

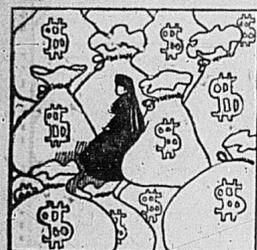
The Evening World

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MRS. SAGE BEGINS.

Mrs. Russell Sage has begun her public benefactions. She bought the land next to the New York University property and presented it to enlarge the University grounds. The gift cost her \$300,000.

At a moderate estimate Russell Sage's estate is worth \$80,000,000. At savings bank interest of 4% the annual income would be \$3,200,000. Since Mr. Sage's property was greatly in the form of cash loaned out at current interest rates, and the securities were such as have been appreciating in value, Mrs. Sage's income must now be \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000.



Thus the gift to New York University, liberal as it is, amounts to less than one month's income. A year's income would give big campuses and extended grounds to all the leading universities and colleges of the United States. Indeed, since the value of property in other college towns and cities is much less than in New York, one year's income would give every recognized college a campus.

Then what is Mrs. Sage to do? She feels charged with distributing in charity the vast estate which her husband left. She is ransacking her brains and the ingenuity of her confidential advisers to find some way to do this without doing more harm than good.

What way is there open? The library, field Mr. Carnegie has filled. The endowment of professorships and big universities, the establishment of hospitals and of art galleries, are already being attended to by Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan and other multi-millionaires.

Mrs. Sage knows very well the harm that indiscriminate giving does. She may likely have also reasoned out the injury which such gifts as those of Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil, to Syracuse University and of John D. Rockefeller to the Chicago University have done in stifling the spirit of pure thought and in quelling the development of free criticism and independent argument.

No university can well accept Standard Oil money and then attack Standard Oil methods. No professor can harmoniously look forward to a pension paid from the interest on Steel Trust bonds and then tell the truth about the financial system which makes the Steel Trust so profitable.

Mrs. Sage's duty should be to see that restitution is made, not that the profits from bad financial practices are distributed among people who have no moral or legal title to them.

One of Mr. Sage's early acts was to procure the sale by the city of Troy of the Troy and Schenectady Railroad to a syndicate. From this he personally profited. Mr. Sage was then a powerful politician in Troy. The railroad is an immensely valuable property. The people of Troy and the city treasury of Troy are entitled to every penny of the profit which Mr. Sage made, with compound interest.



Mr. Sage was also engaged in certain Western railroad transactions, by which the United States Government was deprived of its just dues. This money, too, should be returned with compound interest.

Mr. Sage was a methodical man. His books and records were carefully kept. The transactions in which he participated are accessible to his executors. Before doing anything else with his estate the executors should carefully examine all these. Wherever any one of them was accomplished by the bribery of a legislature, by the distribution of political contributions or by any of the other nefarious means too well known in American finance, restitution should be made.

What is left over, and there would still be many millions of dollars, rightfully Mrs. Sage's. She may lawfully either give that away to whom she pleases or she may to much better advantage use it for the destruction of that financial system of which Mr. Sage was a conspicuous part. And in justice to Mr. Sage let it be said that he was more honest and much less ostentatious and arrogant than his associates.

Letters from the People.

The Luckless Janitor. To the Editor of The Evening World: I wish to say a few words in behalf of janitors. Some people delight to down a janitor every chance they get and to talk of them as grafters. I pity the janitor and his family. Why, some people do not seem to imagine he is a human being. They get him up out of his bed to answer bells, etc., at all times of the night after he has been toiling all day long. I hope this may arouse the pity of some people who are so inconsiderate to the poor janitor. TENANT.

Initials Defined. To the Editor of The Evening World: Kindly let me know the definition of the letters "P. M." after a letter, and the definitions of "A. M." and "P. M." R. T. "P. S." stands for "Post Scriptum" or "Postscript" (meaning literally "after-writing"). "A. M." stands for "ante meridiam" and "P. M." for "post meridiam," meaning respectively "before noon" and "after noon."

Legal Aid Society, 239 Broadway. To the Editor of The Evening World: To whom should I apply for redress? A man owes me a sum of money and is not willing to pay me. G. R.

