

Growing Demand For College Men in Business

THE old theory that college men are not adapted to business life is rapidly becoming obsolete. A century ago there were two avenues open to the college man, law and the ministry, the dignity of the medical profession being decidedly less at that time than now, and the "fourth estate," journalism, was still in its infancy. Business, in those days, was presumed to be fit only for those who could not educate themselves for the professions. There seemed to be a mutual agreement between college graduates and heads of business houses—the former did not want to enter business, the latter did not want them. This prejudice, which almost amounted to contempt on the part of business men for men with college training, has continued almost down to the present time, but in the last few years there has been a radical change. The attitude of many business men toward college graduates has changed from aggressive hostility to positive friendliness. Where the college graduate of a generation ago sought vainly for an opening, that he might start for less than a living wage and rise on his merits, the man with the diploma finds today that there are innumerable avenues not only open to him but inviting his attention. In fact, so strong is the demand that one university reports having received six offers of employment for each member of last year's graduating class, and hopes the coming season to surpass that record. In a day of great business enterprises the trained thinker is a necessity. The man who can think clearly in Greek, Latin and higher mathematics will be able to apply the same reasoning faculties to methods of transportation, production and distribution. One railroad official, who has had experience with the infinite variety of men seeking entrance into one of this country's greatest industries, stated that while the college man entered the office four years behind the high-school graduate, within another four years the handicap had been overcome and the trained mind was demonstrating its superior capacity for mastering detail and bringing the affairs of a great corporation into its compass. After that he forged rapidly ahead and the gap between the college graduate and the uneducated man yawned wider every year. The gravest danger is, not that the higher education will unfit men for participation in business life, but that they may gain false ideas of their own importance and the obligation of the world to them, forgetting that all their work so far has been but preparation, and in the battle with the world, which is yet to come, the mere fact of possessing a college diploma will have weight only with the superficial, and that their personal fitness will be the true measure of their success or failure.—The Circle.

The Delights of Camp Life.

By Henry van Dyke.

OUR tenting-places were new every night and forsaken every morning. Each of them had a charm of its own. One was under a great yellow-birch tree, close to the bank of the river. Another was on top of a bare ridge in the middle of a vast blueberry patch, where the luscious fruit, cool and fresh with the morning dew, spread an immense breakfast-table to tempt us. The most beautiful of all was at the edge of a firwood, with a huge rock, covered with moss and lichen, sloping down before us in a broad, open descent of thirty feet to the foaming stream. The full moon climbed into the sky as we sat around our campfire, and showed her face above the dark, pointed tree-tops. The winding vale was flooded with silver radiance that rested on river and rock and tree-trunk and multitudinous leafage like an enchantment of tranquility. The earling currents and the falling foam, up and down the stream, were glistening and sparkling, ever moving, yet never losing their position. The shouting of the water melted to music, in which a thousand strange and secret voices, near and far away, blending and alternating from rapid to rapid and fall to fall, seemed like hidden choirs, answering one another from place to place. The sense of struggle, of pressure and resistance, of perpetual combat, was gone, and in its stead there was a feeling of infinite quietude, of perfect balance and repose, of deep accord and amity between the watching heavens and the waiting earth, in which the conflicts of existence seemed very distant and of little meaning, and the peace of nature prophesied that one, far-off divine event towards which the whole creation moves.

Thus for six days and nights we kept company with our little river, following its guidance and enjoying all its changing moods.—Seribner's Magazine.

The Foundations of Faith.

By Agnes Repplier.

THE cheering news that the world is to be evangelized in twenty-five years, "or, at the longest, within a generation," has been announced by a Philadelphia newspaper, and has brought sincere pleasure to many hearts. After nearly twenty centuries of partial failure, the "Laymen's Missionary Movement" is at last to register a complete success by the employment of intelligent and representative methods. The whole scheme is to rest on a sound financial basis. "Money," we are assured, "will not be spared," and what cannot money do? "Several millionaires and scores of prominent business men are interested," and to millionaires and prominent business men Heaven is not likely to refuse its aid. "Wealthy laymen will devote a portion of their time, while traveling next year, to the concerns of Christianity," and wealth has never failed to spiritualize the aspiring human soul. "Influential Philadelphians" have given a dinner at a prominent hotel to set the matter going, and it has always been through the medium of dinners that the world has been converted to light.

