

ONCE MILL HAND, NOW STEEL TRUST HEAD.



JAMES E. FARRELL

RAREBIT UNDER THE GLASS.

The Welsh rarebit is a creature marial of complexion, fibrous and complex as to cellular construction, threatening of flavor and fearful as to portent. It is sponsor to a whole company of digestive discomforts and mother to the nightmare. This is the popular opinion, but, like many another popular view, it is fallacious, says the Toledo Blade. Not that we say so. No, indeed. But Naturalist James Wilson, secretary of the department of agriculture, is about to put out a monograph upon the genus rarebitidae and each and every species thereof is to have the very cleanest bill of health possible under the pure food law. It is declared in Washington that a special poison squad has been delivered over to the terrors of the rarebit. It has passed through the ordeal smiling. Not a man was wounded. Not one lay down his life. If there were nightmares, they were blitted and saddled and now none about the poison squad's pockets for jumps of sugar. The whole system of preconceived ideas as to the history and habits of the rarebit, whether of domestic or jungle-breeding, has been exploded.

Spain contemplates entering upon a scheme of great public improvements, with a view to providing employment and thus keeping at home many who otherwise would emigrate to countries where work is more readily found. The plan also contemplates the construction of facilities that would promote industrial and agricultural development, big irrigation plants and the construction of railway lines being part of the scheme. All this will be costly, but Spain has large resources which may be utilized in the manner indicated, and the new system may have beneficial effects. At all events the movement indicates that there is progressiveness and public spirit among the statesmen of Spain.

NEW YORK.—At sixteen years of age James E. Farrell was working in a wire mill at New Haven for \$4.65 a week. A few days ago he was appointed president of the United States Steel Corporation by J. Pierpont Morgan and other of its directors, at a salary of \$100,000 a year. His rise from humble circumstances to wealth and business prominence is due to his capacity for work and his unwavering loyalty to his associates. Mr. Farrell is of Irish-American descent, 48 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch in his stocking, of athletic build, has hair that is prematurely white and a drooping mustache of the same hue. He is married and the father of five children. He has had 25 years' experience in the steel business in both the commercial and manufacturing departments.

IS CRISIS SERIOUS?

Railroad Companies Have Made Big Increase in Earnings.

Argument That Advanced Rates Are Necessary for Continued Payment of Dividends Is Disproved by Figures From Reports.

Within the past ten years the cost of labor and supplies has increased so greatly and so rapidly that the railways are facing a serious crisis. Unless they are permitted to raise freight rates, they must cease to pay dividends and will be forced out of business.

Such is the burden of the arguments that the people of the United States have heard and read frequently of late, and so often have the statements been repeated that the people are beginning to wonder if they are not in a measure true.

But there is another side to the story, found in the reports of the railway companies themselves, and this shows plainly that though the operating expenses have increased in bulk, the earnings have made a still greater increase. Annual reports of their expenses and earnings are made by the railway companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and these, complete for the years from June 30, 1887, to June 30, 1910, and in part for 1908, 1909 and 1910, are at hand. From these reports the commission's bureau of statistics has prepared the following table:

CROSS EARNINGS FOR OPERATION.

Table with columns: Year ending, Total Revenue, Operating Expenses, Net Earnings, Dividends Paid, Retained Earnings. Rows for years 1887-1910.

They have discovered the bones of a huge reptile millions of years old in New Jersey. That state seems to have had its drawbacks as a place of residence from time immemorial.

STUDY FARMING AT OXFORD

New Branch to Be Taught at Famous School—Grant of Land is Eagerly Awaited.

London.—It is likely that within a very short time Oxford university will be augmented in notable degree by a new school of learning and new facilities for special research and study. The subject of agriculture has been taken up eagerly at Oxford, and Oxford men, likely in after life to have control of land, are encouraged to study agriculture and kindred subjects as a proper part of their training. This branch of university learning, which owes very much to Professor Somerville, who left the board of agriculture to take up this work at Oxford, promises well, but the lack of land for practical experiments, and of money for carrying them on, has hitherto prevented such a development as has taken place in Cambridge, where the university has done splendid agricultural work, especially in the domain of research.

cent. between 1888 and 1910, while between 1888 and 1898 the increase of such net earnings was almost negligible—only eight-tenths of one per cent. for each mile of road. Thus in a decade the development of methods of operation was marvelous.