The Walking Problem. To the Editor of The Evening World: "M. T." says: "A walks 1/2 mile at rate of 2 1/2 miles an hour; B then starts (same starting place) and walks 1/2 mile at 4 miles an hour; a train then starts (same starting place) at 6 miles an hour. Query: How long before train overtakes B? How far has train gone when B overtakes A?" I have a lead over train of 1/2 mile (1/2 hr); the train travels 15 times as fast as B. Let X represent number of minutes needed by train to overtake B. 1/2 plus X equals 15 times X.

X is therefore 1-1/2 of an hour, or 22-1/2 minutes. Singularly, B travels 3-1/2 times as fast as A. A has a lead of 1/2 mile over B, which A has done in 1/2 of an hour. The equation therefore is: 3-1/2 plus X equals 3-1/2 times X. X is 3-1/2 of an hour. B therefore overtakes A in 3-1/2 of an hour, in 3-1/2 of an hour B has traveled 1/2 of a mile; the train started after B had covered 1/2 mile; B has the remaining 1/2 mile in 1/2 minutes; in which time the train has gone 3/4 miles. Therefore train is 3/4 miles away when B overtakes A. S. H. A.

Multicolored "Transfers." To the Editor of The Evening World: Here is a plan to stop the fraudulent uses of transfers: Let the railroad companies issue colored transfers of twelve different hues, designating a certain color to represent a certain time, and issue them from 1 A. M. to 12 P. M. Let each color have a different number. The conductor would be familiar both with the color and the time, and would obviate all mistakes in a moment. A. E.

1904, 1905. To the Editor of The Evening World: When was the last leap year and when will be the next? L. D.

Brains and Sleep. To the Editor of The Evening World: J. B. A. wishes to know how much sleep a person needs. Sleep depends on the brain. The more active the brain the less sleep one gets. The greatest thinkers are the poorest sleepers. For instance, Milton is said to have slept only three and one-half hours out of the twenty-four. Napoleon and a number of other famous men never sleep more than five hours. It is remembered that six hours of sound sleep is more refreshing and beneficial to health than nine or ten hours of tossing and turning in bed. M. S. E.

Pleasantly Surprised

By J. Campbell Cory.



Divorce Is Usually a Terrible Mistake.

By Helen Oldfield

WHETHER as a civil contract, or regarded in the higher light of a divine institution, marriage, to serve its proper purpose, must be practically indissoluble. "Foraking all others, keep thee only unto her (or him) so long as ye both shall live" is the vow exacted by officiating ministers or magistrates. "For better, for worse... till death do us part," the solemn obligation undertaken by bride and bridegroom. "The strength of a nation is in its homes." The value of a home to the individual or to the community depends upon its permanency, and that permanency rests upon the stability and sacredness of the marriage tie between one man and one woman.

In point of fact, a divorce is much like an amputation. It should be only as a last resort, when other means of healing are hopeless. A broken bone, a serious sprain, acute rheumatism, however painful, do not justify the cutting off of a limb. In the vast majority of cases the sensible thing is to endure. The union of the sexes upon some basis or other is natural and inevitable. Christian marriage is the only one known, and its happiness are all founded in its permanence and in the sense of obligation and responsibility which attaches to it. The institution of the family, as it exists in civilized society, is based upon the foundation of duty and self-renunciation; the love which holds the interests of others paramount to selfish gratification of one's own desires.

The grand central fact of life, after all, is duty. To find what is that duty, and to do it to the extent of one's ability—this is the victory which overcomes the world, which makes heroes and blesses the doer, who, if it is promised, shall find in the doing thereof "exceeding great reward." When others come short, the need is but the more imperative that the faith should persevere. "Be not overcome with evil, but overcome evil with good."

Harmony does not consist merely of identity, and the saying that variety is the spice of life is as true as it is old. Few people can dwell together in intimate

association and never disagree. Often the disagreements are slight and arise from trivial causes—as trivial as that chronicled in the old rhyme: "I loved coffee and Billy loved tea; That was the reason we couldn't agree."

