

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1919.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is not responsible for the contents of the material published in this paper.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 3, 1879.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

One Year \$10.00

Six Months \$6.00

Three Months \$3.50

Foreign, per annum \$15.00

MOORE AND THE BOOK WORLD

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

100 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Telephone 536-5365

Printed at the Sun Building, 100 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Copyright, 1919, by Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

President Wilson's Reputation of His Promise.

President Wilson addressed the Senate of the United States, the coequal and independent partner of the Chief Executive in the exercise of the treaty-making power of the United States, on the proposed peace treaty with Germany on July 9. On that day, in the chamber of the Senate, presenting the draft of the document he negotiated at Paris, the President uttered these words of explanation, apology and promise:

"The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me either to summarize it or to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treatise.

"My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your Committee on Foreign Relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer, and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them."

This specific pledge by the President to put at the disposal of the Senate all the information he possessed concerning the treaty was made of his own initiative, without compulsion or reservation. It is as broad as a master of English can make it, as comprehensive as the hottest advocate for full publicity could frame it. It has been quoted again and again in the effort to discredit those who asserted they could get no facts from the President to guide them in their study of the treaty.

In accordance with this fair promise the Senate last week adopted a resolution asking the President for the text of a letter written to him by General Tasker H. Bliss, the military member of the President's peace delegation, on the subject of Shantung and its commitment to the care of Japan. This letter was from one American delegate to another, elucidating certain aspects of the subject it treated, of giving an opinion held by three of the delegates on the matter in hand. It falls naturally and easily into the category of essential documents in the treaty transaction which, if the President meant what he said on July 9, he was then ready and willing to give to the Senate. But in response to this resolution of his coequal partner in treaty making for equal of the information he freely offered to it a month ago the President wrote officially yesterday:

"In reply to this request let me say that General Bliss did write me a letter in which he took very strong ground against the proposed Shantung settlement and that his objections were concurred in by the Secretary of State and Henry White.

"But the letter cannot properly be described as a protest at the final Shantung decision, because it was written before that decision had been arrived at and in response to my request that my colleagues on the commission apprise me of their judgment in the matter.

"The final decision was very materially qualified by the policy which Japan undertook to pursue with regard to the return of the Shantung peninsula in full sovereignty to China.

"I would have no hesitation in sending the Senate a copy of General Bliss's letter were it not for the fact that it contains reference to other governments, which it was perfectly proper for General Bliss to make in a confidential communication to me, but which I am sure General Bliss would not wish to have repeated outside our personal and intimate exchange of views.

"I have received no written protests from any officials connected with or attached to the American Peace Commission with regard to this matter."

This is President Wilson's unequivocal repudiation of President Wilson's handsome declaration that "all the information" he possessed would be "at the disposal" of the Senate and "at the disposal" of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations "at any time, either informally or in session."

President Wilson's repudiation of his promise is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

It is a direct and deliberate attempt to keep the Senate in the dark as to the true state of affairs in the Shantung settlement.

Compliance with a request for one document, a communication from one American delegate to another, is flatly refused by President Wilson, not on the ground of public policy, but because of an alleged impairment of American interests, but on the shady ground that it was written prior to a final decision in the premises and because an officer of the United States Army might object personally to his words being made known to the Senate!

We have never heard of any other President of the United States who in a matter of supreme public moment was capable of such a bald disregard of his solemnly plighted word as Woodrow Wilson has callously displayed in the present instance. This incident of self-revelation is sufficient in itself to confirm the Senate in its purpose to inquire minutely into every phase of Woodrow Wilson's bargains and barterings in Paris.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales. Americans will join with their cousins to the north today in welcoming the heir to the British throne, not because he is the Prince of Wales but because he represents officially and most conspicuously a nation which through dark days battled determinedly for freedom, for justice and for right.

