

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES Analyzes

BY CESAR LOMBROSO

ORTH AMERICA is the country of the multimillionaires. In fact, Russia has only one, the Tsar; Germany two, France six, England six, and the whole of Europe and North America as many as the whole world.

Looking over the country in which they were born or into which they have been imported (such as Vanderbilt from Holland, Carnegie and Phipps from Scotland and Gérard from France) a country in which the laborer earns the same as the English laborer, who is, in turn, seven times richer than the Russian; a country where the raw materials of industry, iron and coal, are to be found in abundance and for better prices; where all the world, from the remotest points, send in their capital and laborers; where wealth obtains the greatest increase; the origin of their fortunes is perfectly clear and cannot be attributed to miracles of any sort, nor to virtues which other countries lack.

The anthropological study of the multimillionaires hardly ever reveals genius. Most of them have a square, wide forehead, their jaw developed, which indicates a greater energy, such as Gould, Rockefeller, Sage, Morgan and Vanderbilt. Those who are prematurely bald or have gray hair, like Morgan, Keene and Carnegie, are very few.

Fewer in number yet are those who have degenerated characters, so obvious in genius, except, perhaps, a greater weakness and frequent eccentricities. Some, like Kruger, are known as extraordinarily handsome. Their wives also are in general very beautiful, the spirit of the future, the utility of a business and the not lesser equilibrium, the spirit of saving almost to avariciousness, the knowledge in detail of such and such enterprises due to the prolonged and precocious specialization in a determined industrial science.

To which I add resolution and richness of original ideas, facility in accommodating themselves, good judgment in the selection of men and opportunities, ability in refraining or stopping at a point where others would be carried away on account of the obsession which dominates the fortunate speculators and gamblers who have greater luck than brains. These qualities are lacking in great genius, although it may see far, but it is also susceptible to many errors and particularly to many uncertainties and doubts, while the others reach the goal with a precision, security and rapidly to be compared to the discharge of a projectile by an expert gunner through a perfect gun.

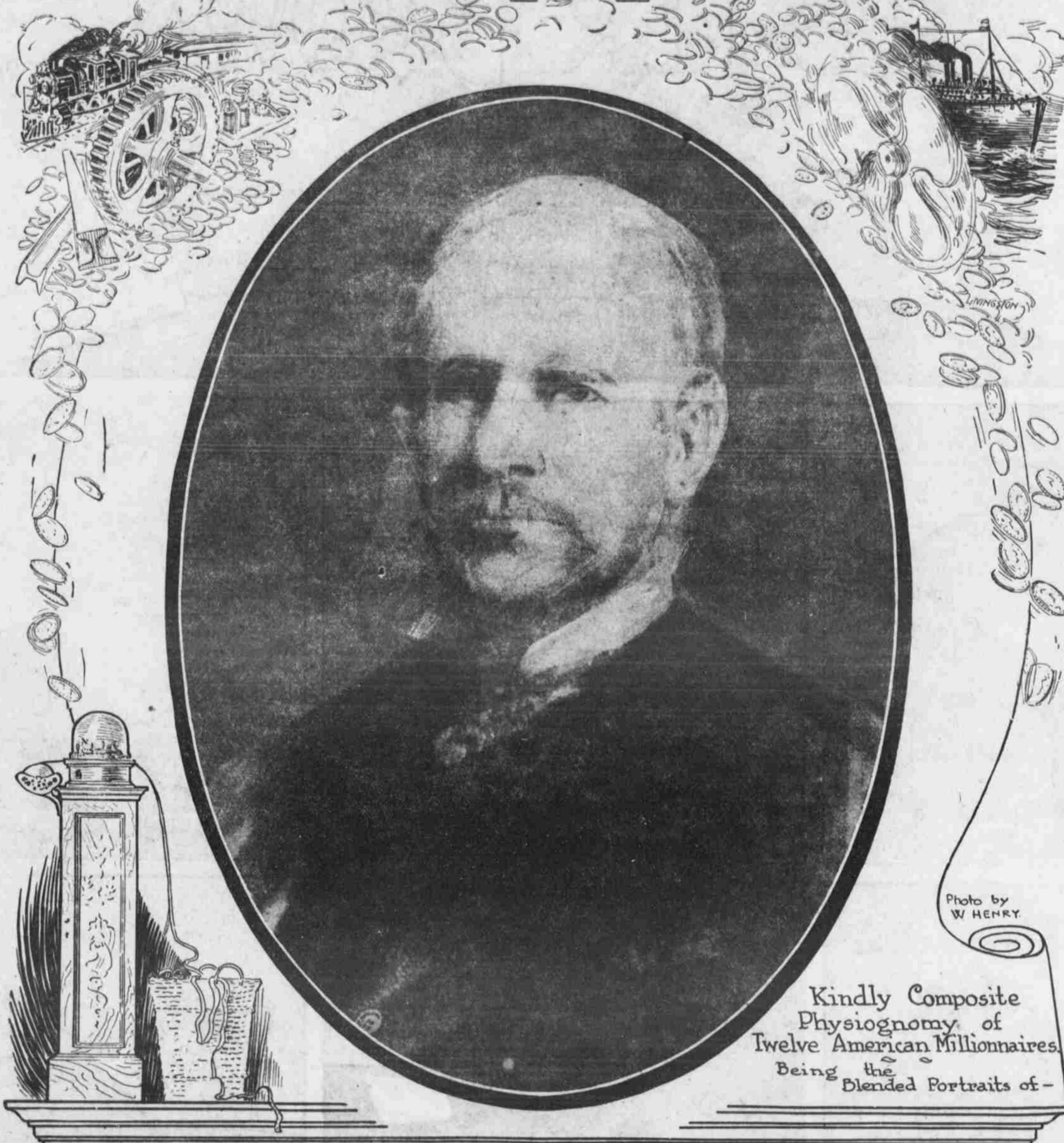
When the archmillionaires are in their way (Carnegie, Vanderbilt, Gould, Young) they resemble more the military genius—genius of action rather than literary and artistic. They avail themselves of the most apt men to second their projects, and by the precision, rapidity and inexorability with which they actuate in their sphere.