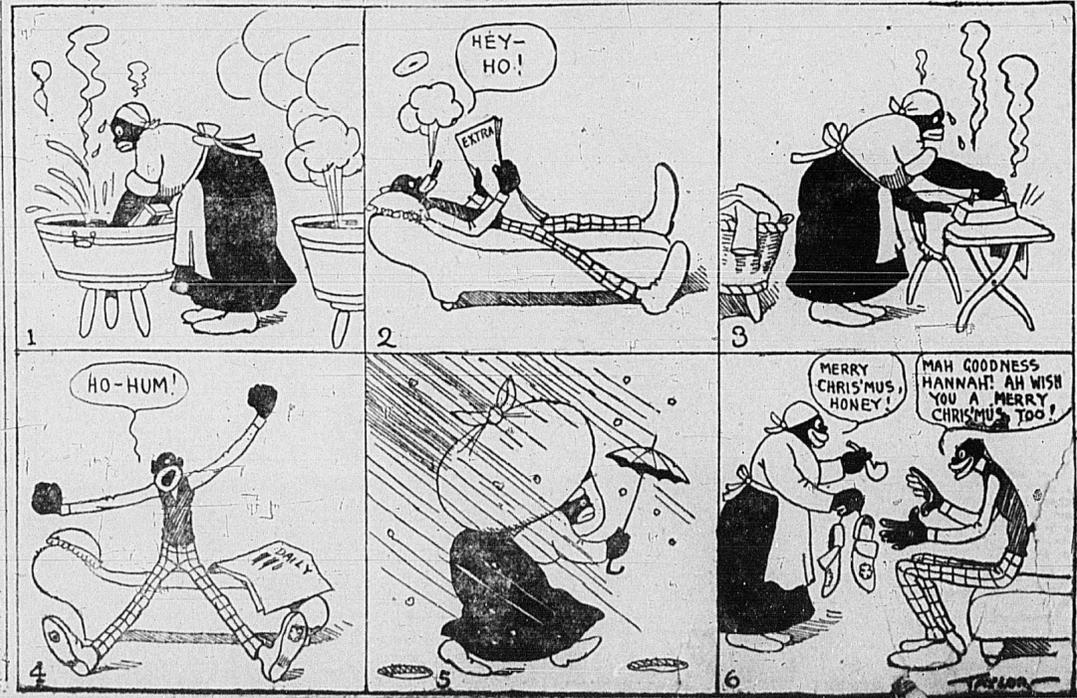
Yet the solution of that quarrel would have been so easy. Teapot and coffee-pot both upon the tray would never have conflicted with each other. Compromise in married life is so much wiser than war. Trifling causes not infrequently lead to the separation of husband and wife, the disruption of the family, when forbearance and common sense at the beginning of the matter might easily have settled the difference. For, ordinarily, any difficulties which arise between man and wife are such as may be more or less readily overcome, and it is rarely the case that the pleasure which comes from companionship and mutual affection does not abundantly compensate for any sacrifice of personal preferences, much less for the responsibilities of matrimony, which are usually their own reward.

The futility of divorce is strikingly proved by the large percentage of divorced couples who, after trying separation for a while, remarry, convinced that, after all, deliverance from one another was not what they needed. It is not what one seeks, nor yet what one has, which brings peace and prosperity; it is rather the use to which one puts one's possessions, the making the best of what fate allows to us. Rarely is the sorrow and trouble of living together, unagreed, so deplorable as that brought not only upon one's self, but upon others who are innocent. But, if this is the case—if the burden is unbearable, and divorce must be—it should take place quietly and with dignity, so that self-respect at least may be saved from the wreck.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that, whatever the provocation, it is rarely wise for a woman to seek divorce. To quote the recent utterance of a supposed divorcee in the Philippines: "No woman should ever seek a divorce. Not one time in a million does she better her condition. The divorcee is a disgraced woman, in that she has failed to make her husband happy. The sense of failure hovers always over her. If she lost her husband's love it was her fault. Had she been divicer and better she would have held him. She thought to find freedom in divorce, but all she gets is notoriety."—Chicago Tribune.

It's a Foolish World, After All!

By R. W. Taylor.



MAKING A START IN LIFE.

Electrical Engineer * * Chef * * Broker * * Locomotive Engineer * * Plumber * * Salesman * * WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE? * * Teacher * * Lawyer * * Designer * * Detective * * Stenographer * * Chauffeur * * Artist * * Music Teacher * * Physician * * Motorman

A Series of Authentic Guides to Those Who Wish to Select a Career, Giving Information Concerning Qualifications, Opportunities, Earnings, &c., in the Different Trades and Professions.

