

COLLEGE TRAINING A HANDICAP

(By John A. Howland.)

That young man who is just entering his college maturity, or who is just emerging from it into the world at this time, has particular need for taking a personal invoice of himself. Sizing himself up as mere John Jones or Wm. Black, who is or who is not to be an economic factor in an untried world, he needs to take a doubly careful measurement of these influences which fraternity fellowships are likely to exert upon his individuality.

For expressing the blunt bald fact as it has come to me from present day men of affairs to whom the young man must look for preference, the atmosphere of the college fraternity in the business of the time is a distinct handicap to the young man.

"What is the matter with the college man?" I asked of one of the great heads of a great business when he had expressed to me his dissatisfaction with the college man as he came to his notice.

"Lack of training," he said, quick



OSCAR AND SOPHIE.

King and queen of Sweden, who recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

as a shot. "The average young man out of college not only is not trained in material conditions of life, but his whole college experience has been untraining him. He knows too much of academic life to be willing to undertake the primary grades of experience in business, without which he cannot hope to lay the foundation of his opportunity. He does not like to take the crisp order, 'Do this.' The position in which he finds himself in a great business is by comparison so much below his place of the day before in college that he is ashamed of it, ordinarily. His pride is hurt. And no great business has time or inclination to nurse this form of soreness."

As I have measured those college influences leading to this condition of the college man I know of nothing which has profounder significance than the atmosphere of the fraternity. There are reasons for it. At the best, in these days of the great colleges and universities, each school with its school spirit that must permeate it, trends to provincialism. Any young man fights for his school. It is better than another, or at least as good as the best. At least he is satisfied.

This is a form of concrete provincialism which needs to be reckoned with. But within the school itself another form of provincialism develops in the Greek letter fraternity, still more narrowing to the

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young mind in its formative period. So insidious may be this fraternity spirit as to be carried for years and years into mature lives of men as one of the chief detrimental agencies against individual progress.

The young man needs to study the provincialism of his school life in the light of the growing spirit of metropolitanism and cosmopolitanism that is just outside of the school walls. Time was when the small merchant in the city neighborhood decided that he had custom enough. His customers were "A1." He was doing well enough. To do a great business would mean enlarging his store, hiring more men, and investing in more delivery wagons. He couldn't do it. Which at once was a vital impetus toward the great department store, against which that type of small merchant inveighs and whose wagons lead and trail and cross and recross the tracks of his drivers in every direction.

Today in the great businesses of the country there are employees who speak and write every language of the civilized world—to the end of business necessities. Every employee in a mercantile establishment dealing with the individual customer finds impressed upon him the necessity for being a "mixer." He cannot be too tolerant—too broad in his general views. He must deal with the lettered and the unlettered. He must study and master virtually every type of man if he shall find success.

Before that provincial young man from the university atmosphere may have even an opportunity to prove himself, imagine the inspection he must undergo at the hands of this liberalized man of worldly affairs.

To the extent that this man of business scrutinizes this provincialism of the college man of fraternity bent and discovers the imprint of that provincialism, he realizes that the young man's training not only has been a lack of training to business purpose but it has been a subtle training which he must force that young man to unlearn.

Cliques formed in the machinery of a great business house may be taken as the worst manifestation possible in organization. In a house where a competent head of the business should find heads of departments separating even into social cliques, there would be investigation of the condition. As I have felt the pulse of the business world, I doubt if there is a head of any great establishment in the world who would trust a single fraternity pin to be worn upon the lapels of every head of every department under him, no matter how effectively his organization were working.

Men of affairs on large scale must study conditions in general. Principles must be dealt with to the exclusion of much detail. It may be easier to sacrifice a man than to attempt to train him. "Don't fool with him any longer," is an easy decision in a population of 80,000,000.

With the exception of the man who is trained to a special work in the world of business there is a certain degree of prejudice against the college man in business. Taken as a type, he doesn't mix well in the organization of men who have come up in the university of hard knocks and experience. Even in the medical society and in the bar association, where ethics are preached, the novice must undergo the cynical smile of indulgence; he expects a certain hazing process at the hands of the ripened ones of his own trained profession.

How much harder in the hard school of business if he shall "untrain" himself for its demands?

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Use of Horses in China.

The only place in China where horses are used to any great extent are Shanghai, Tsingtau and Tientsin. Australian, "walers," so called because they originate in New South Wales, are the most popular.

These horses are imported into Shanghai in batches of from 20 to 50, are well taken care of on the voyage, and arrive in excellent condition, and are put into use within a couple of weeks after arrival. They retail in Shanghai at prices varying from \$80 United States currency to \$200, or even more in cases of special breeds. They appear to stand the climate fairly well, but are not considered to be as strong or as useful as the China ponies, which are native to the plains of Manchuria and Tibet.

Very few American horses are seen on the Shanghai market, the reasons given being that the long ocean voyage is exceedingly trying on the animals, that they are not as well cared for on the Pacific voyage from America as from Australia, and that they do not appear to stand the enormous changes in climate incident to the east. A certain number of American horses have gone to China from Manila, but by far the largest number of horses in Shanghai and Tientsin are of Australian origin.

