

MIKELSON TO PUBLISH BOOK DEPICTING NATIVE LIFE IN NORTH

Captain Einar Mikkelsen, the Arctic explorer, who has gone east to secure another ship to continue his search for land beyond the Beaufort sea, will issue a book shortly dealing with the incidents of the voyage of the *Duchess of Bedford* and his journey over the ice. Captain Mikkelsen has a large fund of information concerning the Alaska Eskimos which he will make use of in his book.

In his material which he brought to Seattle he has the diary of a 13-year-old Eskimo school boy. It is of interest because of the light it throws on the life of a school boy beyond the Arctic circle. The boy who writes the diary is Stephen Wainwright, who attended the school taught by Killbuck, an Indian teacher who is a graduate of Carleton.

One entry in the diary is made November, and Shoodiak takes the narrative of his daily experiences. He writes:

"Nannie sewed a mitten in my igloo and I made candles from her tallow. The icy Cape people had many deer. Yesterday Okilleak Pagook sang with a little drum in my igloo. Mrs. Killbuck gave me a singing book.

"My aunt dreams in the day that

she can see far away where the men are hunting. She said: 'I see Okilleak on the ice. He is hurt and weak.' The next day Okilleak was brought in. He was hurt with a gun.

Ben is comic in school. Mr. Killbuck says he is too restless when he is in the school room."

"I am writing this October 31, 1907," reads another page of the diary. "Harry bought a quarter of a dollar from agook for a blue pencil. My dictionary is least of all my books. Kagovlook said in summer the people are sick, and he said: 'I ate the marrow of a bear's leg and was not sick.' Fannie stick me with a needle in the school. The day before I saw two deer by the river and many ducks. Yesterday Ben killed one seal and Mary's husband killed one seal. The Wainwright people killed many lynxes. Otolyook and Adam killed three bears. Cora hit me in the eye. This morning I ate some walrus meat. Otolyook's baby creeps in my igloo.

Artie says I am selfish when Fannie scratch me. The Point Barrow children's penmanship is good. My parent upset a canoe near icy Cape and the tent sunk in the water. Yesterday I saw a whale blow in the sea."

IS VERY COSTLY THIS DEMONSTRATION

Per Day Approximately What We Pay.

It has been said that the expense of this voyage of circumnavigation is \$25,000 a day, or somewhat more—not reckoning the interest on the investment of almost \$100,000 of the national resources in the first cost of the ships themselves. But it should be borne fully in mind that the maintenance of the ships with their officers and crews must go on just the same, whether the fleet is in Narragansett Bay or Magdalena Bay, in Hampton Roads or the straits of Magellan, or in the time even of the burning of an American armored fleet in commission is pre-eminently a work of peace. It does not lie long at anchor. It visits navy yards only for essential supplies or periodical overhauling. More than most of the fleets of the world is ours accustomed to be in blue water. Regularly every year the Atlantic ships have a month in the early winter to go to the home coast and steer south for drill-grounds in the general theater, unvexed by cutting sleet and smothering fog. Then in the northward, constantly maneuvering and regularly exercising in practice with the guns which we practice for our present crews such wonderful proficiency in marksmanship.

distribution under state control. Mrs. Maddison, a leading Trade Unionist Liberal, on the other hand, argued that the compulsory scheme of state employment would tend to depress wages and prove most damaging to the trade union movement. Every unemployed man who was given work by the authorities in recognition of the "right to work" would tend to displace "free labor," and this upset the equilibrium established by trade union forces. And Mr. Maddison argued that the "right to work" would involve state control over the working classes, and thus would individual liberty, and trade union domination, be undermined. Mr. Maddison, from the trade-union view-point, was undoubtedly logical. Socialism would be the death of present-day trade unionism, and trade unionism now has the instinct to fight measures which would tend to weaken its own control of the labor market.

John Burns, who was himself hunting for work in 1886, and, as an unemployed agitator, laid the basis of his political career at the Trafalgar-square meetings and the "Bloody Sunday" demonstration, also took strong ground against the Socialist proposals. Mrs. Burn's views may thus be summarized: "To meet the right to work, the local authorities would have to dot the country with farm colonies, which in the case of Hollesley Bay and other experiments, had been found extremely costly. Such experiments competed with free labor; and as for relief works, he appealed to the Trade Union Congress in support of his view that they did more harm than good, and stereotyped the chaos and disorder which they were supposed to remove. He pictured the roads black with crowds of men who had thrown up less lucrative employment in the country to take advantage of the right to work at a higher wage in the cities. And the lot of the poor in the cities would be rendered infinitely worse by this competition. The bill was a delusion and a snare which would greatly aggravate unemployment for every man who was found work by the local authorities would tend to displace free labor." The view of Messrs. Burns and Maddison prevailed in the vote, although seventy-four members of the Liberal party joined the Socialists in the division. —Springfield Republican.