That the Prince of Wales is an engaging young man we are credibly informed by those who observed him in his visits to France in the war. That he possesses courage and fortitude we can easily believe; did he not he would not be a British gentleman. But his personal qualities do not account for the public interest in his visit to this continent which arouses. This interest flows from his official relation to a throne in which the citizens of this country take now a keener interest than they have at any time for more than a century.

A Loss of 220,000 Bushels and Still Wheat to Burn. Fatal weather or other mishap to wheat has been slaughtering the crop by the tens of millions of bushels. In July, as shown by the new report of the Department of Agriculture, there were lost some 220,000 bushels. This is a huge bread store gone out of the country's calculated supplies. On the \$2.26 basis, if the spoiled wheat is not good for stock feed, it represents half a billion dollars snatched out of the very fingers of the farmers. It would mean exactly that much less spending power exercised by them in the country's markets, in the bank deposits, in securities investments. And, we are bound to say, it lightens correspondingly the burden carrying of the Grain Administration. It appears to justify Mr. Barnes, the Wheat Director, in his stubborn contention that the American consumer must eat his bread at famine prices. But does it?

This very loss of 220,000 bushels in a single month serves, in truth, to emphasize the magnitude of our wheat crop, not to mention our vast surplus. For the indicated winter crop alone, at 718,000,000 bushels, is 82,000,000 bushels more than our total winter and spring crops for either 1917 or 1918, when, in the thick of the war, we were the food foe of the Allies in their life and death struggle on the battlefield.

And with a winter crop still indicated at more than 80,000,000 bushels above the combined crops of either of those crucial war years we have on top of it our spring crop still indicated at 225,000,000 bushels. We still have, after the loss of 220,000,000 bushels, an indicated harvest from the two crops, winter and spring together, of 940,000,000 bushels.

This is 50 per cent. more than the combined crops in either 1916 or 1917. It is some 340,000,000 bushels more than our national consuming capacity. And that indicated surplus of 340,000,000 bushels is a full half of the whole world's estimated import demand for 1919—and more.

Could there be any more telling proof of the unwarranted food cost load which the American people have been packing and are still compelled to pack? Need there be any more far fetched defence of an irrational economic policy which insists upon tampering with the law of supply and demand? Shall there be any other excuse, political, sociological or whatever it may be, for the toleration of such a policy by the nation?

The Government functions properly and wisely when it checks profiteering for that odious practice is against the statutes, and it is for the Government to enforce the statutes. He was no slave to precedent, no timid slave of the past. And throughout his life as the director and guiding mind of stupendous enterprises he searched for, promoted, piled responsibility on, encouraged and developed men—young men, eager men, men who were impatient for progress, men whose zeal outran their experience, but in whose capacity for intelligent labor, for bold imaginings, he discerned the promise of future leadership in the trade he made so singularly his own.

In this characteristic aspect of Mr. Carnegie's full life his broad and philosophic disposition was most notably displayed. He feared the rivalry of no man in his own calling. He collected the best workers about him. He brought them forward from the most unlikely places. He expected confidently to find them in tasks in which others would never think of looking for them. In every vocation, in every laborer, in every artisan, in every puddler, in every clerk he saw a potential superintendent, manager, president of a great corporation. Whenever his restless hope for the disclosure of a genius was re-

warded the individual in whom his practiced eye detected the germ of leadership was assured of immediate, rapid, incalculable advance. If he would make the most of himself Mr. Carnegie would find for him the job he was best fitted for and help him along that path to the highest success of which he was capable.

Thus ANDREW CARNEGIE surrounded himself with a group of ardent doers whose ability and ambition have recorded their names high on the scroll of fame, not only in the iron and steel trade and its unnumbered dependent and allied industries but in every undertaking of our complex civilized life. The men he chose in their youth in the confident hope they would excel in real leadership have fulfilled his highest expectations. They have justified his judgment and vindicated his knowledge of human nature, and in the great and fruitful labors they have performed in every field of proper human striving they have carried to the world a benefaction from Mr. Carnegie more valuable than the Hague Peace Temple.

