

BANKERS TRAINING SCHOOL

Uncle Sam Runs One in His Great Treasury Department.

EX-OFFICIALS NOW IN PRIVATE BUSINESS

Examples of How Government Training is Made Serviceable in the Direction of Important Undertakings.

The government of the United States maintains two very notable schools. One is the Military Academy at West Point, the other the Naval Academy at Annapolis. As a matter of fact, every department of the government is, in a sense, a training school and a knowledge of the life histories of many captains of industry and business through- out the land would show that much of their success in later life was due to the knowledge and experience gained while they were serving the government in their early years.

Another of the men who, after spending years in the service of the government, was called to fill a position of importance in the outside world is Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, formerly chief constructor of the navy and recently made the president of the Fort River Ship and Engine Company in Boston at a salary, it is said, of \$5,000 a year.

Instances of this sort might be multiplied indefinitely. Each of the great departments of the government has its graduates doing work of importance in the business world. While the army and the navy have sent out many highly trained specialists it is, perhaps, the treasury department which has proved the greatest success as a training school for business life.

Mr. Cannon, the former president of the Chase bank, served as comptroller of the currency in 1894-6 and in 1892 was a member of the international monetary conference at Brussels. In addition to his general knowledge of banking he has paid special attention to railway interests and is a director in a number of large railway companies.

Mr. Wiggin, the vice president of the Chase National bank, was the first active vice president of the National Park bank, was a responsible officer to an institution with \$5,000,000 of deposits and strong Vanderbilt affiliations. Cornelius Vanderbilt being on the board of directors and other prominent family interests being represented by Stuyvesant Fish and August Belmont.

The service of Mr. Eckles as comptroller

It is so recent that it is still fresh in the minds of the reading public. During his service for the government in 1867 he made a national reputation. Mr. Eckles when he entered the government employ was a man less than 40 years of age. He had been trained for the bar, being a graduate of the Albany (N. Y.) Law school in the class of 1860, but he found that his inclinations led to the world of finance rather than to courts of law.

These men at different times in the Treasury department have since their graduation from the training school of the government been brought into active relations with one another. Three of the four are among the directors of the financial institution which may be said to have attracted more attention during the past year than any other of the younger banking concerns in New York. It is significant in these days, when so many trust companies are subjecting themselves to criticism because of their attempts to do a banking business in a manner not contemplated by the original companies, that three ex-comptrollers of the currency should be on the board of directors of a company which has been so severely criticized.

PHASES OF GOING TO WAR

(Continued from Thirteenth Page)

finished and proudly exhibited than their own. Down to Yokohama he went by first train and now he wears, rain or shine, a pair of enormous rubber boots of the Gloucester fisherman type, and the rumor about the hotel is that he is so fond of them that they occupy a part of his bed every night. All the while the correspondent who came, however, in the course of a long time. There are fourteen sections, beginning with the provision that application to go to the field must be made to the War department and be accompanied by a certificate of the applicant's life and a document of personal guarantee, signed by the proprietor of the newspaper for which the applicant works.

Section 2 provides that the applicant must have done newspaper work for one year at least. No greenhorns are to be permitted to spend their vacations with the Japanese army. The third section provides that foreigners may take an interpreter, for whom they must give a personal guaranty. By section 4 they are permitted to take also one servant, guaranteed like the interpreter. Then comes the prize, section 5. "The authorities, when they consider it necessary, may cause the selection of one person to be made to act as correspondent for several newspapers."

Section 6 and 7 provide that passes shall be given to those correspondents who are permitted to go to the front, and that they shall be attached to headquarters of the columns they accompany. Section 8 says: "Correspondents shall always wear foreign clothes, and to their left arm shall be attached a white band, about two inches wide, on which the name of the newspaper represented shall be printed in Japanese ink."

Section 9 and 10 provide that the correspondents shall always carry their permits and shall show them to any Japanese officer who desires to see them. They must observe any rules made by the commanding officers of the respective columns, and may be set down for failure to do so. Section 11 provides for a field censorate as follows: "The war correspondent will not be permitted to dispatch his communications (whether they be correspondence for publication or private letters or telegrams) until after their examination by the officer appointed by the commanding officer. No communication containing cipher or symbols will be permitted to be dispatched."

There was nothing in these regulations to cause dismay, and in fact most of them had been foreseen. The limitation to one servant made it look as if a man would have to do either his own cooking or his own camp work, for it was unlikely that he could find a man who could or would do both for him. But that was not an insurmountable hardship, and the promise to provide transportation, by vessel if necessary, seemed to indicate a willingness to let a man go to the field with a suitable outfit so that he could make himself comfortable. Thereupon those who had not got tents went out and ordered them, and fur coats and robes

WON A RUSSIAN VICTORY

John Paul Jones, Naval Hero of the Revolution, Helped the Muscovite Empire.

SENT TURKISH FLEET TO THE BOTTOM

Naval Prestige of the Republic and of an Autocracy the Work of One Man—Returned Later to Paris.