In the column showing the average revenue for each ton hauled one mile is revealed the second great economic fact, namely, that the companies in the years of their greatest earnings have been able to prevent further reductions in freight rates. Assuming that the character of commodity hauled has not changed substantially, the statements of revenue for each ton-mile is a fair index as to the average rates charged, though the variation in long and short hauls would make it not exactly accurate.

The 23 years covered in the table divide themselves into two periods, the first being the 11 years from 1888 to 1898, and the second the 12 years from 1899 to 1910 inclusive. The first period is that in which competition caused a reasonable distribution among the shippers and consumers of the country of the profits resulting from the development of the railroad industry. For while during that period the annual net earnings of the railways increased about \$109,000,000, there was a decline of about 25 per cent. in freight rates. This was in line with what is expected and what generally has resulted from great strides in industrial progress. But with 1899 came a great change. In that year the annual net earnings of the railways began to increase rapidly, and since then they have increased almost \$500,000,000, and the net earnings for each mile have increased more than 60 per cent. Have the freight charges decreased correspondingly? Glance at that column of ton-mile revenue and you will see that the rates have entirely ceased to decline and that consequently the people have been denied for more than a decade any share in the profits resulting from the immensely greater volume of traffic and the rapidly increasing net earnings of the railways. For 11 years the freight rates fell steadily, and then all at once the decline was checked and the railways began to withhold from the public all the benefits resulting from their new prosperity and new methods, being enabled to do this through the tremendous consolidations that largely destroyed competition. Half a billion dollars a year increase in net earnings and freight rates practically stationary—that is not a good argument for further increase in transportation charges by the railways of the United States.

What is a reasonable rate of return and what is the value of the property entitled to such return are questions upon which the railway magnates must depend to prove their contention. Gold Fillings as Property. San Francisco.—A new way to collect dentists' bills has been invented by the state board of dental examiners. The first case under it is that of "John Doe" Dreyfus, who has been arrested on the charge of obtaining property by false pretenses. The property in question is gold put in the teeth of said Dreyfus by Dr. M. H. Schord of this city. Dr. Schord seeks to collect \$50.

Puts Ban on Hatpins. Rochester, N. Y.—The common council has unanimously adopted an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for a woman to wear a hatpin that protrudes more than half an inch from the crown of her hat. Violation is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

MANY NEW YORK COMMUTERS

Population of District Tributary to City Is Estimated at 7,000,000—Few Figures.

New York.—One thing from which New Yorkers did not swear off on January 1 is commuting, since figures just compiled show that this city's army of commuters, the daily travelers by city and suburban transit lines is over 2,000,000.

The population of the area, including those who do business in the city, is nearly 7,000,000. The exact figure is 6,846,697, which is more than 1,000,000 greater than the population of Illinois, the third state in the Union, including Chicago, the country's second city.

This commutation district, consisting of the territory lying within thirty miles of Times square, contains one-third of all the people in the continental territory of the United States. It equals the population of six large southern states, with 100,000 to spare. It exceeds the combined population of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina by something over 1,000,000.

Going west one finds that the district of New York has a greater population than the 11 westernmost states, with nearly 250,000 in population still unmatched, notwithstanding that two of these states, Washington and California have more than 1,000,000 each.

Many foreign countries have armies and navies and pretensions to being world powers have smaller populations than the New York district. Among them are the Netherlands, exclusive of colonies, with 5,591,700; Portugal proper, with 5,423,000; Sweden, with 5,294,000; Argentine Republic, with 6,210,000; Chile, with 5,000,000; Greece and Denmark, with an aggregate population of about 5,000,000, while the district is within a few hundred thousand of all Belgium.

In view of these figures it is not difficult to understand the reason for the millions of dollars which are being spent here for transportation improvements.

To Teach Police Boxing. London.—Baron Albrecht von Knobelsdorf Breckenhoff, who was for ten years an officer in the German army, has been appointed official instructor to the city police in wrestling and the art of self-defense. He gives lessons three times a week to young policemen and is very proud of his pupils. While engaged in military life the baron was celebrated as a steeplechase rider, and he owned Pensioner, an English jumper, which he rode to victory on several occasions. Later he took to wrestling, boxing and Ju-Jitsu.

House Cleaning Proves Profitable. Newark, N. J.—No one in this section of the state has found house cleaning more profitable than has Miss Ida Simonson, who got \$4,000 as the result of her annual overhauling of her homestead in Vernon, N. J. While cleaning a closet she lifted a loose board in the floor and brought to light the treasure, \$500 in gold and the remainder in bills of large denominations. The money probably was hidden there about 40 years ago by a relative, who died soon after.