These men, because of their superior natural abilities and their acquired qualities, would have made their way to the front under the conditions existing in free America. Their lot was not to remain in obscurity. Their natural tasks were the high and heavy ones of supreme command. But men of their talents frequently must wait long years for recognition, must overcome the lethargy and cynicism, the timidity and latent jealousy of those under whom they begin their upward climb. The master who searches them out, who brings them quickly to the front, who equips them for their work with a liberal measure of power and responsibility saves to the world precious hours and days and years of accomplishment, freys genius for its appropriate task and sets an example every employer may profitably heed, for his own good and for the good of the world.

Mr. Carnegie was a great man in many disamiable and interesting ways. In none was his greatness better disclosed than in his unaltering confidence in youth.

Rough Times for Humanity. The telegraph and telephone systems were seriously interrupted yesterday by the aurora polaris, which made complete for a time the disorder Government operation, strikes and war shortages began so vigorously. Poor humanity once more was made aware of the impotence of its most pretentious achievements in the face of those natural forces which defy the wit and skill of man and, regardless of his best efforts, make playthings of his most ingenious instrumentalities.

Man is having a hard time. From Holmsheik through bourgeoisie to royalty the human lot is hard. Nature and the brotherhood of man seem leagued against each individual. It's a rough life, growing rougher. But the philosophers will find something to cheer the thoughtful. It may be that one great benefit to the world will be that each of us will learn how great is the folly of envying the lot measure of his supreme service to his fellows.

The boy who at 13 started life in a new land, who first worked as a weaver's assistant, who at 16 was a telegraph messenger, who laid the foundation of his fortune by his quick recognition of the possibilities of the sleeping car, who served the Union in the civil war as superintendent of military railways and telegraph lines, and who after the close of that struggle, in which all that was best in him was brought to the front, found in iron and its fabrication the field of his greatest industrial and commercial usefulness, developed in the trade with which his name will always be associated the instinct for the cultivation of the talents of young men. Through the exercise of this he conferred benefits on his fellow citizens that should be, and we believe will be, remembered at least as long as the most enduring Carnegie library building, the most ornate institution of learning, which owes its being to his beneficence, remains extant.

We do not hold it a small thing that Mr. Carnegie was a pioneer in the development of the gigantic iron and steel industry. His material success none but a fool would belittle. To the stupendous industrial edifice so deeply indebted to his genius this country is beholden for much of its power and its almost unbelievable prosperity. He risked his all in precarious experiments. He was ever ready to discard the satisfactory familiar processes for promising novelties. He was no slave to precedent, no timid slave of the past. And throughout his life as the director and guiding mind of stupendous enterprises he searched for, promoted, piled responsibility on, encouraged and developed men—young men, eager men, men who were impatient for progress, men whose zeal outran their experience, but in whose capacity for intelligent labor, for bold imaginings, he discerned the promise of future leadership in the trade he made so singularly his own.

In this characteristic aspect of Mr. Carnegie's full life his broad and philosophic disposition was most notably displayed. He feared the rivalry of no man in his own calling. He collected the best workers about him. He brought them forward from the most unlikely places. He expected confidently to find them in tasks in which others would never think of looking for them. In every vocation, in every laborer, in every artisan, in every puddler, in every clerk he saw a potential superintendent, manager, president of a great corporation. Whenever his restless hope for the disclosure of a genius was re-

warded the individual in whom his practiced eye detected the germ of leadership was assured of immediate, rapid, incalculable advance. If he would make the most of himself Mr. Carnegie would find for him the job he was best fitted for and help him along that path to the highest success of which he was capable.

Thus ANDREW CARNEGIE surrounded himself with a group of ardent doers whose ability and ambition have recorded their names high on the scroll of fame, not only in the iron and steel trade and its unnumbered dependent and allied industries but in every undertaking of our complex civilized life. The men he chose in their youth in the confident hope they would excel in real leadership have fulfilled his highest expectations. They have justified his judgment and vindicated his knowledge of human nature, and in the great and fruitful labors they have performed in every field of proper human striving they have carried to the world a benefaction from Mr. Carnegie more valuable than the Hague Peace Temple.

