

COLLEGE MEN WHO FAIL.

In every college there is a class of never-do-wells, generally composed of the sons of the rich. They go to college for the life there, to take part in social festivities, etc., and they care very little about study. College is to them merely an excuse for persuading their parents to permit them to spend four years in riotous laziness. At some colleges there are special courses, "easy courses," for such pupils. The college is not to be blamed for the inherent weakness of those men, although blame does attach to them for permitting students to waste their opportunities and their time. The smaller colleges are much more careful of the morals of those in attendance than are the great universities, where students are supposed to have reached the age of discretion, says the Charlton News and Courier. Discipline in the universities is largely a question of surroundings. Professors are there to teach, not to spend their time in enforcing discipline. The result is bad, not because the older men are unable to govern themselves, but because so many parents insist on sending mere boys to universities where they ought to be sent, is to the small college, finishing their work, if need be, at the university, when they have had enough experience to appreciate freedom from rigid control and to know how to manage themselves. To send a boy of 18 to a university where the vast majority of those in attendance are grown men is to invite his ruin.

It has long been a favorite that girls are smarter than boys, especially in school and college. Dr. Taylor, president of Vassar, explains the reason. "Women," he says, "go to college to learn; men do not. While a good many men do succeed, there are many more who are interested in sport, and even those who do study do not take any pride in letting the others know they are working. Girls are conscientious; they are far more humiliated by failure than men." Dr. Taylor admits there are physiological reasons why the girl is smarter than the man at the college age, says the New York American. But it is also probable that the restrictions imposed on girls in the past have tended to make them concentrate attention on their studies. College men have as many interests as their inclinations prefer; it is usually not until after they graduate that they settle down to making a living. Meanwhile they can afford to yield the palm to their sisters for superiority in youthful scholarship.

A Cleveland man who has divorced his wife explained to the court that he had to buy gowns costing \$125 each for the lady, that she paid from \$25 to \$75 each for her hats, that her muff set him back \$120 and that she insisted on having a \$250 diamond ring. Owing to the fact that he needed a few things to wear himself, had to pay \$40 a month for a flat and keep a maid, not to mention the necessity of patronizing the grocer and butcher, he was unable to continue the arrangement on a salary of \$1,800 a year. Some men seem to be such poor managers.

Platinum is taking pains to emphasize that it is more valuable than gold, its price having gone up to \$43 per ounce. A quarter of a century ago its price was practically the same as that of gold, but its industrial and scientific use has increased so as to enhance its value. The rise in the past six months has been \$10 per ounce. In 1906 it was up to \$40, and a year later had dropped to \$20, which indicates speculative operations rather more strongly than the depreciation of gold.

Every day or two we hear of some rich American who has rented a London palace for coronation week. We have personal assurances, however, that a number of Londoners will be there for the exercises.

We are told that a youth in Washington is about to wed a widow of 57 years and \$5,000,000. Love may laugh at locksmiths, but it smiles most benignly on bank rolls.

They have just ended the funeral ceremonies over the body of the late King of Siam, who died October 23, which probably will be a great relief to his many widows.

The first sign of hard times will be an editorial in some newspaper on "The Passing of the Automobile."

The worst about the man who says "It goes without saying" is that he often says it without going.

Tight trousers are coming into style again, but the tailors' bills will refuse to be cut smaller.

Serious Handicap

Sense of Fear Makes Work Hard Problem

By JOHN A. HOWLAND



FEAR of one's holding his position often is one of the most serious handicaps which an otherwise capable worker contends with. For some reason the worker gets the idea that he is not "making good" in his position. The idea, whether right or wrong, is disconcerting to him. Accordingly as his work is exacting and wearing upon him, his capacity for work is weakened doubly by this sense of fear that is engendered.

Especially in the case of the young man who may be lacking in worldly experiences and who is sensitive enough to feel the insecurity of his position, this fear is likely to prey upon him, often without good reason and always to his disadvantage as a worker.

I know a hard-headed man of affairs, not remarkable for his sensitiveness or for his diplomacy in business, who for years has voiced the sentiment that he wouldn't keep any man in his employ who was "afraid of his job." Yet all his life the attitude of this employer had been such as to make fear in the hearts of some of his most earnest, capable employees! The result of years of this policy had been to gather around him a set of thick-skinned, overconfident, half-bullying assistants who despise the man and his methods. I doubt if he has a man in his employ who has a grain of loyalty for him and if the business should go to the wall tomorrow I believe most of his retainers would have a certain sense of exultation in it.

