

## Proof of Business Dishonesty

By Senator Burkett, of Nebraska.



Men's measure of morals is too often their own morals and religion. Men's measure of business is the way they do it. The trouble with Wall Street, or at least a certain part of it is, that it wants to force its measure of business morals on all the rest of us. Wall Street has been doing a catch-as-catch-can sort of business and it knows no other rule of the game. The present agitated condition is not the result of radicalism but the proof of business dishonesty. The best business men in the country, the most conservative conservatives, commercial clubs, and board of trade are aroused by conditions in commerce and trade.

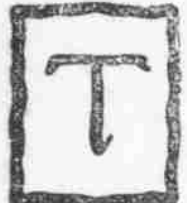
There is no prejudice against any body of men because they are rich, but because they are wrong. It is not the building of great fortunes that appalls people, but the manipulating of them. We have got by the period of contest over facts. The evidence has been produced and the verdict rendered. There has been rottenness in Wall Street. No man on earth dares deny it. There has been rottenness in stock gambling and frenzied finance, and legitimate business must be purged of the incumbrance.

There has been kiting of bank deposits, misuse of public trusts and over-speculation. Railroads have been guilty of discriminations and rebates and breach of law. They have watered their stock and overcharged the public to pay fraudulent dividends. It is no longer conjecture. They have been indicted fifty-six times for giving rebates; convicted thirteen times, and forty cases are still pending against them. If they had never broken the code of morals in business there would have been no need of the code of laws that Congress has enacted. The Interstate Commerce Act is no more menacing to the railroad doing a legitimate business than the law defining robbery is to the honest banker. If commercial decency had not been outraged, if the ethics of trade had not first been traduced by its own promoters, President Roosevelt would never have had occasion to write his last message.

In this period of wonderful business development it has required unusual effort to suppress the assassin in business. It has required a man of courage and energy of the nerve and honesty.

## Train Your Eyes to See

By Helen Bruce Wallace.



THE business girl, to whom a trained observation is an invaluable asset, should note the things in the shop windows as she passes and see how many she can recall. It may not be many at first, but it is surprising how soon the list will lengthen.

As a woman or man is met on the street train yourself to take in at a glance what is worn.

When you look at a picture don't stop at general effects, but note minute details.

Do you know the color of the eyes of your nearest and dearest? If you cannot picture them easily, then must you go in training at once for the seeing eye.

This seeing, by the way, does not mean the eye critical. Too many women use their eyes for no other purpose but to find flaws in their neighbors. One woman prided herself on never missing anything. "Would that she did!" say her friends. She can spot your most hidden deformity, her eyes are always glued to the crease that you did not have time to iron out, or the rent you forgot to sew. You are morally certain she is seeing the hole in your stocking.

Don't have the eyes that see not. It doesn't pay, whatever your sphere in life.

It does pay, and a good round dividend of personal interest, added usefulness and increased knowledge, to be observant. Train yourself to it if you are lacking in this valuable faculty.

## Man and His Cousin, The Plant

By Ernest Haeckel.

(Author of "The Evolution of Man.")



ALL the different kinds of animals and plants which we see to-day, or that have ever lived, have descended in a natural way from earlier and different species, all come from one common stock, or from a few common ancestors.

These remote ancestors must have been quite simple organisms of the lowest type, arising by spontaneous generation from inorganic matter. The succeeding species have been constantly modified by adaptation to their varying environment, especially by use and habit, and have transmitted their modifications to their successors by heredity.

Goethe in 1807 said: "When we compare plants and animals in their most rudimentary forms it is almost impossible to distinguish between them. But we may say that the plants and animals, beginning with an almost inseparable closeness, gradually advance along two divergent lines, until the plant at last grows in the solid, enduring tree, and the animal attains in man to the highest degree of mobility and freedom."

That Goethe was not merely speaking in a poetical but in a literal genealogical sense of this close affinity of organic forms is clear from other remarkable passages in which he treats of their variety in outward form and unity in internal structure.

## What to Do With Our Boys

By James P. Munroe, Prominent Boston Manufacturer.



THE business man asks that the school send boys to him in good health, mentally, morally, and physically; that the boy have vim, energy, and hustle—by whatever name you care to call that greatest blessing in life, the joy in work. Does our present academic training do this? During the school years the boy's muscles need every development. He needs to use the large muscles of his trunk, his legs, and his arms, and you chain him down to a desk. He rebels, for he knows the kind of work in which he belongs. The boy who, more than any other human being, likes to work, you give a training which makes him hate work, and you send him to us hating work. Industrial education will change these things. It can be done in open workshops or out of doors. It will give the boy the variety he craves; it will give him work for his muscles. Best of all, the boy will be doing things. That is what the boy wants; to do something. And we set him down at a desk to learn what somebody else did five thousand years ago.

WOLF AT THE DOOR—"I NEVER COULD STAND FACTORY SMOKE."



—Cartoon by W. A. Rogers, in the New York Herald.

