacher put in a hot summer in a private business school and later, through the kindness of friends, obtained a position in a section of the country most unhealthy. The choice of the right work determines at the start the measure of success.

## SENATOR MARTIN'S CASE.

### Renomination of Virginia Statesman Lost a Small Fortune.

Senator Martin of Virginia is out of pocket \$11,500 in expenditures to secure a renomination to the United States Senate. This is more than one-third of the salary he would receive during the whole six years of his new term. The expenditure, it seems, was necessary. The Senator had a popular opponent who set a hot pace and kept it up to the end. There was nothing for Mr. Martin to do but to canvass the State from end to end and this, with other necessary expenses, ran the total high. This fight of Senator Martin for renomination and the necessary large expenditure, which is looked upon as entirely legitimate and free from any corruption, has aroused considerable comment among politicians and prominent men at Washington, as being an exceptional clear cut example of present political methods and necessities.

"Martin's troubles are now practically over," said a prominent



SENATOR MARTIN.

er, stopping at the national capital, who has all his life been familiar with the practical methods of political nominations and elections. "Martin can draw a check or two more and then close up his book because Virginia is not a close State; but suppose it were, and that Senator Martin was now obliged to meet a Republican antagonist, able to give him the fight for the election that Governor Montague gave him for the nomination, so that he had to spend \$11,500 additional—a total of \$23,000. This would leave him \$7,000 of salary for his full time of six years of service.

### Might Have Cost Thirty Thousand.

"Nay, more, Virginia is a State where campaigning is rather primitive. Money still has a good value in most of the sections. There is not the holding up and bleeding of candidates at every turn that there is in some of the more closely contested States, so that it is entirely conceivable that Senator Martin might have legitimately expended more than his entire \$30,000 in order to be re-elected; a man, too, of character and ability who has served his State so well in the Senate that people might have thought he could have had the renomination for the asking, if it was not actually forced upon him.

"But the case is typical, although it may not be usual. Politics are everywhere getting to be very expensive where two men want the same place. I have seen the increase in cost grow and grow. What I hear asked now, among thinking men is, what is the effect upon our national legislation when it would appear that only wealthy men can think of running for election and where there can be no contest for the honor by any but the wealthy. Is the situation telling upon our public affairs? and if so, what is the remedy; what can we do about it?"

## FORTY PIES A MINUTE.

### PITTSBURG MAN INVENTS A MACHINE TO MAKE PIES BY THE MILLION.

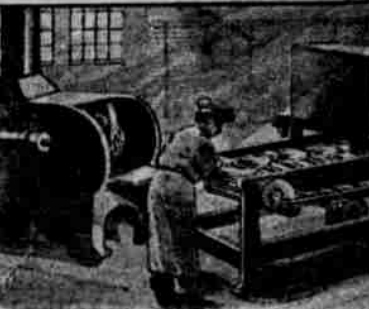
Annual Output Would Reach Half Across the Continent.—Would Drive Mother Out of Business.

"Pies like mother used to make?" Is that possible? And yet it is learned by dispatches from Pittsburg that a man there can make such appetizing delicacies at a rate of twenty-four thousand pies in ten hours, or forty in a minute through the aid of a machine which he has just perfected. If the machine can do what is claimed for it and turn out good wholesome pies there should be enough to go around



H. L. SONS, THE PIE MAN.

to everybody even following the fiercest political campaigns. The statement made by the inventor from the Smoky City certainly is a marvel when it is figured just what the machine's capacity for pie-making is. Suppose we have the machine running ten hours a day, six days in the week, allowing for holidays and breakdowns, making the lemon meringue pies, for which the machine is specially adapted, we have, with say 300 working days a year, the sum total of 7,200,000 pies a year. If these pies are like mother used to make, then of course they are each about nine inches in diameter and an inch and a quarter thick. Mother al-



AT THE RATE OF FORTY A MINUTE.

and a When

were of 36,000,000 people, or half the population of the United States, or more than 100 times the number of people living in Pittsburg. By using different shifts and working the machine to its full capacity the pie line would extend nearly across the

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M. WITTE.

Only those who have been within the charmed circle of the court at St. Petersburg can imagine the conditions influencing this interview between the Czar and his representative who has carried off the honors of the diplomatic game that has recently been played to determine the terms on which peace could be concluded between Russia and Japan.

The American imagines the Russian statesman and diplomat returning to the presence of the Czar with form erect and countenance beaming with just pride in having performed service for which he would naturally expect to be received with honor. But those who have been at the Imperial Court of Russia know that no such scene is enacted upon the return of M. Witte.

### With Bowed Head and Humbly

They know he will return to the presence of his royal master, the Czar, if he has already reached St. Petersburg with bowed head, regretting that he has been unable to serve his master in a more worthy manner, and praying, with the hunted countenance of a criminal, that he be forgiven for having performed so poor a service. He will protest that if there can be found any act of his own worthy of favorable comment that that act is due wholly to having obeyed the royal will and having properly interpreted the royal purpose. He will conclude that act of humiliation by begging forgiveness of his august master for his shortcomings. No mental in America could play the part of humility so earnestly as will the distinguished diplomat M. Witte.

"The attitude of statesmen of monarchical governments toward their royal masters is one that cannot be understood by Americans and is known only to those who have been in close touch with them abroad," said a high official of the State Department in comment

to the will of his master, the Czar.

### Expectations That He Would Fail.

The return of M. Witte to St. Petersburg also has a special interest because, as is fully understood in the inner circles of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, his appointment as a peace commissioner to represent the Czar was given him not for his benefit but was brought about by his enemies, who expected that his failure to effect a successful peace negotiation would be his permanent political undoing. It was M. Witte who opposed the war and favored its conclusion long before peace was arranged. He was detested by the military party, and the intrigues of the Russian court placed him in an uncomfortable position before the Czar. It was argued that if he could be sent on the impossible mission of making peace when the entire court was convinced that the attitude of Japan would make the peace conference a failure, he would return disgraced and forced for the first time in his career to approve the continuance of the war, which was desired by certain of the court dignitaries up to the time peace was declared.

### Still Working for his Downfall.

Now that the good fortune and the artful diplomacy of M. Witte have confused his enemies he is no better loved by them than he was when they conspired to intrust him with a mission they believed he could not successfully perform. It is learned at Washington that even now those same enemies are planning future traps for the eminent statesman who has been favored by the god of fortune. When he appears before his august master in the traditional attitude of a slave there will be many of his enemies to endeavor to persuade the Czar that the formal words of self deprecation which he must utter to conform to court etiquette are in fact only plain truth.