These men, because of their superior natural abilities and their acquired qualities, would have made their way to the front under the conditions existing in free America. Their lot was not to remain in obscurity. Their natural tasks were the high and heavy ones of supreme command. But men of their talents frequently must wait long years for recognition, must overcome the lethargy and cynicism, the timidity and latent jealousy of those under whom they begin their upward climb. The master who searches them out, who brings them quickly to the front, who equips them for their work with a liberal measure of power and responsibility saves to the world precious hours and days and years of accomplishment, freys genius for its appropriate task and sets an example every employer may profitably heed, for his own good and for the good of the world.

Mr. Carnegie was a great man in many disamiable and interesting ways. In none was his greatness better disclosed than in his unaltering confidence in youth.

Rough Times for Humanity. The telegraph and telephone systems were seriously interrupted yesterday by the aurora polaris, which made complete for a time the disorder Government operation, strikes and war shortages began so vigorously. Poor humanity once more was made aware of the impotence of its most pretentious achievements in the face of those natural forces which defy the wit and skill of man and, regardless of his best efforts, make playthings of his most ingenious instrumentalities.

Man is having a hard time. From Holmsheik through bourgeoisie to royalty the human lot is hard. Nature and the brotherhood of man seem leagued against each individual. It's a rough life, growing rougher. But the philosophers will find something to cheer the thoughtful. It may be that one great benefit to the world will be that each of us will learn how great is the folly of envying the lot measure of his supreme service to his fellows.

The boy who at 13 started life in a new land, who first worked as a weaver's assistant, who at 16 was a telegraph messenger, who laid the foundation of his fortune by his quick recognition of the possibilities of the sleeping car, who served the Union in the civil war as superintendent of military railways and telegraph lines, and who after the close of that struggle, in which all that was best in him was brought to the front, found in iron and its fabrication the field of his greatest industrial and commercial usefulness, developed in the trade with which his name will always be associated the instinct for the cultivation of the talents of young men. Through the exercise of this he conferred benefits on his fellow citizens that should be, and we believe will be, remembered at least as long as the most enduring Carnegie library building, the most ornate institution of learning, which owes its being to his beneficence, remains extant.

We do not hold it a small thing that Mr. Carnegie was a pioneer in the development of the gigantic iron and steel industry. His material success none but a fool would belittle. To the stupendous industrial edifice so deeply indebted to his genius this country is beholden for much of its power and its almost unbelievable prosperity. He risked his all in precarious experiments. He was ever ready to discard the satisfactory familiar processes for promising novelties. He was no slave to precedent, no timid slave of the past. And throughout his life as the director and guiding mind of stupendous enterprises he searched for, promoted, piled responsibility on, encouraged and developed men—young men, eager men, men who were impatient for progress, men whose zeal outran their experience, but in whose capacity for intelligent labor, for bold imaginings, he discerned the promise of future leadership in the trade he made so singularly his own.

In this characteristic aspect of Mr. Carnegie's full life his broad and philosophic disposition was most notably displayed. He feared the rivalry of no man in his own calling. He collected the best workers about him. He brought them forward from the most unlikely places. He expected confidently to find them in tasks in which others would never think of looking for them. In every vocation, in every laborer, in every artisan, in every puddler, in every clerk he saw a potential superintendent, manager, president of a great corporation. Whenever his restless hope for the disclosure of a genius was re-

warded the individual in whom his practiced eye detected the germ of leadership was assured of immediate, rapid, incalculable advance. If he would make the most of himself Mr. Carnegie would find for him the job he was best fitted for and help him along that path to the highest success of which he was capable.

