

GETTING A START

By NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, Jr.

THE DIARY OF AN AMBITIOUS BOY.

Monday—Change of time table. Train I used to take starts ten minutes late. If not on time I'll be late at office, so let's earlier. Arrived at office fifteen minutes ahead of time, but got busy. Mr. Smith was late. Thanked me for doing some of his work. He looks tired. Guess he's worried. Doing all I can to make things easier for him. Maybe I don't do much, but I try to. He's all right when he isn't nervous, but think he has cause to be. Just back from his hatting club meeting. Enjoyed it very much. John Morgan had the affirmative and I had the negative. John won. Next time I'll do better.

Tuesday—Worked hard up to five o'clock. Mr. Smith looked all tired out. Asked him if I couldn't stay and help him. He thanked me and said "Yes." Stayed until 6:30. Mr. S. took me out to supper, and said he didn't know I was so quick at figures. He's all right. Guess I'm going to be able to help him more than I ever did. When I got home I read one of the trade papers. Going to do it regularly. Didn't know there was so much to it worth while.

Wednesday—Didn't have much to do this afternoon, so went through the letter file. Found three letters that hadn't been answered. Mr. S. and he seemed much pleased. Took Marion to the movies. Had a good time. She's a fine girl. Guess I'll see more of her. She seems interested in what I do.

Thursday—Mr. Smith interested me with a confidential errand. I was pleased because he is slow at trusting people. I guess I delivered the goods, because he smiled when I made my report. Wattered when I saw him this evening. He has a job like mine, and we compared notes as far as we could do it without giving away the business.

Friday—Things as usual in the office. Mr. S. out of town. He didn't get back until after five o'clock, and found me there. As I had stayed to finish up some work. Seemed pleased. He is paying more attention to me than he used to. Called on Marion. It does a fellow good to be with a sensible girl. Getting to like her much more. She has some brains. Got home early. I'm no good if I don't get to bed in decent season.

Saturday—Got in early. Mr. Smith caught me working. Smiled again. Before I left he called me into his office and showed me a reply to one of the unanswered letters I gave him the other day. I showed him answered it and a big order had come in. Said he was going to raise my pay the first of the month and make me his private secretary. That suits me all right, all right. Don't know of anything that would suit me better just now. Guess I'm getting there. Told Marion about it. She was tickled to death. Some girl.

PERFUME AS A MEDICINE

Medical Men Are Coming to Believe in Its Efficacy in the Treatment of Illness.

According to the Medical Record the time is approaching when odors of all kinds, agreeable and the reverse, will be made use of in the treatment of disease. The olfactory apparatus is strongly affected by odors, according to the writer, and nausea is a common symptom of this action. Several examples are given of the action of odors. For example, "severe faintness is sometimes observed to overcome persons upon their entrance into a room in which tuberosa odor kept. Headache is often produced by the odors emanating from the honeysuckle, lily, rose of Sharon, or carnation. The odor from freshly ground coffee produces in some individuals a strong nervous action, followed by nausea, and in rare instances vomiting, but usually it is agreeable and appetizing." The method of treatment would be to hold the patient over the odor, or to hold the saw pointing east and west. With its teeth uppermost, the saw should be tipped slowly heavy from the wind at an angle of about 45 degrees. By glancing along the edge of the teeth you are able to "see the wind." It is pouring over the edge much after the manner of water over a waterfall.

Industry for Philippines.

An effort is being made to develop in the Philippine islands an industry in the dried juice of the papaya (Carica papaya) for medicinal use as a substitute for pepsin. The preparation of this product is represented by the bureau of health officials, who are endeavoring to stimulate its production as a very simple. The fruit is hung above a bowl, and longitudinal cuts are made in the fruit from which the juice drips, hardening soon after falling in the bowl. After being thoroughly dried in the sun it is put in thoroughly cleaned cartons for shipment. Papayas may be grown in almost every part of the islands.

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

I asked three questions of Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D., president of Yale University:

"Why would you advise a boy who intends to enter a profession to graduate from college?"

"Why would you advise a boy who intends to enter business to graduate from college?"

"Why would you advise a boy who intends to enter some mechanical trade or business to graduate from an institute of technology or other high scientific school?"

Doctor Hadley's reply was brief and concise:

"I think that every boy, no matter what his trade, ought to be a technically trained, even at great pecuniary sacrifice. I think that the majority of boys who can afford a college course are better off with it, whether they intend to enter professional life or not."