There is no form of introspection which promises more to the average young man than is that study of himself with relation to his work. No man can work effectively who cannot measure his work rationally. Until he knows what an acceptable day's work is he cannot know when he has accomplished it. It cannot be acceptable to himself until he can assure himself that it is more and better work than is done by the average man in the position.

Not infrequently, too, the young man may feel that indefinable something which indicates to him that his employer doesn't like his personality.

If you are a young man in business, nursing an uneasiness as to how long you are going to hold your position, ask yourself what is the matter with you. Under ordinary conditions you may feel assured that the question needs to start with yourself. Press the question honestly home. Don't try to dodge it or excuse yourself. You are likely to discover that you are nursing in your heart a fear that you are not doing your whole duty. Don't you know what that whole duty is? Haven't you an idea of how well some other acquaintance in your line of work might do it? Surely you can't expect to hold the place if at a moment's notice another man can be found who will do it better.

On the other hand, if you know what you can do in comparison with the best men in your line and if, doing this always, you owe it to yourself to find another situation. Whatever the source of this fear for one's place, no man capable of nursing that fear can do justice to himself and his work. In one form or another, it must be a confession of weakness in the worker, and the worker continually in the attitude of confessing his weakness must be retrograding.



Moral and Physical Benefits in Sports

By ALFRED E. STEARNS

Those who believe in the moral and physical benefits to be derived from rational athletics in our schools and colleges are most deeply concerned at the present tendencies to athletic mania among our students. These tendencies, unless checked, are in danger of producing a reaction that is likely to deprive us of the great benefits that normal athletic activity and interest unquestionably possess. Nor are our students to be held wholly to blame for existing conditions. The public must bear its share of the responsibility. The duty of educational institutions is to train scholars and develop sound character. Since sound bodies are essential to both, a reasonable amount of athletics in our academic life is healthful and beneficial.

The leaders in our national life in the years to come must of necessity be found among the graduates of our colleges and universities. The problems that confront our American people must be solved by men of trained minds, of sound judgment and of upright character. Men of this type will be sought in vain if our institutions are not able to convince their students that scholarship is of the first importance, and that the training of the mind is of infinitely more value than the glamor of athletic successes.

The young man, who, with his mind steeped with athletic interests, has let slip the opportunity offered him to develop careful and painstaking habits of thought through the routine of classroom drill, and who has acquired only a veneer of information rather than sound knowledge and learning, will find himself speedily cast aside in the competition of life. And the loss of such intellectual and moral leaders that we count on the colleges and universities to produce, must work irreparable damage to every phase of our national life and progress.

Alfred E. Stearns

Nothing Can Take Place of Love

By R. D. RHENTER

If a man and woman, contemplating marriage, be they young or on in years, do not thoroughly love each other to the ends of the earth, I would advise them to remain apart.

Nothing can take the place of love. That alone can help them to overlook each other's shortcomings and, when adversity comes, to cheer and comfort and encourage each other.

I do not believe in blind love that plunges persons into marriage with a few dollars and trusts to luck to do the rest.

In these times I would not advise getting married on an income of \$10 a week. With the closest economy \$10 a week might do for a time, backed by the promise of \$18 to \$20 in the near future.

Others may be added to the family, who will need to be fed, clothed and educated, and it is a selfish pair, indeed, who will think only of themselves and not of those who may be intrusted to their care.

LOCATES RICH MINE

Cowboy Trailing Deer Stumbles on to Wealth.

Long-Lost Lead-Silver Property, Founded by Mission Fathers, Is Discovered Again in Heart of San Andreas Mountains.

Bishop, Cal.—Prospectors throughout the southern camps of Arizona, New Mexico and Old Mexico tell of the Lost Padre mine, from which the mission fathers of Spain, more than 200 years ago, mined quantities of rich silver ore with which they enriched the coffers of their church, sending shipment after shipment of silver by way of Vera Cruz back to their native country. Legend had this mine located in various places, in New Mexico, in Arizona and in Old Mexico; but the best authenticated stories fixed the location of this long-lost mine somewhere in the southeastern part of New Mexico, and it was there where a cowboy, on a long chase after a wounded buck, discovered the ancient workings 17 years ago.