Thus ANDREW CARNEGIE surrounded himself with a group of ardent doers whose ability and ambition have recorded their names high on the scroll of fame, not only in the iron and steel trade and its unnumbered dependent and allied industries but in every undertaking of our complex civilized life. The men he chose in their youth in the confident hope they would excel in real leadership have fulfilled his highest expectations. They have justified his judgment and vindicated his knowledge of human nature, and in the great and fruitful labors they have performed in every field of proper human striving they have carried to the world a benefaction from Mr. Carnegie more valuable than the Hague Peace Temple.

warded the individual in whom his practiced eye detected the germ of leadership was assured of immediate, rapid, incalculable advance. If he would make the most of himself Mr. Carnegie would find for him the job he was best fitted for and help him along that path to the highest success of which he was capable.

Thus ANDREW CARNEGIE surrounded himself with a group of ardent doers whose ability and ambition have recorded their names high on the scroll of fame, not only in the iron and steel trade and its unnumbered dependent and allied industries but in every undertaking of our complex civilized life. The men he chose in their youth in the confident hope they would excel in real leadership have fulfilled his highest expectations. They have justified his judgment and vindicated his knowledge of human nature, and in the great and fruitful labors they have performed in every field of proper human striving they have carried to the world a benefaction from Mr. Carnegie more valuable than the Hague Peace Temple.

These men, because of their superior natural abilities and their acquired qualities, would have made their way to the front under the conditions existing in free America. Their lot was not to remain in obscurity. Their natural tasks were the high and heavy ones of supreme command. But men of their talents frequently must wait long years for recognition, must overcome the lethargy and cynicism, the timidity and latent jealousy of those under whom they begin their upward climb. The master who searches them out, who brings them quickly to the front, who equips them for their work with a liberal measure of power and responsibility saves to the world precious hours and days and years of accomplishment, freys genius for its appropriate task and sets an example every employer may profitably heed, for his own good and for the good of the world.

Mr. Carnegie was a great man in many disamiable and interesting ways. In none was his greatness better disclosed than in his unaltering confidence in youth.

Rough Times for Humanity. The telegraph and telephone systems were seriously interrupted yesterday by the aurora polaris, which made complete for a time the disorder Government operation, strikes and war shortages began so vigorously. Poor humanity once more was made aware of the impotence of its most pretentious achievements in the face of those natural forces which defy the wit and skill of man and, regardless of his best efforts, make playthings of his most ingenious instrumentalities.

Man is having a hard time. From Holmsheik through bourgeoisie to royalty the human lot is hard. Nature and the brotherhood of man seem leagued against each individual. It's a rough life, growing rougher. But the philosophers will find something to cheer the thoughtful. It may be that one great benefit to the world will be that each of us will learn how great is the folly of envying the lot measure of his supreme service to his fellows.

The boy who at 13 started life in a new land, who first worked as a weaver's assistant, who at 16 was a telegraph messenger, who laid the foundation of his fortune by his quick recognition of the possibilities of the sleeping car, who served the Union in the civil war as superintendent of military railways and telegraph lines, and who after the close of that struggle, in which all that was best in him was brought to the front, found in iron and its fabrication the field of his greatest industrial and commercial usefulness, developed in the trade with which his name will always be associated the instinct for the cultivation of the talents of young men. Through the exercise of this he conferred benefits on his fellow citizens that should be, and we believe will be, remembered at least as long as the most enduring Carnegie library building, the most ornate institution of learning, which owes its being to his beneficence, remains extant.

We do not hold it a small thing that Mr. Carnegie was a pioneer in the development of the gigantic iron and steel industry. His material success none but a fool would belittle. To the stupendous industrial edifice so deeply indebted to his genius this country is beholden for much of its power and its almost unbelievable prosperity. He risked his all in precarious experiments. He was ever ready to discard the satisfactory familiar processes for promising novelties. He was no slave to precedent, no timid slave of the past. And throughout his life as the director and guiding mind of stupendous enterprises he searched for, promoted, piled responsibility on, encouraged and developed men—young men, eager men, men who were impatient for progress, men whose zeal outran their experience, but in whose capacity for intelligent labor, for bold imaginings, he discerned the promise of future leadership in the trade he made so singularly his own.

