

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1910.

GRANGER ROAD'S FATHER

Roswell Miller's Energy Increased St. Paul Line's Mileage from 275 to 7,296, with \$65,000,000 Annual Revenue.

By JAMES B. MORROW. Staff Correspondence The Washington Herald. New York, Dec. 17.—Burned into poverty by the hot winds of summer—mysteries and monsters suddenly loosened from nowhere—and brought to the dull borderland of death by the farcical cold of winter, the villagers and farmers of South Dakota fought to save themselves, and in so fighting saved their state. Literature as yet has failed to describe their heroic struggle.

The years were filled with strange and isolated tragedies, far out upon the seared and wind-swept prairies—with hunger and rags and a sluggish rage against an unmerciful destiny. In the morning the wheat or corn was green with life and glistened in the sunlight. Before night it was shriveled and yellow, and disappear came to the tollers who had planted but were not to reap.

But the winds of mystery blow no more. South Dakota, seemingly condemned to be a desert, is a happy land of sound content, and cattle feed knee-deep among its grasses. The soldiers who battled and were scarred by the war, now live in peace and plenty.

The delivery of a State, equal in area to Ohio and Indiana, from the tortures of heat and the blight of famine—occurred at the time by other great events—was one of the unnoticed victories of the American people. While the farmers and villagers did the hand-to-hand fighting and endured the physical suffering, men from the outside, having millions invested, gave them spirit and assistance. So blood and money conquered.

Battled in the Trenches. In the larger and less human matters that have made him famous Roswell Miller's part in the liberation of South Dakota from the tyranny of starvation had but scant recognition. Yet he battled in the trenches with the natives. President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, his object was to save 1,500 miles of track that laced the State north and south and penetrated the West as far as the Black Hills and the Missouri River.

The flight of the Sioux, modernized and in miniature, was likely to be imitated by gaunt men and women on the American continent. Millions of money would have been lost in the exodus. Roswell Miller is not a philanthropist. He has built no hospitals. I dare say he is but vaguely interested in slums and settlements. However, his net results have counted tremendously for humanity, even though he is a business man—a silent factor in the practical political economy that gives honest credit to the employers of labor and the administrators of property.

The merchants did not run away. A new generation finds South Dakota filled with the grapes of Caleb and Joshua. In the building of the West, as the phrase goes, Roswell Miller—a voiceless man in the riotous noise of self-justification—has wrought with energy, intelligence, and vision. He and Marvin Huggitt and James J. Hill have helped to shape a wilderness into the beauty and utility of civilization. His biography never to be written—it would have been he a politician—is contained in the history of the Northwest during twenty-seven years of its nascent development.

Borrowed \$50,000,000 in France. The St. Paul road—the Granger road—is called in Wall Street—was 275 miles long in 1857. To-day it has 7,296 miles of main track. Its revenues amount to \$65,000,000 annually. For many years Mr. Miller had the honor of being president of the largest railway in the world. His lines entered or crossed eight States, running west from Lake Michigan to the Black Hills, and south from Lake Superior to Kansas City.

Mr. Miller has ceased personally to direct the operation of trains, the getting of freight, and the repair of bridges and tracks. He is chairman of the board of directors and the financier of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, an extension of the St. Paul road, that is being built from South Dakota through North Dakota and Montana, over the

Rocky Mountains and across Idaho and Washington to the Pacific Ocean. Recently he borrowed \$50,000,000 in France with which to carry on the work of construction. In the past he has been associated with the Drexels and the Morgans. The original Drexel was a painter of portraits. He worked at that business in South America, Mexico, and Philadelphia. J. Pierpont Morgan's grandfather was a poet. Roswell Miller was a drug clerk. Out of portraits in oil came the greatest masterpiece in the art of painting—a branch in France. The poet gave the world its most eminent organizer and financier.

of the hardships of preaching. There were twelve or fourteen children in our family. The lives of all of us were full of pinch and self-sacrifice. My father was promised \$500 a year. It was promised very willingly, but never paid. About \$18,000 came to him from the estate of his parents. But for his inheritance he would have been compelled to move from Hartford. "When I was sixteen my father thought—and I agreed with him—that I ought to go to work. He found a place for me at Auburn, N. Y., with a distant relative, who was in the drug business. My pay was \$5 a month, board and lodging in-

A PIONEER OF THE NORTHWEST.