"I should not, however, advise any boy, if he is to enter business, to make an undue sacrifice to obtain a college education, a sacrifice which would be likely to undermine his health or require him to pass through unprofitable hardships."

"If one is to take up a profession, where he will use his college education as a part of stock in trade, then I should consider him justified in making greater sacrifice to get into trade."

"If one is to practice a mechanical trade, where a broad knowledge of mechanics and science is likely to be drawn from it, I should not recommend graduation from an institute of technology or other scientific school, even if he had to endure more than ordinary hardships for the education and promotion, even though the one possessing it has to begin at the bottom of the ladder and work at the same hard work as those who have not been schooled-trained for their vocation."

Some sensible people, as well as those who are not capable of weighing values, claim that many a boy had institution of learning. This is probably true to a limited extent. If an analysis is made, however, I think the result will show that the boy was spoiled before he went to college, or would have "spoiled" if he had not gone.

"College will make the wise man wiser and the fool more foolish. The college does not make or break a man. It helps those who are willing to be helped, and undoubtedly contributes somewhat to the downfall of many boys who will never amount to anything."

Success is possible with or without a college course. Success is easier with a good education and teacher than it is without it, but let no man feel that he will succeed because he is a college man, or fail because he isn't.

"The man, not the college, is responsible for his success. It is responsible for his college helps. It should not do less, and it can do no more."

"To See the Wind. With the saw of an ordinary hand-saw this seeming impossibility may, to a certain extent, be achieved."

"Wait for an exceptionally breezy day, and then hold your hand-saw at right angles to the wind. That is to say, if the wind is blowing north, hold the saw pointing east and west."

With its teeth uppermost, the saw should be tipped slowly heavy from the wind at an angle of about 45 degrees. By glancing along the edge of the teeth you are able to "see the wind." It is pouring over the edge much after the manner of water over a waterfall."

In all probability this effect is caused by the tiny particles of the dust-laden air falling over the edge of the saw. This is just what you can see as you can arrive at seeing the wind."

Odd Origin of Word "Caucus." The Origin of the American caucus dates back to revolutionary days, being traced to the Caucus Club of Boston. This club was composed mainly of persons engaged in shipbuilding. It was one of the most radical opponents of British oppression. The Caucus Club and the Merchants' Club at the same period used to meet before elections and agree on candidates for town and provincial offices. "Caucus" is believed to be a corruption of "caulker."

Prominent Style Features in Gowns



The most attractive of the new gowns already displayed for the coming winter, are characterized by the long straight lines that belong to the semitailored princess, and by the inspiration of the Russian blouse. Combinations of two materials in the same gown are worked out in one-piece frocks made of cloth and silk, or cloth and velvet. Buttons and braids and sashes of the same fabrics as the gown appear with such frequency that they are assured a place in the coming season's fashions. In suits there are numbers of severely plain and perfectly tailored designs, the coats semitailored, with the skirt portion showing a ripple or full flare. Dark cloths are chosen for these. The skirts, while amply full, are not decidedly flaring but they are decidedly short. The Russian idea is developed with fine success in the various plaid fabrics used for dressier suits. Many novelties in the light weight plushes and for cloths, as well as plain velvet, promise much for the popularity of this style. One of the handsomest of these suits is shown in the picture. The skirt is full and plaited and reaches to the shoe tops. It is made of a plain, light weight, silky plush with an overdrapery of a striped plush of the same color. The stripes is made up and not by a difference in color. The coat is the regulation Russian model buttoning to the side. It is worn with a belt of patent leather. In the management of the collar and cuffs the designer has introduced an individual touch. A narrow "V" shaped collar is attached to the blouse apparently by high buttons. It supports a wide turnover about the sides and back. The wide turned-back cuffs slope outward and the edges are curved forward. A row of buttons finishes each of them. The long slash ends of self fabric which appear on many of the new gowns merit much consideration. Besides their pleasing novelty they are graceful and give opportunity for very effective decoration which adds much to the finish of a frock or suit.