The records of history show how full of promise is this businesslike scheme of evangelization. It was the assured wealth, the sound financial standing of the Apostles which gave them their astonishing success; and every great religious movement the world has witnessed since has rested on the same secure foundation. The acute business sense, the admirable acquisitiveness of St. Francis quickened the hearts of men. Charles Wesley was enabled by the aid of millionaires and public dinners to evangelize the length and breadth of England. There can be no reasonable doubt that the "Laymen's Missionary Movement," if strongly financed, will at least, as its stockholders claim, give to the people of all lands "an opportunity of knowing what Christianity stands for."

It will, alas! It will.—From Life.

Government Regulation of Railroad Rates

By Charles S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

IHAVE always conceded the need of efficient regulation of railroad corporations. It has always seemed to me it would be preferable for the corporations and the public that such regulation be by the general government rather than by the States, because of the necessity for a reasonable degree of uniformity in the regulations for the protection of the public and that they might not conflict so seriously as would otherwise follow from the frequent changes of jurisdiction as we cross the State lines.

Earnestly desiring improvement in corporate management, I have been in favor also of the greatest possible publicity being given to all the acts of corporations which have been handled in such a way as to cause complaint.

When this subject was first agitated by the President in his message I thought I saw a new era dawning in railroad management and an improved relationship possible between the reasonable portion of the public and the carriers.

What was needed was regulation, not restriction; protection, not persecution; but when the act was available for examination it was found to be revengeful and punitive; drawn either in ignorance or prejudice, with less thought of fairness to the railroads or the interest of the public than to concentrate tremendous power in the general government not necessary for the regulation or the elimination of abuses complained of, and which, if constitutional, gives power to derange established markets to an extent that, if exercised, will produce little short of revolution.

The public cry has been against discrimination, and yet those who have to handle the business of the railroads know that in private it is one great effort on the part of the public to obtain that very thing.

If a man ships a carload of freight every day in the year he pays the same rate of freight as the man who ships a similar carload once a month, but if a man rides every day in the year he must have a less rate than the man who rides only once a month. You will note, therefore, the public is bound to stop discrimination, even if it discriminates in doing so.

A Protector of the Public.



JOHN E. WILKIE, CHIEF OF UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.
[Mr. Wilkie does not look the detective of literature, but the efficiency of the Secret Service Bureau is everywhere recognized.]

Martyred Dogs.
A strange monument was unveiled at Battersea, England, the other day by the International Anti-Vivisection Council. It is topped by the statue of



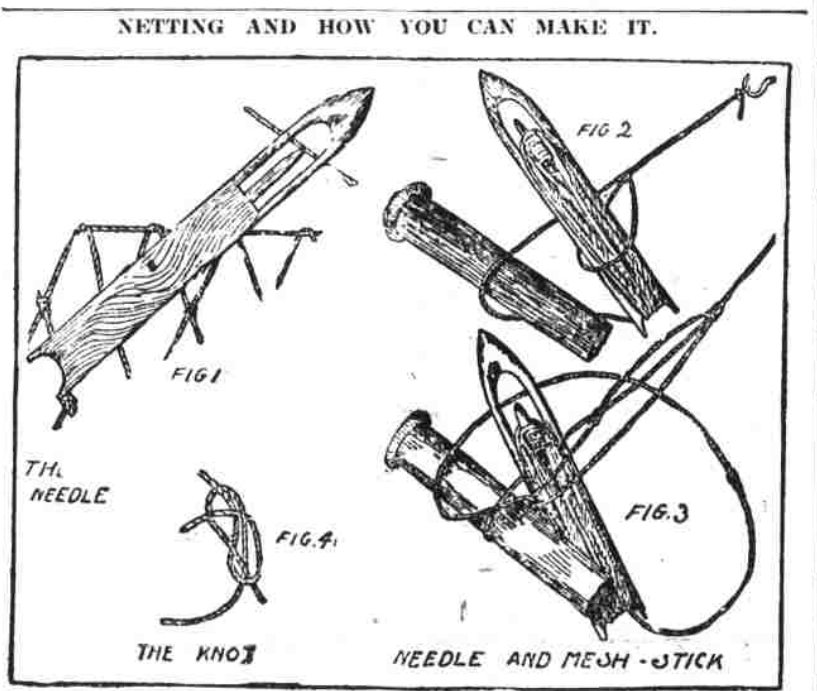
MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN TO A DOG.
Battersea, London.
"In memory of the brown terrier dog done to death in the laboratories of University College in February, 1903, after having endured vivisection extending over more than two months and having been handed over from one vivisectioner to another until death came to his release."