How many Americans are familiar with the fact that John Paul Jones, the father of the American navy, once won a sea victory for the Russians? How many realize that the victorious American navy at Sancti Spiritus, the defeated Russian navy at Port Arthur, both owe their origin to brilliant victories won by an extraordinary man? Singular, indeed, that the naval greatness of the most advanced republic and the most medieval autocracy on earth should have both been the work of one man.

After the revolution, and the famous victory which he won over the Serapis, Jones, after a short sojourn in this country, returned to Paris, where he fell in with Prince Potemkin, the favorite of Catherine II of Russia, who presented him at the court of his mistress in St. Petersburg. This was in 1781. Some time before this Catherine had made a tour of her realm, Potemkin acting as a sort of advance agent, and fixing up agreeable surprises for her, among other things posting over the gates of the city of Kheron the legend, "This is the way to Byzantium." At the same time Catherine had been meddling in the affairs of Poland, and many other things had occurred which gave the Turks such an alarm that they lost no time in declaring war against the Muscovite empire.

Since the days of Peter the Great the Russians had been employing foreign officers as commanders of their navy, and there happened at this time to be a particularly strong demand for such in the war against the Turks.

Not Adequately Rewarded. Consequently, John Paul Jones, having at that time the most brilliant naval record in the world, was placed in command of the Russian fleet in the Black sea, to the great disgust of the English, French, German and Swedish mercenaries, and the Russian officers as well, many of whom regarded, rather than serve under "a vulgar adventurer." Rear Admiral Paul Jones was not long in command of the Black sea squadron before he fell in with the Turkish fleet off Sebastopol. A terrific battle followed, resulting in a glorious victory for Admiral Jones, who, on that occasion, displayed the same undaunted courage that he had shown in the battle off Flamborough Head, when, in reply to the question put by the commander of the Serapis, "Have you any more shot?" he replied, "I have not yet begun to fight." The glorious victory won by Jones destroyed the Turkish naval power in the Black Sea, added the Crimea and Bessarabia to Russia and was productive of a greater crop of hate.

How Jones Fell. Jones received a handsome present from the Empress Catherine, but it was a mere nothing compared with the estate and other presents given to one of the German princes who served under Jones in the engagement, and who had contributed little, if anything, to the victory.

A general row followed, in which all might have gone well enough with Jones, who, undoubtedly would have come out the victor, had it not been for one thing: Jones was as ready with his tongue as he was with his sword. Moreover he was a stranger to Russian customs, and his habit of saying what he saw fit and not as his superiors directed, did not set well with the Russian nobility. Had he cultivated the good graces of Prince Potemkin he might have obtained his just reward, but the facts are that the victory over the Turks was won in direct violation of Potemkin's advice, and Jones made no bones of setting at naught the ideas of the Russian grandee. This offended Potemkin, who was not accustomed to such independence. As a result of this falling at loggerheads with the favorite of the empress, Jones lost influence and was removed from the command of the Black Sea squadron, and placed in command of the few old tubs which constituted the Russian fleet in the storm-tossed Baltic. A few months of this inaction was enough for Jones, and he left the Russian navy, returning to Paris. He never forgot this injustice, and for the remainder of his life never let a day pass without writing letters to the Russian court, trying once again to obtain command of the Russian Black Sea fleet.

Russia's Variegated Population. Russia proper, that is to say, that part of it inhabited by Russians, and in which the Russian language is spoken, is confined to an area about as large as the southern states, around the cities of Moscow and Kiev, the Baltic coast having in times past formed a part of Finland, Germany, Sweden and Poland. Thus the whole Baltic coast of Russia is inhabited by Germans, Swedes and Finns, who speak their own language and are members of the Lutheran church, while the coast of the Baltic, which was wrested by Admiral Jones from Turkey and the kingdom of Crimea, is inhabited by Tartars, Turks, Greeks, Italians and Roumanians. As for the officers, they are made up from every nation in Europe, with a scattering here and there of Russians. The commander of the Russian battleship Variaz, captured by the Japanese in the battle off Port Arthur, was Captain Rodner. Another commander mentioned in the dispatches from the far east is Admiral Sackelberg—Washington Post.

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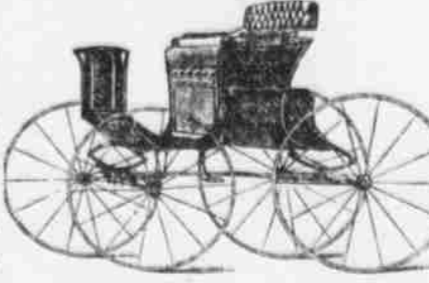
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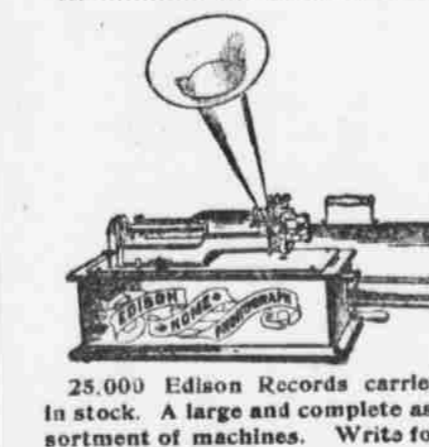
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