By T. O. McGill.

THE STENOGRAPHER.

Stenographer—One who has the knowledge of representing words and speech by strokes and dashes of other characters of writing in rapid abbreviation.

Salary—For those who are expert on the typewriter and who are completing their education in stenography from \$5 to \$8 a week is paid. For first-class stenographer and typewriter operator from \$10 to \$30 a week.

Hours of Labor—Usually from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., although in some occupying the position of confidential stenographer or in the position of having to handle the current day's mail the hours vary according to the mode of handling the day's work set by the employer, and late hours are frequent.

Age of Stenographers—There is no rule as to the best age for beginning stenography. Some are proficient at sixteen years of age and others are not proficient at sixty. Except among women most of the best stenographers after they are twenty-five years old, and no man under twenty-three is considered a reliable expert, although there are exceptional cases.

THE first and most important thing to be considered by those who want to begin the remunerative work of stenography is set down in the following paragraph, which was written by Mr. Peter J. Loughlin, official stenographer of the First Department Trial Term of the Supreme Court of New York. It is one of the best worked foundations of the fine essentials for proficient stenography that has been written, and every sentence is valuable to the beginner. Mr. Loughlin says: "The cornerstone of a successful career of stenography is made up as follows: 'First—Learn to spell; Second—Learn to spell better; Third—Learn to spell perfectly.'"

"After that a confident familiarity with the nomenclature of art, science and a knowledge of the multifarious subjects which are discussed at length, and acquaintance with the variety of idioms used in speech and correspondence are positively necessary. "Without these attainments no one can succeed in this calling, the standard of which is absolute accuracy without mediocrity in the knowledge of speech and words. These things are inflexible as any truth that deals with the business of the world. When one considers that on the correctness and accuracy of transcription depend human happiness, fortune, the sanctity of home and heart, and not infrequently the fate of human life itself, too much stress cannot be put on the importance of proficiency in knowledge of words and their recording in shorthand."

Accuracy without Mediocrity the Standard.

That applies to those who are content with nothing less than a high place in whatever they do and is the standard used by such shorthand reporters as James J. Neale, John Standfast, Robert Bonyngs and Mr. Loughlin. There is a near place of compensation for those who have neither the time nor the opportunity to equip themselves for a high place in stenographic work, and there are frequent opportunities at every hand for those who must make both ends meet at once.

The demand for high-class work is constant and grows every day with the expanding of the world's trade. A steady, reliable, first-class, rapid stenographer and quick operator on the typewriter may make \$50 a week eleven months of the year in New York City.

This cannot be done at once; one has to build up custom in stenography the same as in anything else that draws its revenue from those who pay for labor. There is no one who has an hour to spare every day who may not become a stenographer in six months, assuming they apply themselves diligently to the study in that hour each day and have the required proficiency in spelling and rudimentary forms of speech.

There are schools of stenography on every hand in the city. The cost of a course ranges from \$5 to \$10, and consists of from three to nine months. Several of the large manufacturers have agencies in the city where work may be found in due time, and the facilities for securing a typewriter or learning shorthand are to be found in the "Want" columns of almost any daily paper in New York City. If one has no means to pay for stenographic tuition he may attend the New York public night high schools, where the elementary forms of stenography are taught free.

To women stenography offers a legitimate opportunity to get away from the more or less circumscribed home surroundings, and a director of one of the largest typewriting companies says that woman's chance of marriage is increased twenty-five per cent, when she is equipped to go out in the world as a stenographer. Those who are seeking to secure a steady place as stenographer and desire to know the cost of a course must be held in place as directed by the Municipal Civil-Service Commission at No. 29 Broadway, New York City, where they may take, after proper application, an examination for a position in one of the many city departments; and after a time, if one is successful in the examination, a place is sure to be obtained, as all heads of departments are looking for good stenographers all the time.

There is no age at which one may not become a stenographer. In one of the schools of the city where a fee is charged a boy has just been tendered a \$100 a week position as a stenographer and a typewriter operator, and he is only fourteen years old.

A Full Course Costs from \$25 to \$150.

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