## SOMETHING NEW IN SWINDLES.

Amazing Progress in the Higher Branches of the Criminal Art is Shown by the Elaborate Cleverness of the Ruse Used to Separate a Pennsylvania Hotelkeeper From His Hard-earned Wealth.

Some progress in the higher branches of criminal art is argued by the following narrative of how a Pennsylvania hotel keeper was led to part with \$15,000 of his hard earned wealth under the delusion that he was betting it on a prize fight gotten up for the amusement of a party of Chicago and Philadelphia millionaires. Of course the fight was arranged solely for the benefit of the hotel keeper. The "millionaires" are represented in the Rogues' Gallery.

The elaborate cleverness of this swindle also argues that the country is getting educated. A novelist and thousands of newspaper reporters have explained again and again the trick of the "wiretappers," which has trapped many a man that would not have bet a dollar on a straight horse race. Gold bricks are seldom sold nowadays, and the green goods game appears to be so generally known by this time that a confidence man is driven to his wits' end for devices to part the coin from his hoard. One cannot help thinking that the same amount of ingenuity expended on nominally legitimate schemes for getting something for nothing or directed into absolutely honest effort would have paid the inventors of the fake prize fight much more handsomely than their originality in crime did reward them.

New York City.—Swindling operations which have netted more than \$1,000,000 a year for the last three years will be revealed, the police believe, through the capture of Frederick Gondorff.

Gondorff was arrested on the charge of having swindled Frederick Holznel, a Scranton hotel proprietor, out of \$15,000 on a fake prize fight, and it is said the evidence will implicate him in the robbing of William F. Walker, who looted the New Britain Savings Bank of more than \$500,000.

At the examination in the Tombs Court every effort will be made to have Gondorff held on the complaint of Holznel, in order to give the detectives an opportunity to locate the band of swindlers. Although using Holznel's charge to hold Gondorff, the detectives of the Central Office are after much bigger game, in the shape of bonds, valued at \$120,000, which were part of the loot stolen by Walker from the New Britain bank.

These bonds, consisting of \$49,000 of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad securities, \$35,000 of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul bonds, \$15,000 Rochester and Pittsburg bonds and a number of other smaller parcels, have never been disposed of, and it is declared that they are still in the possession of the members of the swindling band to which Gondorff is suspected of belonging.

### Band Had Immense Resources.

The immense resources of this band is illustrated by the story of Holznel, who declares that, while they were duping him, they made a flash of \$250,000. He says that this was in genuine currency and not stage money, as he personally handled the cash, and declares that it would have been impossible to deceive him.

According to Holznel the swindlers pursued the same tactics with him as they did with Walker, with the exception that they used the prize fight game, instead of the wire tapping scheme. One of the band, who went by the name of Webber, stopped at Holznel's hotel in Scranton and gained the boniface's confidence by a legitimate business proposition. Webber represented himself as a bond salesman. Holznel is interested in some coal lands in Tennessee which he is anxious to sell. On learning this, Webber told Holznel that he knew some millionaires who were also interested in coal lands, and that he might be able to dispose of Holznel's holdings.

The specific millionaires mentioned were the Cudahys, of Chicago. Webber, after some correspondence, arranged a meeting with "Mr. Cudahy's secretary," by the name of "Blair." It was while the business of disposing of the coal property was being discussed that the swindling game was broached. Blair said that his employers were "sporty," and

that they had a prize fighter by the name of Sullivan whom they were willing to back for any amount. Blair said they were in Bridgeport, Conn., and that Sullivan was with them. He then unfolded a scheme by which he and Holznel were to win \$20,000 from the "Cudahys." He said that he knew a prize fighter in Boston, Collins by name, who could defeat Sullivan. Holznel agreed that it was an easy way to get money and the prize fight was arranged. Holznel put up \$5000 as his portion of the bet. Blair furnished the other \$15,000. The "Cudahys" backed Sullivan for \$20,000. The fight was pulled off in the Bridgeport Fair Grounds. Of course Collins lost, but Blair declared it was on a fluke, and begged Holznel to back him for another fight.

Got \$10,000 More.

The "Cudahys" offered to bet three to one on the second fight, and Holznel hurried to Scranton to secure more money. He returned with \$10,000, which he put up on Collins, and again he lost. It was at this fight that \$20,000 was bet, Blair ostensibly making wagers amounting to \$75,000.

After the fight the "Cudahys" turned the money over to Blair, their secretary, telling him to deposit it and send checks to the winner. Blair then made a proposition to Holznel that they run away with the money. He told Holznel to go to Albany, to the Ten Eyck, where he would meet him and divide. Holznel went, but Blair failed to meet him, and Holznel came to New York and consulted Lawyer John M. Coleman, of No. 115 Broadway, who laid the matter before District Attorney Jerome. Holznel was taken to the Rogues' Gallery, where he identified the pictures of Frederick Gondorff and James Morgan, alias Deafy Morris, as the two men who posed as the Cudahys. The arrest of Gondorff followed, and he was identified by Holznel as one of the band.