BOSWELL MILLER.

Former president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, who developed the line from a mileage of 275 to one of 7,296.

From drugs, Miller went to hides, and then, under the instruction of Gen. Ambrose B. Burnside, the former commander of the Army of the Potomac, took his first lessons in transportation. A queer medley of vocations, in the beginning, for the drafts of big business! Experimenting with an elementary question, not knowing my man except through hearsay, I asked Mr. Miller about his birthplace and his parents. He is a military looking person and wears the button of the Royal Legion. After some cross-examination, with me as the witness, he answered: "I lived at Hartford, in Pennsylvania, until I was sixteen years old. My father was a Presbyterian minister and preacher in that little village for half a century."

"Had you any youthful ambition in that direction?" I asked somewhat innocently. "Never. I had seen more than enough. In a month or two I was composing prescriptions. My predecessor had gone off to the war. I got patriotic at the end of two years and followed him, enlisting in his regiment, the Third New York Artillery. After service as a private I was made a corporal, then a sergeant, and then a lieutenant. I was in the siege of Petersburg and entered Richmond as the Confederates hurriedly moved out of the city.

YULETIDE PASSION PLAY AMONG MEXICANS

Special Correspondence The Washington Herald. San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 17.—The most picturesque Christmas celebration in all America is held by the Mexicans in San Antonio, "Las Pastores," the dramatic presentation of the story of the Christ-child, with its beautiful setting, is given in the quaint Chapel of Miracles and at other chapels and churches where the Mexicans worship. It is a mystery play, analogous to the Passion Play of Oberammergau. It was introduced by the early Spanish missionaries, to teach the Indians the story of the birth of Christ.

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THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

Recently appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, after serving since 1894 as associate justice of that court; born in Louisiana in 1845; educated at Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Md.; at the Jesuit College, New Orleans, and at Georgetown University; served in the Confederate army; was licensed to practice law in Louisiana in 1868; elected State senator in 1874; appointed associate justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court in 1878; elected to the United States Senate in 1881, as a Democrat, to succeed J. B. Easton, and while Senator was appointed to the Supreme Bench.

SHOPPING.

These are the days that dear mother starts out Shopping. These are the days that she files about Shopping. Worried of countenance, look weary, too. Counter she enters the store, she knows! Wishing, what every one wants most, she knows! Shopping. Looking at picture frames, ink wells, and pens. Shopping! Silver match boxes or things for our dears. Shopping! Hand-knitted blouses and trays for our aches. Hand-knitted, hair ribbons, garters and sashes. This or that counter she dashes. Shopping.

NEAR-DELIVERY OF NAPOLEON I FROM ST. HELENA

According to a legend deeply rooted in the "French Quarter" of New Orleans, a band of courageous French sailors intended to attempt the rescue of the great Napoleon, their "petit caporal," from the reef called by courtesy an island near the west coast of Africa and to bring their beloved chieftain to America. It is even related that these men had reached the place and had scaled the cliffs which overhang the coast of St. Helena, and, under cover of an exceptionally dark and stormy night, they had surrounded the house at Lockwood where the British kept their former Emperor in duress, but that a glimpse through the slits of one of the windows had convinced them that their aid had come too late and that their beloved master was dead. The conqueror of Europe had just died and his body lay still but majestic on a temporary catafalque. The sadly disappointed expedition fittered away like a ghostly visitation.

EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE, Recently appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, after serving since 1894 as associate justice of that court; born in Louisiana in 1845; educated at Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Md.; at the Jesuit College, New Orleans, and at Georgetown University; served in the Confederate army; was licensed to practice law in Louisiana in 1868; elected State senator in 1874; appointed associate justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court in 1878; elected to the United States Senate in 1881, as a Democrat, to succeed J. B. Easton, and while Senator was appointed to the Supreme Bench.