In this characteristic aspect of Mr. Carnegie's full life his broad and philosophic disposition was most notably displayed. He feared the rivalry of no man in his own calling. He collected the best workers about him. He brought them forward from the most unlikely places. He expected confidently to find them in tasks in which others would never think of looking for them. In every vocation, in every laborer, in every artisan, in every puddler, in every clerk he saw a potential superintendent, manager, president of a great corporation. Whenever his restless hope for the disclosure of a genius was re-

warded the individual in whom his practiced eye detected the germ of leadership was assured of immediate, rapid, incalculable advance. If he would make the most of himself Mr. Carnegie would find for him the job he was best fitted for and help him along that path to the highest success of which he was capable.

Thus ANDREW CARNEGIE surrounded himself with a group of ardent doers whose ability and ambition have recorded their names high on the scroll of fame, not only in the iron and steel trade and its unnumbered dependent and allied industries but in every undertaking of our complex civilized life. The men he chose in their youth in the confident hope they would excel in real leadership have fulfilled his highest expectations. They have justified his judgment and vindicated his knowledge of human nature, and in the great and fruitful labors they have performed in every field of proper human striving they have carried to the world a benefaction from Mr. Carnegie more valuable than the Hague Peace Temple.

These men, because of their superior natural abilities and their acquired qualities, would have made their way to the front under the conditions existing in free America. Their lot was not to remain in obscurity. Their natural tasks were the high and heavy ones of supreme command. But men of their talents frequently must wait long years for recognition, must overcome the lethargy and cynicism, the timidity and latent jealousy of those under whom they begin their upward climb. The master who searches them out, who brings them quickly to the front, who equips them for their work with a liberal measure of power and responsibility saves to the world precious hours and days and years of accomplishment, freys genius for its appropriate task and sets an example every employer may profitably heed, for his own good and for the good of the world.

Mr. Carnegie was a great man in many disamiable and interesting ways. In none was his greatness better disclosed than in his unaltering confidence in youth.

Rough Times for Humanity. The telegraph and telephone systems were seriously interrupted yesterday by the aurora polaris, which made complete for a time the disorder Government operation, strikes and war shortages began so vigorously. Poor humanity once more was made aware of the impotence of its most pretentious achievements in the face of those natural forces which defy the wit and skill of man and, regardless of his best efforts, make playthings of his most ingenious instrumentalities.

Man is having a hard time. From Holmsheik through bourgeoisie to royalty the human lot is hard. Nature and the brotherhood of man seem leagued against each individual. It's a rough life, growing rougher. But the philosophers will find something to cheer the thoughtful. It may be that one great benefit to the world will be that each of us will learn how great is the folly of envying the lot measure of his supreme service to his fellows.

The boy who at 13 started life in a new land, who first worked as a weaver's assistant, who at 16 was a telegraph messenger, who laid the foundation of his fortune by his quick recognition of the possibilities of the sleeping car, who served the Union in the civil war as superintendent of military railways and telegraph lines, and who after the close of that struggle, in which all that was best in him was brought to the front, found in iron and its fabrication the field of his greatest industrial and commercial usefulness, developed in the trade with which his name will always be associated the instinct for the cultivation of the talents of young men. Through the exercise of this he conferred benefits on his fellow citizens that should be, and we believe will be, remembered at least as long as the most enduring Carnegie library building, the most ornate institution of learning, which owes its being to his beneficence, remains extant.

We do not hold it a small thing that Mr. Carnegie was a pioneer in the development of the gigantic iron and steel industry. His material success none but a fool would belittle. To the stupendous industrial edifice so deeply indebted to his genius this country is beholden for much of its power and its almost unbelievable prosperity. He risked his all in precarious experiments. He was ever ready to discard the satisfactory familiar processes for promising novelties. He was no slave to precedent, no timid slave of the past. And throughout his life as the director and guiding mind of stupendous enterprises he searched for, promoted, piled responsibility on, encouraged and developed men—young men, eager men, men who were impatient for progress, men whose zeal outran their experience, but in whose capacity for intelligent labor, for bold imaginings, he discerned the promise of future leadership in the trade he made so singularly his own.