In the very heart of the San Andreas mountains this cowboy came upon abandoned workings, which upon inspection proved the very extensive ruins of a mine. There were several shafts, some long tunnels, the remnants of cross-cuts, surface trenches, and at a point of vantage the remains of a fort. The cowboy understood the fort proposition easily enough. Even in his days mountains were not always the safest place for a white man, warlike and hostile Apaches still claiming this part of the country for their own.

The records of the Lost Padre mine are yet to be found in the churches of the mission padres in Mexico. How long this mine was worked by the padres is not known, but the records speak of the hostile Indians, and how they succeeded, after many attempts, to drive the fathers back from those mountains, until time wiped out all trails; those padres who knew the location of the mine died, and only the legend remained of a once rich property.

The American cowboy relocated the old workings every year, hoping to sell the property, a hope which he never realized. On his deathbed he confided the map showing the location of the mine to his family, from whom the records were secured last year by Arthur Kunze, the original locator of the once famous Greenwater district, who journeyed into the isolated San Andreas range last January and relocated the property. In a letter to the editor of a local paper here he corroborates all the details of the old mine as told frequently by the cowboy, and, believing that without doubt the Lost Padre has been found, he has given that name to the workings.

Kunze has organized a company, a road is now being constructed to the remote ruins, and active operations will begin on the property.

To an expert miner a most interesting feature in the old abandoned place was a dump with about 100 tons of rich ore on it. The ore is a lead-silver, six feet, averaging in assays made at Globe, Ariz., 14 per cent. lead.

NEW PREMIER OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC



ANTOINE ERNEST MONIS, who has succeeded M. Briand as premier of the French republic, is one of that country's strong men. He is a wealthy merchant and has taken a deep interest in public affairs. It is believed that he is fully capable of coping with the pressing problems that confront the French government.

PLUM PUDDING IS COMPLEX

American Investigator Describes Famous Dessert as Mixture of Fruit, Fluids and Spices.

NORMAL MIND WITH BIG FEET

That is Condition Found in France, While Exact Opposite is True as Applied to Women.

Paris.—That the majority of normal minded men have big feet and most normal minded women small feet is the latest scientific discovery announced to the world by the Paris Academy of Sciences. It emanates from Prof. MacAuliffe and Marie, who for several months have been measuring the feet of French people in all walks of life.

They found that only eighteen out of every hundred soldiers were small footed and only twenty-four of every hundred weak minded men big footed. On the other hand, they found that only twenty-three of every hundred normal women were large footed, while only eighteen of a hundred weak witted women were small footed.

This is considered to confirm the ancient theory that woman is man's equal, for the reason that she is his exact opposite.

PLUM PUDDING IS COMPLEX

American Investigator Describes Famous Dessert as Mixture of Fruit, Fluids and Spices.

London.—"A smoking, aromatic, complex compound of fruits and fluids, nuts and spices," is the definition of plum pudding given by an American commercial agent in a report to headquarters.

English plum pudding, says J. M. Carson, the United States government agent in question, remains, unlike the roast beef of old England, a distinctly English product, and promises to become of sufficient importance in the foreign trade of the kingdom as to be specifically named in official reports.

"The national confection," goes on this American investigator, "still occupies the personal attention of the thoughtful housewife, but not to the extent of former years, because science has intruded upon the domestic economies and ingenious mechanism has displaced the dough trough and other kitchen utensils that used to be essential."

"The manufacture of plum pudding—which, by the way, contains no plums—is an infant industry of much promise. It is mainly confined to London, and is carried on by all the principal bakeries, delicatessen and other establishments."

"The industry was given a great boom by the Boer war. Thousands of pounds of plum pudding were sent out, but the demand was far in excess of the supply."