Until the wings of the great Capitol had been completed this hall was the Senate chamber and in times gone by echoed with the eloquence of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Randolph, and John Tyler. Nowadays it is famous as the place where congregates the most august judicial body in the world. Across the hall runs a long platform containing nine large and comfortable armchairs, that of the Chief Justice differing slightly from the others and standing in the middle. Before the judicial benches is a wide red-carpeted space for the attorneys and beyond this are arranged in a semi-circle upholstered benches for the spectators, of whom there is always quite a gathering.

THE SOCIAL SAVINGS BANK OF TOGUS.

Dear Sir, or Madam: Your account in this bank appears to be over-drawn 44 cents. Please make a deposit to cover this account, and send your pass book for examination. Yours truly, B. MOORE CARPENT, Bookkeeper.

THE SOCIAL SAVINGS BANK OF TOGUS.

Dear Sir, or Madam: A draft for three dollars calls payable on or before February 1, 1910, issued against your account by Mrs. Josephine Heiber, of 4144 Locust Hill avenue, Mattawan, has been presented for payment at this bank. When paying please bring this notice with you. Yours very truly, The Social Savings Bank of Togus, SOLOMON GRUNDY, Cashier.

THE SOCIAL SAVINGS BANK OF TOGUS.

Dear Sir: Your three months' note for 150 calls, held by this bank, is payable January 25, 1910. Please send us your cards for this note, with your pass book, on or before that date, and oblige yours respectfully, The Social Savings Bank of Togus, HUIRY N. PARET, Assistant Cashier.

THE SOCIAL SAVINGS BANK OF TOGUS.

Dear Sir: Your draft of the 10th instant on Mr. and Mrs. Garnett Jones of Chicago, for fourteen calls has been returned to this bank as uncollectible. Awaiting your further instructions, we beg to remain your obedient servants, The Social Savings Bank of Togus, R. U. INNET, President.

THE SOCIAL SAVINGS BANK OF TOGUS.

(Notice of bonus check.) THE SOCIAL SAVINGS BANK OF TOGUS. APRIL 1, 1910. The Social Savings Bank of Togus regrets to inform Miss Goldy Rockenshag that the P. P. C. check recently deposited by her in this bank, signed by Count Nikki de Min, has been returned by the Fourteenth National Bank of the Russian Nobility marked "No funds. Parties unknown." O. K. THEODORE SCHLUTH, Foreign Exchange Department.

THE SOCIAL SAVINGS BANK OF TOGUS.

And so on! There are doubtless many other forms which will suggest themselves to persons more familiar with the intricacies of banking than I am, and I leave all such for the consideration of experts, presenting only those which my own intimate experience with monetary institutions has familiarized me. There are enough of them here set forth, I think, to demonstrate beyond all possibility of question the feasibility of such an institution as I propose.

MOST DIGNIFIED TRIBUNAL

Hall of the Supreme Court as Hushed and Noiseless as a Cathedral—Its History and Its Justices.

The Supreme Court chamber of the United States is a semi-circular hall with a noble arched ceiling in the center of the main floor of the Capitol building at Washington, and a more imposing entrance of a judicial body into a court room never has been devised.

carpeted space facing the nine justices he would be tapped on the arm by a court officer and ruthlessly told to go home and dress himself properly. Some time ago a Western lawyer appeared before the court without a cravat. He was promptly notified that the court declined

had provided no adequate punishment for this terrible offense, and the justices were forced to condone it, but as Justice Washington afterward solemnly said: "I believe Henry Clay to be the only President in the United States who would have dared to take such a liberty."

A Slight to the Justices. Nobody has taken a liberty with the Supreme Court since, but a catastrophe happened at the White House during the Roosevelt administration shortly after the ministers of ten great nations were raised to ambassadors. It was the custom until President Taft entered the White House to give a special reception in honor of the Supreme Court during the official season. This had been preceded by a reception to the diplomatic corps, in which the ambassadors, being the guests of honor, had precedence. It was noticed that there was a sparse sprinkling of the justices on the occasion. On the evening of the reception in honor of the Supreme Court the justices assembled, ready, as guests of honor, to be received by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. To their horror, however, along came a string of ambassadors, who coolly walked in and were presented in advance of the Supreme Court.