Tolstoi's Grave is Merca. Moscow.—Tolstoi's grave at Yasni Poliana is likely to become one of the chief places of pilgrimage in the empire. Since the funeral large numbers of peasants arrive there daily. They come mostly on foot, and many are now on the way there afoot.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

AGED INVENTOR'S SUCCESS



The people who declare that a man has outlived his usefulness when he attains the age of sixty years and should be put out of his misery with a dose of chloroform, will have to stand the limit if they wish to make a hit with the residents of San Jose, Cal., since it has become known that George Gates, a struggling seventy-year-old inventor of that city, will become a multi-millionaire through the sale to a syndicate of eleven of the greatest railway systems of the United States, of his patent rights in a concrete railroad tie which he has invented. The price to be paid for the new tie is \$17,500,000.

Gates has been working on the concrete tie for about ten years. He cast thousands and thousands of concrete ties in those years and was not disheartened when they failed to stand tests and crumbled and cracked under the vibration of heavy traffic.

One day about two years ago Gates' messer funds were about gone and he was almost ready to give up, but the barb wires suggested a means whereby he could reinforce the concrete. "I will just cast some of these barbed wires in the concrete." It was a happy idea, and one that afterward proved to be worth millions.

Ties were cast with barbed-wire strands running lengthwise. Tests showed that 35 strands twisted in a certain manner obtained the best results. A tie thus made will spring 1 1/2 inches and come back to line. And a single machine will turn out the ties at the rate of 3,500 per day.

Gates, who was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, lives in a modest cottage in San Jose, Cal. He is a small, spare and unassuming. He presents the appearance of a typical Yankee workman, and because he is out much in the air he is sunburned and does not look over sixty years of age.

He served through the civil war, enlisting from his home town. He was married in 1869 and went to California and, after years of work as a railroad man, he laid off about fifteen years ago to devote his time to inventing. Those were hard years. But the old inventor, who never talks freely at best, has but little to say of his struggles to perfect his ideas, and to get big railroad men to take them up.

His invention comes at the right time, for wooden ties are becoming scarce that the demand is three times greater than the supply and the tendency is toward an annual increase of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the price of ties.

RISE OF PENNILESS RUSSIAN



The failure of the Northern bank of New York for \$8,000,000 and the story of Joseph G. Robin's career in New York is the story of the gold-filled streets of America that lures the ambitions of Europe here. Sixteen years ago he was a penniless immigrant, with perhaps a half-dozen words of English at his command. For the past year he has had a controlling voice in three banks, two bonding companies, two real estate development companies and two traction roads.

A Russian by birth, Robin came to the United States as Joseph Rabinowitz. He was about twenty-two years old then, and is now about thirty-eight. He came to this country alone, and he is still single and without relatives here.

A year after Rabinowitz reached America he fixed upon journalism as the profession he meant to follow. For rather less than a month he was a reporter on the Herald, with only broken English and tremendous determination as his stock in trade.

Four years later Rabinowitz had become Robin and was attracting attention as deputy to Gen. James R. O'Rourke. Oom Paul Kruger's commissioner extraordinary for the Boers in the United States. Within five years more he was banker and financier both, his associates in ambitious enterprises including some of the best known men in the United States.

In 1906 Robin was president of the Bank of Discount, through which, as a base of operations, the merger which resulted in the Northern Bank of New York was carried out.

COMMANDER TALKED TOO MUCH



Commander W. S. Sims of the United States navy has gotten himself into a lot of trouble after a long and very creditable career. He attended a banquet in London and made a speech, during the course of which he had the misfortune to "slop over." He was very anxious to impress on the minds of his British hosts the feeling of friendship which exists in the United States, but he went too far and assured them that:

"If ever the time comes that the British empire is menaced by an external foe she can count on every man, every dollar, every ship and every drop of blood of her kindred across the sea."

Now, Uncle Sam thinks a whole lot of John Bull, but he doesn't propose to have every Tom, Dick and Harry making wholesale promises for him. So Commander Sims has been jacked up. President Taft characterizes the offense as conspicuous and orders that he be publicly reprimanded by the secretary of the navy.

This action on the part of the president was necessary, because had he taken no notice of the commander's exuberant speech other nations would have had a right to be offended. In international relationships it is necessary to steer a pretty straight course to avoid giving offense.