a dog and bears this inscription:
"In memory of the brown terrier dog done to death in the laboratories of University College in February, 1903, after having endured vivisection extending for more than two months, and having been handed over from one vivisectioner to another until death came to his release."
"Also in memory of the 232 dogs vivisected in the same place during the year 1902."
"Men and women of England, how long shall these things be?"
Netting is an art easily acquired, and is a pleasant pastime for both sexes, the greatest difficulty being to tear oneself away from the fascination of the work once the stitch has

been learned. There is just enough movement to prevent your feeling wholly idle, leaving the thoughts to wander over the coming summer season when your hammock or tennis net will be put out. Besides, it lends an additional charm to those sought-after objects, to know that they are the weaving of your own hand, says the Montreal Herald. It may be too early to start making summer articles, but there are still things such as fishing nets, chair seats, and the like, which may be made for immediate use.

To those who are desirous of starting, the first thing to be done is to obtain the netting instruments. These latter consist of a needle (Fig. 1) and a mesh stick. The needle should be from seven to ten inches long and one inch wide, while the size of the mesh stick must be regulated by the fact that the mesh stick will make a mesh twice its own size, thus a stick half an inch square will make a one-inch mesh and so on in proportion.

Any youth at all handy will be able to make these instruments for himself, and then the material having been procured, work may be begun at once. To wind the cord on your needle put it over the point in



the eye on one side, then down under the curve, and up around the point on the other side again. Fill it just enough to keep from slipping off. Tie the end of the cord to a hook screwed in the wall or to anything convenient, make a loop two or three inches from the end, and you are ready to begin the stitch (Fig. 2). The stitch consists of two movements, the first to throw the cord around the mesh stick, and putting the needle through the loop you tied, the second to throw the cord to the left, so forming a loop, after running the needle under the mesh in the same direction. (Fig. 3). When you have made it as wide as you wish put a string through all the holes and fasten it to a hook. In the other rows you can keep the loops on the stick all the way across. For fastening, tie a knot like one shown in figure four.

Singing Kettles.
The Japanese, who know so well how to add little unexpected attractions to everyday life, manufacture, in a great variety of forms, iron teakettles which break into song when the water boils. The song may not be a very perfect melody, but it is perhaps as agreeable as the notes produced by some of the insects which the Japanese also treasure for their music. The harmonious sounds of the teakettles are produced by steam bubbles escaping from beneath thin sheets of iron fastened closely together nearly at the bottom of the kettles. To produce the best effects some skill is required in regulating the fire. The character of the sounds varies with the form of the kettle. These singing kettles have been used for many centuries.—Youth's Companion.

Shortest Way Through.
A man in Altoona, the owner of a very fine forty horse power limousine motor car, failed, and while his affairs were being settled up the car disappeared. As soon as everything

Smart Styles for Spring.

New York City.—Every variation of the over blouse is to be noted worn by well dressed women, and here is one that can be treated in such a variety of ways that it becomes adapted to many occasions and a great many materials. In the illustration it is made of crepe de chine, with trimming of velvet and yoke of lace, and is all in one, but the yoke can be worn over several sorts if liked, or again the waist can be made sleeveless and worn over any guimpe or pretty lingerie blouse, or still again



the lining can be used as a guimpe and faced to form the yoke, while the sleeves are sewed therein and the waist is finished separately. The prettily scalloped outline is a novel feature, and the straps over the shoulders are very generally becoming, while the waist is appropriate for almost every dressy material. It can be utilized for the lovely cotton and silk and cotton ones that are now being made up for the coming season as well as for silk and wool, and is,

The New Raincoat.
Some of the new raincoats have the fulness across the back confined by a close belt that does not cross the plain box front. An inside strap is necessary to hold the garment snugly about the waist.