But that was not the worst of it. All diplomats are fierce sticklers for precedence, and as the tail of the last ambassador's coat passed into the Blue Room the minister next in rank was treading on the ambassador's heels. It became impossible to check the line of diplomats, who followed each other rapidly, while the nine justices of the Supreme Court, in whose honor the reception was supposed to be given, were cooling their heels on the other side of the door.

His Cutting Apology. The Chief Justice made a cutting apology for the delay, and every Justice as he shook hands with the President did the same. The next day Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan, the senior justice on the bench, went to the White House and had an interview with President Roosevelt. They did not do a thing to him. President Roosevelt explained that it was an accident, but the Chief Justice and Justice Harlan in their turn carefully explained that it was an accident that could not happen twice. President Roosevelt assured the Chief Justice and Justice Harlan that the catastrophe should not happen again. Since then no further catastrophes have occurred.

At the New Year's Day receptions at the White House an arrangement is made which puts the Supreme Court after the ambassadors, but the Vice President and the Cabinet have precedence over the ambassadors and diplomatic corps, so that the ambassadors do not have it all their own way.

Strictly a Judicial One. When the President entertains the Supreme Court at dinner no ambassadors are asked, and the dinner is strictly a judicial one. The chairmen of the House and Senate Judiciary committees and members of the committees are asked, the Attorney General and other distinguished judges and lawyers. In seating justices of the Supreme Court at dinner private or official precedence is observed. Cabinet officers and of every one except the Vice President. If there are two or more justices at dinner they are given precedence in the order of their seniority on the bench.

The salary of the Chief Justice is \$12,500, that of the associate justices \$12,000. This, of course, leaves no margin for extravagant living, and unless a justice has a private fortune he is compelled to live modestly. Comparisons are often made between the splendid salaries of English judges and the modest stipends of the Supreme Court of the United States, but one has never been called a feebly in getting a lawyer of the highest ability to accept a seat upon the Supreme bench. The idea has always been that the honor is so great the emolument is secondary.

Justices are eligible for retirement on full pay at seventy years of age. There are two retired justices living—Justice Brown, who lives in Washington, and Justice Shiras, who lives in Pennsylvania.

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to hear what he had to say until he was properly garbed. In short, the Supreme Court must be handled with care, and at the slightest jolt something will always be heard to drop. There is a tradition that about seventy-five years ago a liberty was taken with a justice of the Supreme Court while on the bench. It was done by Henry Clay, and he escaped with his life. In those days justice took snuff on the bench, and Justice Bushrod Washington one day held his snuff box open with his hand extended on the arm of his chair. Henry Clay was arguing a case, and in the midst of a slight pause he leaned forward and deliberately took a pinch of snuff from Justice Washington's snuffbox. Before the justices could recover from this awful aggression Mr. Clay proceeded to lay the whole court out stone cold by saying blandly: "I perceive your honor still sticks to the Scotch!"

BANK TO TRANSACT ALL SOCIETY AFFAIRS

Why not pay our social obligations, says John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Bazaar, by checks drawn upon a social institution, just as we pay our financial debts by checks drawn upon a monetary institution? Surely once this plan is developed, calling will become a pleasure obtainable by a minimum of effort; in fact, with no other exertion than that of mailing a draft upon the social savings bank to the individual to whom we happen to be indebted.

As I have come to see it, after revolving the requirements over in my mind pretty steadily for a week or more, it will be a very simple matter to get going, and not at all complex in its operations once it is started. It will consist merely in the establishment, at a centrally convenient point, of a counting-room, in charge of a suitable and competent person, who shall act as the intermediary between the persons who live in social relations with each other. At the beginning of each recurring social season, for instance, each one of us could make a deposit of as many cards as we thought necessary to cover our obligations in calls during the ensuing months—\$50, 75, or 100 or more, according to the circle of our acquaintance. These deposits the bank would credit to our account, and we could draw against them as we saw fit by check. Something in this manner, perhaps.

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