If you are just a plain, ordinary citizen you can permit your natural exuberance of expression to carry you away at a banquet and it will be nobody's business but your own—in your enthusiasm you can "slop over" if you want to and for handing out a lot of wordy bouquets you may be called a good fellow. But if you are in diplomatic service you have to be mighty careful, for every word you say is supposed to represent the sentiments of the government you represent. If you go a little too far there is likely to be an investigation with the result that you are retired to private life without any ceremony. The same rule applies to officers in the army and navy.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OHIO



The election of a United States senator from Ohio, to succeed Senator Dick, precipitated a lively contest, which ended only with the selection of Atee Pomerene of Canton, McKinley's old town. It is said to have been one of the hottest senatorial campaigns in the history of the state.

Mr. Pomerene is a lawyer and is forty-seven years old. He is a native of the state, a graduate of Princeton and has been a practicing attorney since 1886. He has held the office of city solicitor and prosecuting attorney and was the most formidable rival of Harmon for the nomination for governor. He was forced to accept second place, however, and was elected lieutenant governor.

Mr. Pomerene is married and his wife is one of Ohio's popular and cultured women, who will no doubt be warmly welcomed to senatorial circles at Washington.

One of the prominent senatorial candidates before the legislature was Representative Carl C. Anderson of Fostoria, who had the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Anderson began life as a bootblack and newsboy and has made a successful uphill struggle against early limitations

SEVEN YEARS OF MISERY

All Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Sikeston, Mo. — "For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to keep me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl." — Mrs. DEMA BITTNER, Sikeston, Mo.

ROYALTY AS THE GODFATHER

Difficulty in Europe Successfully Overcome by the Exercise of Some Diplomacy.

In the early days of the reign of the late King Leopold of Belgium a seventh son was born to a Brussels woman, and "then the king heard of it and was told that the boy was the seventh successive one, and that no girl had come to the family, he asked to be the baby's godfather. Ever since then every seventh son born in Brussels has had the same honor, and the mothers have received gifts in keeping with their station in life. King Albert, in carrying out the old adage a short time ago had some difficulty "because the seventh son was twins," according to the Frankfurter Zeitung. He could not stand for both boys, because that would give the family two Alberts. The remedy was found by Queen Elizabeth, who suggested that her little son, the duke of Brabant, be the godfather of the eighth boy, who consequently received the name of Leopold.

To Arrange Flowers.

Here are five golden rules which should be observed by those who often arrange flowers. Use plenty of foliage. Put your flowers in very light. Use artistic glasses. Do not put more than two, or, at the most, three different kinds of flowers in one decoration. Arrange your colors to form a bold contrast or, better still, a soft harmony. The aim of the decorator should be to show off the flowers—not the vases that contain them; therefore the simpler ones are far preferable to even the most elaborate. Glasses for a dinner table should be either white, a delicate shade of green, or rose color, according to the flowers arranged in them.

Warm Spot.

Adirondack Guide—What is your climate in New York?

New Yorker—Well, occasionally it gets down to zero.

Adirondack Guide—M-m-m! Don't you ever have any cold weather?—Life.

Nothing Much.

"I don't know whether I ought to recognize him here in the city or not. Our acquaintance at the seashore was very slight."

"You promised to marry him, didn't you?"

"Yes, but that was all."

Twenty-Five Years of It.

"Why do people have silver wedding, pa?"

"Just to show to the world what their powers of endurance have been." —Judge's Library.

EASY CHANGE

When Coffee is Doing Harm.

A lady writes from the land of cotton of the results of a four years' use of the food beverage—hot Postum.

"Ever since I can remember we had used coffee three times a day. It had a more or less injurious effect upon us all, and I myself suffered almost death from indigestion and nervousness caused by it.

"I know it was that, because when I would leave it off for a few days I would feel better. But it was hard to give it up, even though I realized how harmful it was to me.

At last I found a perfectly easy way to make the change. Four years ago I abandoned the coffee habit and began to drink Postum, and I also influenced the rest of the family to do the same. Even the children are allowed to drink it freely as they do water. And it has done us all great good.

"I no longer suffer from indigestion, and my nerves are in admirable tone since I began to use Postum. We never use the old coffee any more.

"We appreciate Postum as a delightful and healthful beverage, which not only invigorates but supplies the best of nourishment as well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in Pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.