One of the few qualities of the archmillionaires common to the man of genius is precocity, considering that his career begins almost at his infancy. Another which in exchange is in sharp contrast, is the absolute lack of culture, a fact which, as it will be understood, is not to be observed in the masters of letters and science.

The majority of the first are sons of laborers and country people, and those who, like Clark, who studied at Hill, who studied for the pulpit, have received special tuition throw it off from the beginning of their career, as it hinders rather than benefits them.

Carnegie says: "It is rare when men reputed to be students are able to succeed in business." This is explicable for various reasons. First, because it is not excluded from the uneducated man to know very well everything relative to the industry in which he applies himself. It is explicable because a great culture constitutes a counterweight of contrast to action, because the sage is irresolute in his determination. Le Renau, who could not make up his mind to go on the car because the conductor would not stop where he wanted to, and Deceara, who, barred, arrived in Paris, wanted to return to Milan.

"The analysis," says Flaubert, "annihilates me. I don't, but I do many things, but in short I do nothing." This is a confession of uncertainty and the great confidence of collateral associations at the moment of action or of perception which



J.P. MORGAN • ANDREW CARNEGIE • GEORGE GOULD • W.K. VANDERBILT • MARSHALL FIELD • J.J. HILL
JAMES R. KEENE • RUSSELL SAGE • JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER • CLEMENT GRISCOM • JAMES STILLMAN • SEW. W. CLARK

Kindly Composite Physiognomy of Twelve American Millionaires. Being the Blended Portraits of—

Photo by W. HENRY

most important industrial centres of silk, iron and sugar, were poor boys with natural ability for only ordinary success.

In the mercantile or financial world we see that Claiton, Jordan, Lord Barfield and Field were rich in commerce; Phelps and Dodge were poor mortals; Gould, Rockefeller, Sage and Field, little celebrities, ut supra.

To be born poor, according to Carnegie, is a great thing. People despise the writer, poverty; but it is evident that only the disinherited obtain the maximum of success in life.

Carnegie foresaw immediately the profit in the steel industry. Woodruff predicted the advantage of iron bridges over wooden ones, which he adopted right away, making an immense fortune. Before this Astor foresaw the enormous development of New York and bought real estate, which he disposed of afterwards with immense profit.

Phipps, thinking of the possible extraction of the treasures of the sea due to shipwrecks, invented the diving bell. Vanderbilt embraced the advantage of the discovery of Fulton and changed his sailing vessels into steamships, making a hundred per cent profit.

avidity egoism. The insatiable egoism of profit making is a characteristic of all men of enterprise. Sometimes it shows the most curious manifestations. Astor answered when asked why he continued accumulating money when he was already a millionaire: "It is not making money that attracts me, but the pleasure it gives me to know it."

Rockefeller said recently, speaking of who should succeed in the oil business, to know about the production of petroleum, not have scruples, rather, he shall not manifest any emotion before the ruin of a dozen or a score of people nor before the protest of those who lose through a rebate in their salaries and the increase in prices.

The real fact of the immense personal wealth lies in the avidity of speculation, and more yet in its inexorable execution over all human conventionalities. Thus Havemeyer with the small sum lent to him by a banker makes a return which allows him to sell sugar twenty per cent cheaper than another company. With the absence of buyers the shares of this latter company go down, and then is the moment for Rockefeller to buy, thus obliging the people to buy anew from the new company, which has to raise its price also. The shares have been bought by him secretly for \$20,000. Next day they were worth \$200,000.