The arrest of Gondorff immediately led the police to connect the men of the band with the Walker swindlers. His brother, Charles Gondorff, was arrested shortly after Walker's flight, and was charged with having been a party to the swindle, which looted the New Britain Bank. Charles Gondorff was held for trial and afterward was released on \$25,000 bail, furnished by "Bob" Nelson. He is now running a gambling house in Atlantic City.

Walker, however, refused to implicate any one in his stealing. He said that he did not remember the names of the men who swindled him. His taciturnity destroyed the last hope the Pinkertons had of recovering the money. Frederick Gondorff's arrest, however, has changed the prospect, and it is now believed that the \$120,000 in bonds may be recovered.

### There Are 3000 More Women Than Men in Evanston.

Chicago.—Is Evanston the university suburb, destined to become an Adams Eden? The question was presented with great force to the authorities of the suburb when the census takers completed the annual school census of the city.

The new census shows a surplus of almost 3000 women in a population of less than 25,000. There are 13,837 women and 10,896 men in the city, a total of 24,733, and a majority of 2971 for the women.

### Mont Blanc Climbers Were 130 Last Year.

Geneva.—Statistics have just been published showing that during last year 130 Alpinists climbed to the summit of Mont Blanc. Twenty of the climbers were English and eight were Americans. Fourteen of the climbers were women, the majority being English.

The ages of the Alpinists varied from fifteen to fifty-five years, and among them were a prince, a general, two barons, a priest, several doctors, lawyers and a Swiss chimney sweep.

## Fashions

New York City.—The simple shirt waist made in tailored style is absolutely necessary to comfort, and this one is tucked after an exceptionally

Reign of Tassel.

Tassels, tassels everywhere, be it dangling from the latest neckwear or hanging from the big drapery seen on so many of the new costumes. They hang behind the dainty ear of the girl who wears her most fetching tulle hat or they bedeck the skirt of the society matron as she stands in line at reception or tea.

### Three or Four Piece Skirt.

The skirt which is smooth over the hips and which flares at the lower portion continues a favorite one for walking, while it is always the most becoming and most graceful. Here is a model that can be made either in three or four pieces as the front gore is seamed at the centre or cut in one. In the illustration it is made from striped material and the front gore is seamed at the centre to produce the chevron effect. The circular bands are pretty and novel and are exceedingly effective in the striped fabric.

The skirt is made with a front gore and side and back portions, which are circular. The front edges of the side portions are turned under to form tucks, which are laid over onto the front gore, so concealing the seams and allowing effective use of buttons as trimming. The fulness at the back can be laid in inverted pleats or it can be cut off and the skirt finished in habit style as liked.

The quantity of material required



attractive and becoming manner. In the illustration it is made of natural colored pongee stitched with beading silk, and pongee is much in vogue for



waists of the sort, while it has a great many practical advantages, but the model is appropriate for all the reasonable waistings.

The waist is made with the fronts and the back. There is a regulation box pleat at the centre front and a neck-band finishes the neck. The collar is of the turn-over sort and can be made from striped material as illustrated or to match the waist as liked. There are regulation sleeves with straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three and three-eighth yards thirty-two or two yards forty-four inches wide with one-eighth yard any width for the over portion and collar.

### Collar of Ruches.

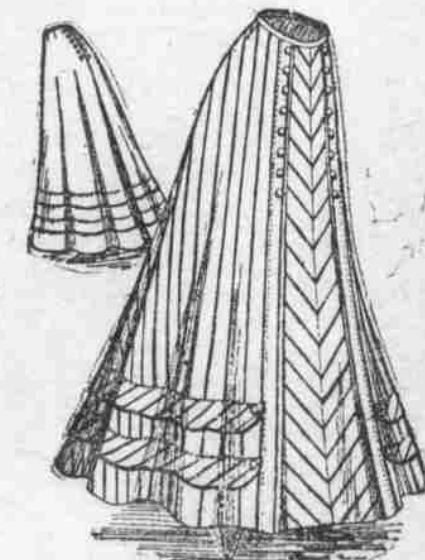
A novel collar is made of many ruches of tulle mixed with velvet baby ribbon in black and white, the black velvet forming flowers.

### Color Blendings.

The blending of many colors in delicious harmonies is responsible for a large part of the attractiveness of the present styles, but it also furnishes one of the most difficult problems for inexperienced milliners and dress-makers.

### Tunics Fashionable.

The rage for tunics threatens to make a fashionable drawing room look like the old Roman Forum.



### Hungarian Waists.

One of the smart novelties in shirt waists for any suit but a white one is of ecru hopsacking or batiste or linen. It is trimmed with bands of Hungarian embroidery, which comes by the yard. It is in brilliant colors, with dashes of black.

### Colors in Hosiery.

Novel hosiery of the season shows a contrasting color beneath the open work upon the instep.