Two of the New High Boots for Street Wear



Two out of many beautiful specimens in footwear for fall are pictured here. They are combinations of cloth and leather in high boots for street wear. The very short skirts which, in many instances glimpse the stockings above the boot-tops, make smart dressings of the feet imperative. New footwear embodies many styles in which contrasting colors are used with uppers made of cloth and the remainder of the shoe in full finish or in patent kid. But the colors used for tops are quiet, with various tan and grey shades predominating. The dark colors which are correct for tailored gowns are used in the uppers for shoes to match. Or for midwinter wear spats like the tailored gown are to be worn with black shoes. Among the fancier shoes are those without seams made of light tan, black or brown leathers, that lace on the inside. The leather uppers seem to be in one piece stretched to fit the foot. They suggest a close-fitting boot like those worn by men in days gone by. Even more daintily masculine are the short Cossack boots with their ornamental turnover band at the top. They are fascinating achievements in design and are steadily gaining headway, appearing with more frequency on the promenade than at any time since their introduction. Very light shades in tan are liked for all-weather street boots, to be worn with suits in any dark color. The Cossack boot ought to appear with greater frequency as the season advances and Russian street suits, untrammelled, come more and more into vogue. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Box for Colored Linens. The delicate shades of the new fashionable colored linens may be kept from fading by using plenty of pure pulverized borax in the water in which they are washed and rinsed.

Mistralen und Angst unter dem englischen Volk.

Ein Norweger, der mit seinen politischen Sympathien zum englischen Volk nicht gehört, hat folgende Bemerkungen gemacht: "Ich habe in den letzten Monaten Deutschland nach England und nach Deutschland zu reisen, und die Wahrnehmungen, die ich dort machte, haben mich, wie ich gesehen muß, recht nachdenklich gestimmt. Man hat kaum den Boden Englands betreten, so merkt man sofort, daß das Land in hohem Grade verunsichert ist. In den Hauptstädten wimmelt es von Geheimpolizisten, die eine nach meiner Ansicht übertriebene und nicht immer geschickte Geschäftigkeit entwickeln. Der Fremde wird in England jetzt überall beobachtet, ausprobiert, verdächtigt; Englands alte Geistesfreiheit gegen Ausländer gehört der Vergangenheit an. Ich würde mir wohl in jeder Mutterstraße sich mit mir niederwerfen, von Geheimpolizisten auf der Straße festgenommen und ungeachtet ihres energischen Widerstandes ins Polizeigebäude gebracht werden. Diese Nervosität und Ueberreiztheit ist unter der äußeren Ruhe des täglichen Lebens auf Schritt und Tritt zu merken. Gemächlich glänzt der Englander alles und interessiert alles. England hat Angst; wobei ich jenes Gefühl der Unsicherheit, der Unsatzbarkeit und Unbehaglichkeit empfinde, das mich früher immer als ein charakteristisches Merkmal der Engländer erschienen ist? Die Presse stellt die Stimmung des englischen Volkes nicht dar, wie sie ist. Ich habe von Zeitungsberichten, die ich gelesen habe, nichts finden können, an alternativen aber in den freien vornehmeren Milieu, mit denen ich engerer Fühlung habe. Die Grundstimmung, die ich dort überall antrete, war die, daß man den Krieg und Englands Anteil daran auf das allerletzte bedachte. Ich habe dort niemals gehört, daß man von den Feindeskräften zu verächtlich und beschämend sprach, wie es die Zeitungen tun, und ich fand, daß man auch über die Anklagen gegen die Deutschen recht feindselig dachte. Natürlich versteht man sich mit politischen Streitigkeiten dem Ausland gegenüber zurückhaltend, aber hinter allem, was ich hörte und sah, lag doch die feste Überzeugung, daß die Engländer gegen Frankreich gestritten hätte. Die Rede nach Deutschland machte ich über Kopenhagen, betrat also den deutschen Boden in Warnemünde. Dort wurden alle Meinende erwartet. Die Unterredung war freundschaftlich und genau, aber ich wußte, daß ich in voller Freiheit, ohne mich irgend einer Beschränkung zu unterwerfen, mich bewegen konnte. Ich habe dort gesehen, daß die Unterredung bei mir, wie bei anderen, eine gewisse Spannung hatte, und ich sah, daß die Engländer sich nicht zu weit von der Wahrheit entfernten. Ich habe dort gesehen, daß die Engländer sich nicht zu weit von der Wahrheit entfernten. Ich habe dort gesehen, daß die Engländer sich nicht zu weit von der Wahrheit entfernten."