Grind was extremely avaricious and maltreated the mercantile life. He could not resist such treatment and died. Knight began his fortune with 200,000 lire lent by a banker. Soon after he created a society which bankrupted his benefactor. On this account, when Astor, Carnegie and Rockefeller proclaim "probity" as one of the necessary gifts to success they certainly must refer to a probity sui generis. It is seen that even in evil the multimillionaires do not distance themselves from the average man.

What really is different in these men is what is called the ceremonial. Few of them think of using wealth for the benefit of human kind or science, as Carnegie, but all, or the majority, think of creating for themselves a special atmosphere hardly different from that of kings, and many of them dream besides of finding a fantascientology which will in its origin start from some noble if not royal family.

Some resign themselves to descend from the American pioneers; others in exchange find their ancestors in Henry IV; the remainder call themselves relatives of the Norman conquerors.

It is only natural that with such ideas they should acquire the royal and aristocratic pomp, and that their drawing rooms, which surpass in luxury the European courts, should only be open to their equals, in their monetary acceptance of the word. It is just to remember that some have given their millions a good investment, either toward universities or institutes of education, as Young, Clark, Carnegie, Pole, Harvard, Rockefeller, Morgan, Lehigh and Girard, but, besides being few they have acted only on the impulse of their vanity, trying to surpass each other in this princely fashion.

Rockefeller confessed at a meeting: "They say that it is a triumph to make money, but in my judgment the most fortunate man is he who only has to give. If I had to choose my destiny now I would prefer to strive after some object in life rather than be a millionaire." Young and Carnegie not only have opened their treasures in favor of the intellectual advancement of the people, but they make of their fortunes a means of their money a daily and apostolic consecration.

For which, if by inverting the Biblical malediction, two multitudes of men like them could be found, the progress of the world would be undoubtedly accelerated and human existence would become more endurable.

or conception stopped them and awakened the complex. He added, "I do many things, but in short I do nothing." This is a confession of uncertainty and the great confidence of collateral associations at the moment of action or of perception which

delays the time of the education of the artist or the genius in relation with the common man. All this is of great importance, because there are, in fact, the work of the future, archmillionaire victorious is the precision

and the rapidity in determination and action, besides all the energy and all the time which the cultivated individuals use in knowledge useful to their personal advancement, in reality theoretic, such as Latin, Greek, rhetoric. The others concentrate in the only matter which for them is more profound and more apt.

Another cause to determine the fortune of the multimillionaires is the extreme poverty of their youth, even in those of

old families. The cases of Clark, Knutell, Carnegie, Hill and others can be cited. However, the first of the line have descended from poor laborers, Edison was a telegraph operator, Corliss, Cheney, Robbins and Shreve, who founded the

the Blue Mountains, and to the east and south the plain stretches away to the harbor of Kingston with the Palisades terminating at the naval station of Port Royal. There are various other hotels and boarding houses in the city, such as Park Lodge, Waterloo House, Marine Garden, &c.

The Myrtle Bank and the Constant Spring Hotels are both leased from the Jamaica government by Elder, Dempster & Co. and run in connection with their direct line of steamers to England.

At Port Antonio, which lies on the northern side of the island, is located another pretentious hotel, modern in construction and reputed to be more costly than any other on the island. There is extant a hotel among those correspondents who reported the war with Spain that it was built from the proceeds of the war correspondents whose headquarters were at Port Antonio, but there is better reason for believing that it was constructed by the United Fruit Company, whose vessels ply to this port and whose management found it necessary to provide a hotel for the constantly increasing number of passengers coming to Port Antonio by its steamers.

The hotel which the company built is of a somewhat novel style, but admirably adapted to a hot climate. There is a group of cottages on the top of the hill which constitute the sleeping rooms. Entirely distinct from those is a spacious dining room, with a convenient kitchen, while the laundry is in another building. A central cottage contains a parlor, reading room, bath and a large number of chambers. The table is one of the best on the island, being supplied with Northern produce, which are brought in cold storage by steamers of the company, which arrive almost daily.

Great care has been taken to perfect the sanitary arrangements of the place. The rates at this hotel are from ten shillings to twelve shillings a day, or from \$2.50 to \$3 a day.