In this characteristic aspect of Mr. Carnegie's full life his broad and philosophic disposition was most notably displayed. He feared the rivalry of no man in his own calling. He collected the best workers about him. He brought them forward from the most unlikely places. He expected confidently to find them in tasks in which others would never think of looking for them. In every vocation, in every laborer, in every artisan, in every puddler, in every clerk he saw a potential superintendent, manager, president of a great corporation. Whenever his restless hope for the disclosure of a genius was re-

warded the individual in whom his practiced eye detected the germ of leadership was assured of immediate, rapid, incalculable advance. If he would make the most of himself Mr. Carnegie would find for him the job he was best fitted for and help him along that path to the highest success of which he was capable.

Thus ANDREW CARNEGIE surrounded himself with a group of ardent doers whose ability and ambition have recorded their names high on the scroll of fame, not only in the iron and steel trade and its unnumbered dependent and allied industries but in every undertaking of our complex civilized life. The men he chose in their youth in the confident hope they would excel in real leadership have fulfilled his highest expectations. They have justified his judgment and vindicated his knowledge of human nature, and in the great and fruitful labors they have performed in every field of proper human striving they have carried to the world a benefaction from Mr. Carnegie more valuable than the Hague Peace Temple.

These men, because of their superior natural abilities and their acquired qualities, would have made their way to the front under the conditions existing in free America. Their lot was not to remain in obscurity. Their natural tasks were the high and heavy ones of supreme command. But men of their talents frequently must wait long years for recognition, must overcome the lethargy and cynicism, the timidity and latent jealousy of those under whom they begin their upward climb. The master who searches them out, who brings them quickly to the front, who equips them for their work with a liberal measure of power and responsibility saves to the world precious hours and days and years of accomplishment, freys genius for its appropriate task and sets an example every employer may profitably heed, for his own good and for the good of the world.

Mr. Carnegie was a great man in many disamiable and interesting ways. In none was his greatness better disclosed than in his unaltering confidence in youth.

Rough Times for Humanity. The telegraph and telephone systems were seriously interrupted yesterday by the aurora polaris, which made complete for a time the disorder Government operation, strikes and war shortages began so vigorously. Poor humanity once more was made aware of the impotence of its most pretentious achievements in the face of those natural forces which defy the wit and skill of man and, regardless of his best efforts, make playthings of his most ingenious instrumentalities.

Man is having a hard time. From Holmsheik through bourgeoisie to royalty the human lot is hard. Nature and the brotherhood of man seem leagued against each individual. It's a rough life, growing rougher. But the philosophers will find something to cheer the thoughtful. It may be that one great benefit to the world will be that each of us will learn how great is the folly of envying the lot measure of his supreme service to his fellows.

The boy who at 13 started life in a new land, who first worked as a weaver's assistant, who at 16 was a telegraph messenger, who laid the foundation of his fortune by his quick recognition of the possibilities of the sleeping car, who served the Union in the civil war as superintendent of military railways and telegraph lines, and who after the close of that struggle, in which all that was best in him was brought to the front, found in iron and its fabrication the field of his greatest industrial and commercial usefulness, developed in the trade with which his name will always be associated the instinct for the cultivation of the talents of young men. Through the exercise of this he conferred benefits on his fellow citizens that should be, and we believe will be, remembered at least as long as the most enduring Carnegie library building, the most ornate institution of learning, which owes its being to his beneficence, remains extant.