Handen, daß diese Sicherheit bereits vor dem alles, was von Deutschland erzählt wird, ist fabelhaft. Die Weisheit und Verstand und die Anfrische, die ich zu Hause an das deutsche Kriegsrecht nicht stellen aber mir ist es als ein wohlgedachtes, fröhliches und befehlendes Wort erschienen. Meinungs habe ich auf dem Lande, nicht mit vor Frauen, noch schmachtendes Kriegsrecht gehalten als in Berlin. Dort habe ich auch in den Vauventen die Tüben derartig voll von Zählern und Zurechnern, von Handbüchern und Büchern hängen sehen, daß ich die Hände über dem Kopfe zusammengehoben über die Zahlen ergriffen mit. Es aber als in anderen Jahren; ich würde mir nicht ein wenig steter, teile mitgeteilt hat? Jedenfalls, wenn man mir wieder mit Nachsicht in Deutschland und von Aufhebungsmessungen zu sprechen könnte, dann denke ich an die Zählern und die Bücher der Vauvent in Bremen."

Die heutige Finanzlage.

Berlin. Georg Bernhard, einer der hervorragendsten Finanzgenossen in Deutschland, sagt, daß die vom Staatssekretär veröffentlichte Erklärung, daß Deutschlands Geulden den größten Teil der Kriegskosten Deutschlands und Österreichs zahlen werden würden, der Wahrheit näher komme als von vielen Hoffnungen zugetrieben wurde. Deutschland habe die meisten und wertvollsten Gebiete in Oden und Preußen ein. Wenn die Oden in den früheren Systemen zurückgeführt werden würden, müßten sie den vom Sieger festgesetzten Preis zahlen. Wenn das so genannte Gebiet den Nationalreichtum vermehrte, würde der tatsächliche Betrag der Zuerücknahme unter Anwendung der Finanzgesetze moderner Zeiten, welche die Bedeutung der Zahlung des Geldes ohne Zahlung des Geldes selbst, die Gefahrung des Herrn Scherich zu erfüllen."

Denkmäl für Kapitän Weddigen.

Kopenhagen. Der nächste populäre Kriegsheld in Deutschland, den ein mit goldenen, silbernen und einem Nähn zu bedeckendes Denkmal errichtet werden wird, ist Kapitän Otto Weddigen, der als Leutnant des Unteroffiziers, 11. 9. an einem Tage drei britische Kreuzer in die Tiefe versenkte, und später als Kommandant des „12“ untergingen ist.

Die „Kriegs Zeitung“, welche dieses Vorhaben ankündigt, hat, daß Denkmal werden in Kiel errichtet werden und die Züge eines Nähnens, den die „12“ haben. Die Stenographie des Nähnens, und es wird Ende September eingeweiht werden. Der Vertrag der Nähn, welche für Geld in das höchste Zentrale genommen werden, ist zum Nutzen der Nähnenden in Dänemark bestimmt.

Mitteilung des Embassers.

Washington. Von St. Adalder Frage in London ist die deutsche Information eingelaufen, daß eine britische Beschlagnahme der Prater des Staatsdepartements für auswärtige Handel aufgenommen wurde. Mitteilung von Waren beschlagnahmt und österreichisches Eigentum sind und jetzt unter der britischen Zeder in Genue in neutralen Gewässern gehalten werden. Es liegen zur Zeit noch 1167.000.000 in neutralen Gewässern fest.

Winterkündigung für den Winterfeldzug.

Paris. Die Winterkündigung für den Winterfeldzug ist nicht mehr. Berlin, via Zerpille. Sowohl die Heeres- als auch die zivile Bevölkerung haben bekannt, daß gemäß dem Bescheid an inoffiziellen Informationen, Spanien, Ungarn, Zulu, Sanbafallen in Berlin, die inoffiziellen Nachrichten der Regierung, sind nun mit Hilfe einem zweiten Winterkündigung entgegenzusetzen zu können. Jede Vorkehrung fand in einer Sitzung des Bundestages, Romites der untergeordneten aller Parteien, so gar der Sozialisten.

Frühjahrs Weierente in Deutschland.

Berlin. Wenn nicht die Winterkündigung des Spähtrupps, die angerechnet sind, bestätigt werden, so wird die Frühjahrs Weierente, die eine ganz vorzügliche werden, auch auf Quantität. Seit 20 Jahren waren die Weierente in der Rhein-, Mosel- und Saarregion nicht so vielbeschäftigt wie heute. Alle Anglieder lassen darauf schließen, daß der „1916er“ den „1890er“ bei der Weierente der letzten „Kriegsjahre“ in den Schatten stellen wird.