Plain Colored Scarfs.
The long diaphanous scarf in plain colors which drapes the shoulders, after being caught between the shoulders at the back, is fastened again at each side of the bust in front, and falls in long vertical lines nearly to the foot of the gown, where it terminates in long silk fringe.

Scraggy Feathers.
The taste for certain uncouth scraggy feathers is dying out. On the other hand very long couteaux are again to the fore. Eagles' and argus' plumes rank highest, but they have become so rare and are therefore so costly that they are not in frequent use, and the long tail feathers of the cock pheasant generally take their place. These are sometimes applied with little patches of small plumage imitating the markings and eyes of those of the eagle or argus or merely as a means of giving them additional color.

Five Gored Skirt.
The skirt made with a gathered flounce is always a graceful one, and is just now greatly in style, while it suits all the fashionable soft materials perfectly well. Here is one that is gored at the upper portion, and that shows two flounces joined one to the other which give a distinctly novel effect. In the illustration the material is one of the pretty new foulards in shades of brown and white, but every seasonable material is appropriate, the model being equally well suited to washable materials and to those of silk, wool and the various mixtures.
The skirt portion is cut in five gores, and each of the flounces is



consequently, quite certain to be in demand. The tucks provide just sufficient fulness to be becoming, and the sleeves are in the most satisfactory length, that is, extending just below the elbows.

The waist is made with a lining that consists of fronts and backs. If this lining is desired, fitted darts are taken up in the fronts, but if it is to be used in the guimpe style these are omitted. When the waist is made all in one the lining is faced to form the yoke and the blouse is arranged over it. When a separate yoke is desired the lining is cut off for a portion of its length, and is adjusted under the waist, which can be either unlined or made over a foundation as liked. In any case the blouse proper consists of the front and the backs, with the moderately full sleeves that are finished with wide bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a half yards twenty-one, three yards twenty-seven or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with one and three-quarter yards of velvet ribbon and three-quarter yard of all-over lace to make as illustrated.

gathered to form a heading. The two are then joined and the upper is then joined to the lower edge of the skirt. The skirt itself is plain at the front, but gathered at the sides and back, and when liked it can be cut off in walking length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is nine yards



twenty-seven, six and one-half yards thirty-six or five yards forty-four inches wide.

Mushroom Hats Prevalent.
A majority of the new hats appear to be of modified mushroom or cloche shape and many of the French models have loops and ends of ribbon falling to the shoulders or below in the back.

Rubber Lined Coats.
The latest rubber lined silk coats are very light and durable, and are being extensively adopted by fashionable women.

Natural Hued Linen.
Cuff and collar sets of natural hued linen, hand embroidered in brown, are among the dress accessories which may be bought ready for wear, and will be a very attractive finish for coats of brown or natural tone linen.

Lace Shoes Popular.
Low shoes in brown leather with white duck tops and white ribbon ties promise to be popular.

Hamburg is said to have a fire record larger than that of any other city in the world.

Madrid lies higher than any other European capital. Its height above the sea is 2,090 feet.

had been adjusted, though, the car reappeared in the Altoona man's garage again. This angered one of the creditors, and the first time he saw the bankrupt he took him bitterly to task. "A nice bankrupt," he said. "How does it happen, if you're a bankrupt, that you still have that automobile?" "Well, you see," said the other, smiling, "I went through the Bankruptcy Court, but the automobile went round."—Argonaut.

Drowning the Pastors' Saw.
Persons who will sit out a play or listen to an interesting conversation without coughing seem to be seized, as soon as they compose themselves to hear a sermon, with distressing irritation of the windpipe that can be relieved only by violent and continued coughing.—British Medical Journal.

To Thicken the Hair.
Oil workers are never bald. Visit our oil regions or those of Russia; examine the workmen's hair; it is soft and thick and glossy. Petroleum cures incipient baldness, and if your hair is thinning, rub some in. Never mind the smell. It will do you good.—St. Louis Star.