We do not hold it a small thing that Mr. Carnegie was a pioneer in the development of the gigantic iron and steel industry. His material success none but a fool would belittle. To the stupendous industrial edifice so deeply indebted to his genius this country is beholden for much of its power and its almost unbelievable prosperity. He risked his all in precarious experiments. He was ever ready to discard the satisfactory familiar processes for promising novelties. He was no slave to precedent, no timid slave of the past. And throughout his life as the director and guiding mind of stupendous enterprises he searched for, promoted, piled responsibility on, encouraged and developed men—young men, eager men, men who were impatient for progress, men whose zeal outran their experience, but in whose capacity for intelligent labor, for bold imaginings, he discerned the promise of future leadership in the trade he made so singularly his own.

In this characteristic aspect of Mr. Carnegie's full life his broad and philosophic disposition was most notably displayed. He feared the rivalry of no man in his own calling. He collected the best workers about him. He brought them forward from the most unlikely places. He expected confidently to find them in tasks in which others would never think of looking for them. In every vocation, in every laborer, in every artisan, in every puddler, in every clerk he saw a potential superintendent, manager, president of a great corporation. Whenever his restless hope for the disclosure of a genius was re-

warded the individual in whom his practiced eye detected the germ of leadership was assured of immediate, rapid, incalculable advance. If he would make the most of himself Mr. Carnegie would find for him the job he was best fitted for and help him along that path to the highest success of which he was capable.

Thus ANDREW CARNEGIE surrounded himself with a group of ardent doers whose ability and ambition have recorded their names high on the scroll of fame, not only in the iron and steel trade and its unnumbered dependent and allied industries but in every undertaking of our complex civilized life. The men he chose in their youth in the confident hope they would excel in real leadership have fulfilled his highest expectations. They have justified his judgment and vindicated his knowledge of human nature, and in the great and fruitful labors they have performed in every field of proper human striving they have carried to the world a benefaction from Mr. Carnegie more valuable than the Hague Peace Temple.

These men, because of their superior natural abilities and their acquired qualities, would have made their way to the front under the conditions existing in free America. Their lot was not to remain in obscurity. Their natural tasks were the high and heavy ones of supreme command. But men of their talents frequently must wait long years for recognition, must overcome the lethargy and cynicism, the timidity and latent jealousy of those under whom they begin their upward climb. The master who searches them out, who brings them quickly to the front, who equips them for their work with a liberal measure of power and responsibility saves to the world precious hours and days and years of accomplishment, freys genius for its appropriate task and sets an example every employer may profitably heed, for his own good and for the good of the world.

Mr. Carnegie was a great man in many disamiable and interesting ways. In none was his greatness better disclosed than in his unaltering confidence in youth.

warded the individual in whom his practiced eye detected the germ of leadership was assured of immediate, rapid, incalculable advance. If he would make the most of himself Mr. Carnegie would find for him the job he was best fitted for and help him along that path to the highest success of which he was capable.

Thus ANDREW CARNEGIE surrounded himself with a group of ardent doers whose ability and ambition have recorded their names high on the scroll of fame, not only in the iron and steel trade and its unnumbered dependent and allied industries but in every undertaking of our complex civilized life. The men he chose in their youth in the confident hope they would excel in real leadership have fulfilled his highest expectations. They have justified his judgment and vindicated his knowledge of human nature, and in the great and fruitful labors they have performed in every field of proper human striving they have carried to the world a benefaction from Mr. Carnegie more valuable than the Hague Peace Temple.

These men, because of their superior natural abilities and their acquired qualities, would have made their way to the front under the conditions existing in free America. Their lot was not to remain in obscurity. Their natural tasks were the high and heavy ones of supreme command. But men of their talents frequently must wait long years for recognition, must overcome the lethargy and cynicism, the timidity and latent jealousy of those under whom they begin their upward climb. The master who searches them out, who brings them quickly to the front, who equips them for their work with a liberal measure of power and responsibility saves to the world precious hours and days and years of accomplishment, freys genius for its appropriate task and sets an example every employer may profitably heed, for his own good and for the good of the world.

Mr. Carnegie was a great man in many disam