The following is the tariff established by the government, which applies to all hotels built under the hotel laws of 1900:

Board and lodging for one, per day	4 0 0
Two, per day	5 0 0
Three, per day	6 0 0
Four, per day	7 0 0
Five, per day	8 0 0
Six, per day	9 0 0
Seven, per day	10 0 0
Eight, per day	11 0 0
Nine, per day	12 0 0
Ten, per day	13 0 0
Eleven, per day	14 0 0
Twelve, per day	15 0 0

most complete circuit of the island. These, with the numerous fine highways, make travelling easy. Jamaica can be reached by several water routes. The most pretentious are those of the ships of the Royal Mail service and those of the Hamburg-American Company's Atlas line. Besides these there is the numerous fleet of the United Fruit Company, whose sixteen vessels ply in the ports of Kingston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Elder, Dempster & Co. line sail fortnightly between Bristol and Jamaica. The Prince line sails from Antwerp and Glasgow for Jamaica from Antwerp and London. The vessels of Pickford & Black's West India steamship line also call at Jamaica, as do those of the Tweedie Trading Company. It is asserted that no other island in the West Indies has such frequent communication, good service and low rates for passage.

THE establishment of steamship lines between Canadian ports and Mexico and a line between England and the West Indies, with New York as the calling port, have evidently quickened the annexation sentiment. The president of the West India Electric Company, who has just returned from a visit to Jamaica, declares himself a convert to the policy of bringing that island into the Canadian confederation. He states that such a move would be highly advantageous to Canada, which could supply the island with everything it requires in the way of manufactured goods.

The Jamaica move was unanimous for annexation to Canada if they could be convinced that it can be accomplished without jeopardizing their banana trade, which is at present mostly with the United States. They fear that if Jamaica becomes a part of the Dominion the Americans would put a duty on this one of their most profitable articles of export. This trade might be diverted to Great Britain and the railways in Kingston and in other cities in the West Indies, Canadians have gone there for investments as freely as they have gone to Mexico and Cuba.

A TREE FARM IN SPAIN. AN enterprising farmer in Spain has started the planting of trees in Andalusia as a commercial venture. A large strip of land was purchased by the farmer, and the soil had not been cultivated for many years. The farmer believes that the water and is going to the expense of making an artificial well, getting the necessary machinery from America. The trees planted are eucalyptus, which are being planted either in the spring or autumn, as during these periods there is likely to be more rain. A distance of about six feet separates the plants and at the proper time a certain portion will be eliminated to allow the free growth of the more promising. The farmer, started two years ago, has proven to be successful. Several of the eucalyptus trees after eighteen months have grown to at least fifteen feet, while the average would appear to be about nine feet. The same farmer has two gualupus trees in the private garden planted four years ago which have reached a height of at least eight feet, and each has a diameter of eight inches. The pines are naturally of slower growth, but in two years they have reached a height of about four feet. Up to the present time there are upward of sixty thousand trees planted, about equally divided among the two classes.

The Year-round Charm of Jamaica

A Tropical Island with a Temperate Zone.

MORE than seven hundred miles of magnificent highways, smooth, white, and lace with the Queen of the Antilles, which ripple about her mid-draped shoulders, edge her sunny capes, and band her sea-wet skirts—these leagues and leagues of saffron, satiny white furfishings make this tranquil tropic beauty seem antipodally gracious to those who would cycle through fair scenes or traverse them in automobiles.

And these scenes are fair, some more so than others, but all picturesque and here and there some views that are almost incomparable. Green, of course, is the prevailing color, but one could hardly imagine that the color of the sea is so green as there are the gold green seas which tell of ripening sugar cane; the brighter green of the orange, the lime and the lemon; the darker green where the forest seeps down mountain sides into the sombre depths of valleys, the green of gardens up fluted on steep hillsides, the green of the ferns, the bamboo, the mahogany and the many other variegated shades which distinguish the banana, the plantain, the bamboo, the breadfruit, the castor apple, the nutmeg, the pimento and the innumerable other plants and trees and shrubs which flourish here in such profuse abundance.

The roads will take you through all of this and if you travel them far you will come by many scenes which will make you wish that you had brought your camera. If perchance you have forgotten it, there will be wild mountain gorras, falls where the Roaring River sends a 100 foot anvil directly in its path into which it plunges with a roar that gives the stream its name; mountain peaks lifted above the clouds, which give you a new world somewhere between heaven and earth.

One thing which the visitor, as he makes his way about this green tale, cannot fail to notice is the almost entire absence of birds. The woods are all but songless, and save for butterflies and housewren feeding things are to be seen. This dearth

heat and yellow fever reign at least half the year and rain and rheumatism the other half. But in fact it has within its area of 10,000 miles every variety of climate and glorious range of scenery that the heart of man could desire. One morning I walked out before breakfast and picked most delicious wild strawberries—which, as you know, only grow in a temperate climate—and then strolled down into a ravine filled with immense tree ferns which are never found anywhere but in a tropical country.

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