EMPLOYMENT FOR UNEMPLOYED

The English Socialist speakers in the House of Commons very fully that every unemployed man has the right to work, even at the expense of the state, and that unemployment could only be solved by the means of production and

MR. FRANCIS JOSEPH HENEY. (Portland Telegram.)

Mr. Heney is a good man to see the mote in his neighbor's eye, but not quite so good in seeing the beam in his own. The greatest danger that now confronts him is that he will take himself too seriously. He did a good work in Oregon, better perhaps than could have been done by any other man the administration could have sent here. For doing it he received unmeasured praise and acquired a national reputation. Some of the methods by which he reached results cannot be given too hearty approval by men of high standards and some of the sacrifices which he makes to encompass the conviction of a particular man seem to the untutored mind of the common people too great and unwarranted. But these are the methods by which he operates and the ways in which he achieves his results. He can usually claim for them the justification of success, and perhaps that is all that is needed.

During the land-fraud trials in Oregon he had the whole resources of the Government at his back. He had a distinguished secret service at his beck and call. He was clear of all he surveyed. When he said go, people went and when he said come, they came. It was all very pleasing to a man of Mr. Heney's temperament and to do him bare justice he bestrode the situation like a Colossus.

It was a time when one in authority might say that So and So was a crook and to the public he became a crook by that dictum. All of this fitted the times and conditions. But the times and conditions have changed. Once, again we are back to normal, chastened and purified doubtless, but still back to normal. We are under no man's heel and no man's domination. We fear no Government sleuths but, like self-respecting and self-centered Americans, we look each man straight in the eye and insists upon having all that is coming to us. The dictum of one man no longer marks another a convict, not even Mr. Heney's.

Here and now Mr. Heney is on precisely the same plans as the average mortal. The people listen to what he has to say and they weigh it. While he is trying some other man his listeners are engaged in trying him. If he makes out his case, if his own motives are above suspicion and his own skirts entirely clear he makes an impression, but not otherwise. With Mr. Heney's present undertaking The Telegram has nothing to do. It cares nothing for it one way or the other. It is not a special admirer and has been a severe critic of Senator Fulton. It has been an admirer of Mr. Heney and his work and oftentimes has vigorously upheld it and commended him. It will not say that it has now lost any of its faith in him but it will assert that the keen edge of its appetite for him has worn off. It is not quite so sure as it was that his methods are all the best that could have been employed or that the results achieved have fully equaled expectations. It will take a little more time to tell and a little longer perspective to determine. But we are beginning to have some qualms.

As we have said the greatest danger that confronts Mr. Heney is that he will take himself too seriously. He has made a marvelously broad reputation in a very short time and is entitled to feel his oats. But he should not seek to follow every furrow that opens up to him or he will dissipate his talents and frittered away the substantial results which should be his.

Roosevelt as a Wonderful Engine.

In the April American Magazine "K" writes a notable article on Roosevelt. It is a remarkably interesting explanation of the man. "K" says that he has known the President rather intimately for ten years and cannot longer contain himself. He must relieve himself on the subject. Following is a brief extract: "People sometimes call the President 'erratic' and 'eccentric' (they mean 'impulsive'); but I could never see that he was either erratic or eccentric. He couldn't be. He is profoundly normal, physically and mentally (which genius is not). His habits and life are temperate; he is abstemious in eating, drinking, sleeping; for that is part of the care he gives his energizing machine. His family life is normal, and he exhorts all America to a similar normality. He exercises every day with the regularity of clockwork—tennis on Wednesday, a tramp on Thursday, horseback riding Friday, boxing Saturday, or so that effect. It may seem violent exercise to some; to Roosevelt it is the normal expression of his highly energized daily life. His religion is normal and expressed normally. He has normal capacity for friendships. Contrary to the belief of some people with whom I have talked, the President is the very incarnation of order and regularity in his work. That is part of his system of energizing. Every morning Secretary Loeb places a typewritten list of his engagements for the day on his desk, sometimes reduced to five-minute intervals. And no railroad engineer runs more sharply upon his schedule than he. His watch comes out of his pocket, he cuts off an interview or signs a paper, and turns instantly, according to his timetable, to the next engagement. If there is an interval anywhere left over he chinkes in the time by reading a paragraph of history from the book that lies always ready at his elbow, or by writing two or three sentences in an article on Irish folk lore or bear hunting.

"Thus he never stops running, even while he stokes and fires; the throttle is always open; the engine is always under a full head of steam. I have seen schedules of his engagements which showed that he was constantly occupied from 9 o'clock in the morning, when he takes his regular walk in the White House park with Mrs. Roosevelt, until midnight, with guests at both luncheon and dinner. And when he goes to bed he is able to disabuse his mind instantly of every care and worry and go straight to sleep, and he sleeps with perfect normality and on schedule time."

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