Tientsin has also a considerable number of horses imported from Germany, many being brought there for use by the German troops in 1900 at the time of the Boxer troubles, and afterward sold for general use, and most of the horses in use at Tsingtau are either of this kind or Australians brought from Shanghai.

In Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtau horses are used mostly for carriages, but there is also a call for good Australian or American saddle horses for use in Peking, Honkong and other places where the roads are not sufficiently good to allow the use of carriages. The animal generally in use among foreigners in China and the better class of Chinese for driving and riding purposes is the China pony.

These come from the north overland and can be bought at \$30, or even less in the northern ports, to \$50 or more in the southern ones, depending on the demand and the distance from their original homes. They are usually captured in a more or less wild state and tamed by the Chinese, most of those used by foreigners having first gone through the hands of the mountaineers for use as pack animals.

In Shanghai they are used singly in harness, and a very good China pony broken to carriage will occasionally command a price as high as \$200 United States currency.

In Tsingtau they are somewhat more expensive than in Shanghai,

are driven in pairs, owing to the hilly country, and a good pair occasionally cost as much as a pair of Australians, say, \$400, though the majority of ponies would sell for about \$100 or \$125 for the pair. These ponies stand usually about 13 hands or under, are very stockily built, stand the hot weather well, eat barley, bran and soft foods, never oats, and can be fed on very much less than Australian or American horses.

It is generally said that an Australian or American horse must not be used in the Chinese climates for more than two or three hours' driving each day, with occasional day's rests, when they remain in the stables, while the China pony is available at all times and seems to thrive on what would be an excess of work for the foreign-bred animals.—Consular Report.

General Robert E. Lee

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The Disadvantages of Travel.

"Mamma, Mrs. Oldcastle just went wild over our new bust of Shakespeare when she was here this afternoon."

"Burst, my dear, burst. Mercy sakes, how can you use such slang? And you've been in Europe twice, too!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

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What He Meant.

"Mr. Nerve tried to hug me last night," said Tess.

"Oh," remarked Jess, "that's what he meant, then, when I saw him hurrying toward your house. He told me he had a 'pressing engagement.'"—Philadelphia Press.

"Everybody Should Know"

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WANTED TO REPAIR SHACK.

But Failed to Get Permit to Fix the Old Building.

Marshal Gibson this morning arrested A. W. Dennis and Paul G. Kleppin, for violating ordinance No. 217, which prohibits the remodeling of any wooden building within the fire limits of the city, without permission from the council. It seems that Mr. Kleppin, who is the new publisher of the Oregon Searchlight, rented the old wooden shack on State street, adjoining Dillman's second-hand store, for a publication office for the prohibition organ, and before moving in proceeded to remodel the front. Mr. Dennis was employed as a carpenter to do the work, and both the gentlemen were warned by the mayor and marshal to desist. They did so, temporarily, but consulted the landlord, Chester Murphy, who advised them to go ahead, saying he would stand behind them in case of trouble. With this assurance they proceeded this morning, when they were again warned. This time Mr. Kleppin told Mr. Dennis to proceed with his work, and insisted that he should not be taken without a warrant. Thereupon Chief Gibson secured a warrant for Dennis, and also one for Kleppin, for interfering with an officer. The two men were arrested and taken before City Recorder Moors. Kleppin became very indignant, and says he would never have been taken by the officer except for the fact that he had a sore finger. The men were allowed to go on their own recognition, and it is understood that they will look to their landlord to see them through the difficulty. The city officials seem determined to enforce this ordinance in all cases where the property is not of such a character as to make it desirable for a store or large concern, and they will undoubtedly proceed to enforce the ordinance wherever such conditions exist. Application has twice been made to have this building remodeled, and has each time been turned down.

Mr. Murphy, owner of the building, this afternoon, in response to a question by a Journal reporter, said he would fight the matter to a finish, as section 4, of ordinance 217, the act for the violation of which the arrests were made, was unconstitutional. He also claimed the change "was not an improvement," but that the door casing and part of the front of the building had to be torn out to get the Searchlight machinery in. It is understood legal talent has been secured and the constitution of the state and the United States will be put in the legal drydock and get a sandpapering. The falling back on the constitution of the United States in order to guarantee the old trap a right to be remodeled

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Hooks and Eyes.

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White or blue or black;
Four and twenty hooks and eyes
That fasten up the back;
And the language father uses,
When clumsily he tries
To fasten mother's hooks,
Only pens mother's eyes.
—Harper's Week

Try This at Home.

"Here is an article by John Sullivan on 'How to Live a Dredged Year.'" "Yes, and the whole subject has been condensed into two words." "What are they?" "Don't die."—Cleveland Dealer.

She Found Relief.

If you are troubled with liver complaint and have not received relief, read this. Mrs. Mary E. Hammon, Moody, Texas, "I was in poor health—with liver trouble—for over a year. Doctors did me no good and I tried Herbine, and three bottles cured me. I can't say too much for Herbine. It is a wonderful liver medicine. Always have it in the house. I wish where you wish." Sold by J. C. Fry.

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