"The extent and magnitude of the trade today may be inferred from figures furnished by one of the several large manufacturers. The firm, in order to supply their trade last Christmas, used the following materials and quantities:

	Pounds.
Currants	145,800
Sugar	101,250
Peel	72,300
Suet	72,300
Bread crumbs	72,300
Flour	54,000
Raisins	48,330
Sultanas	48,330
China ginger	3,510
Spices	1,440
Almonds	400
Milk (gallons)	948
Rum (gallons)	948

"The number of puddings furnished aggregated 250,000, and there are three or four other London manufacturers, each of whose output equalled that described, besides quite a large number of smaller establishments."

TRYING AIRSHIPS IN JAPAN

Little Headway is Accomplished and Officers Are Sent Abroad to Study Aerial Science.

Tokio.—Japan is taking an increased interest in aerial navigation. Recently special officers were dispatched to study the science of navigating airships and aeroplanes have been imported by the authorities, and experiments in flight are being made daily. So far, no great skill has been attained by Japanese aeronauts either in invention or in handling these machines.

A man named Yamada has invented an airship which is, to all intents and purposes, a copy of those used abroad. His ascents so far have not been much more important than those made in balloons. The officers experimenting with the recently imported aeroplanes had some difficulty in getting the machines to rise, and when one of them did so, it made such a rapid descent as practically to reduce it to a wreck. One of the aeroplanes of, however, succeed in mounting some twenty meters above the parade ground.

MANY AGED PEOPLE

Dr. Knott Does Not Agree With Dr. Hutchinson.

Highest Living Authority on Subject Obtains Incontrovertible Evidence of Twenty-Two Living Centenarians.

New York.—Dr. John Knott of Dublin, well known as a writer of medical history, has contributed an article on "Centenarians" to the New York Medical Journal, in which he takes an opposite view to that expressed by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who maintains that there are only something like four authenticated instances of persons living more than 100 years.

"It is now some years ago," Dr. Knott writes, "that a special notice of the death of a lady resident at Richmond, in the county of Surrey, England, appeared in the leading medical journals of Great Britain. The authenticity of her record was absolutely unquestionable and her age at the close of life was one hundred and eight years and four months."

"The announcement and resulting comment had the effect of eliciting from T. E. Young (one of the highest living authorities on the subject) a paragraph of printed comment which informed the reader that since the publication of his well-known book on the subject (in 1899) he had obtained incontrovertible evidence of the existence of 22 individual cases."

"A very curious fact, which is undeniably associated with the generalization of centenarian biography, is also one which should surely tend to limit the confidence of assertion that characterizes the aggressive scientific dogmatism which grew to so gigantic proportions in the course of the latter half of the nineteenth century. We refer to the absolute proof which has been furnished by the collection of the data of all the authentic experiences, that persons of all habits and occupations, even the most unsanitary and the most dangerous, are to be found enrolled on the list of centenarians—and that, accordingly, no Procrustean rule is suitable to the attainment of record-breaking longevity, any more

than to that of any other of the cardinal virtues of our physical existence.

"We learn, on creditable authority, that 'Lady Lawson, who died at the age of one hundred and sixteen, never practiced abluitions of any kind, or hardly in any degree, because, as she alleged, those persons who washed themselves were always taking cold or laying the foundation of some dreadful disorder.' And, moreover, we find that 'her apartment was only occasionally swept out, but never washed; the windows were so encrusted with dirt that they hardly admitted a ray of light.'"

"In the presence of such facts, our sanitary dogmatists can surely afford to be a little more modest than they sometimes seem disposed to be!"

BREEDING OF POLICE DOGS

Prussian Diet Appropriates \$6,750 for Purpose of Training Animals—Complete Records Kept.

Berlin.—To equip a breeding and training establishment for police dogs the new Prussian budget makes a first appropriation of \$6,750. The German opinion is that the most easily educated and the most suitable dogs for police work are the German native sheep dog and the English Airedale terrier.

One of the largest and most powerful breeds, and a national dog of Germany, the Great Dane or German boarhound, has been tried, but without success. It is deficient in scenting abilities, and as it is very excitable it is liable to get out of hand, and because of its size and strength become more dangerous than useful.

The training of police dogs is thoroughly carried out in Germany. The German police officer is supplied with a form in which to record particulars of the tracking work done by his charge. Details of the weather, the nature of the ground and the character of the dog's work are to be supplied, while the quantity and kind of food given to the dog and the circumstances under which the animal can best do its work are all to be noted. Records of failures as well as reports of successes are to be written down.