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TRUE SUCCESS.

To judge from the struggle that is constantly going on for the possession of money, or for political honors and power, one would imagine that life itself, here and throughout all eternity, depends upon the achievement of what the world generally calls success. But it does not. If it did, most lives would be a failure.

Comparatively few can attain to immense riches, and fewer still can climb to the pinnacles of power and honor. Notwithstanding the common adage, there is not room enough at the top for all. In an army there is only room for a few commanders. On the ship there is only room for one captain. In a country there is room but for one sovereign, and even in the United States where we sometimes say that every boy has a chance to become President, there is only room for one out of many millions of boys. In the world there is always plenty of room at the top for the one that happens to get there, but there is not room for all, only for a very few.

It is, therefore, well to remember that neither money nor power, nor renown, constitute the true success of life. None ever got true happiness through worldly achievements. Most people found them bitter, disappointing. Most people won them through the sacrifice of the most tender virtues of the soul and the mortal wounding of the conscience.

But true success is open to all men and women. It is achieved in the formation of a character that will qualify the individual for an eternity of progress toward perfection. The man and the woman who becomes purified through trials and performs the duties of life faithfully; who puts forth whatever influence they have for the betterment of the conditions of the world—such men and women achieve success. They fulfill their mission. And the man that in all his life never makes more than a livelihood can do this just as well as the multimillionaire. Our influence for good or evil never dies. It goes on after us. We can have our influence for good in the world, even, if we do not leave a dollar. The greatest of all, whose name today is a blessing to all the earth, did not have a place of his own in which to rest his head, while sojourning among the children of men. Any man or woman willing to follow in His footsteps can do something to bless mankind, and thereby lay up treasures that cannot perish. They can surely help making the earth a little more decent place to live in with a little less oppression, arrogance and intolerance, a little more generosity and joy. They may comfort themselves with the reflection that many of the successful men, who have won a great eminence, have in all probability done no more than they for these purposes. And these, after all, are the only ones that last or are worth any attention.

THE PEOPLE VS CAPITAL.

It must be admitted that many wealthy individuals and corporations, are nowadays looked upon with suspicion and often regarded with a sort of animosity by the masses of the people. And since capital is one of the prime factors in the production of the comforts and luxuries of civilization that we actually possess, this feeling reveals an unfortunate situation. War between labor and capital is a serious thing, and signifies retrogression. Capital and labor should co-operate; they are partners, neither can exist long without the other.

Woodrow Wilson is of the opinion that for the first time in the history of America, there is a general feeling that issue is now joined, or about to be joined between the power of accumulated capital and the privileges and opportunities of the masses of the people. He also thinks that there will be need of many cool heads and much excellent judgment in order to curb the new power both of concentrated capital and of the smaller, more dispersed economic forces. Otherwise, he fears that there is danger of our country's relapsing "into the gulf of governmental domination from which we were the first to find a practical way of escape."

He also suggests a remedy: "Capital must give over its too great preoccupation with the business of making money, and must study to serve the interests of the people as a whole. It must give near to the people and serve them in some intimate way of which it will be conscious. Voluntary co-operation must forestall the involuntary cooperation which legislators will otherwise seek to bring about by the coercion of law."

The New York Journal of Commerce does not believe, however, that this co-operation between the masses and the classes will be easily effected. The people are suspicious and ungrateful, it claims; so that when capital draws near to the people, as a whole, and serves them, say by supplying them with the means of railway transportation at about one-tenth the cost of horses and wagons, the people at first praise the realization of this economy of time and effort. "But this second impulse," the Journal argues, "is to believe that transportation ought to be cheaper yet, and if the men who paid for the railroad make anything out of it instead of being, as has been only too often the case, the people are con-

firmed in their convictions that the legislature or Congress ought to see that reductions are effected."

The Journal maintains further that capital can make its individual possessors rich only by rendering public services, services the public is quick to use and pay for; and that at no previous time has capital been so conscious of this and been so regardful, as a part of its intelligent selfishness, of the public interests.

We think that what the Journal says is perfectly true, but we also think that its argument does not go to the root of the matter.

The masses of the people do not, as a rule, envy the wealthy in any rancorous or bitter spirit, when their wealth has been attained by other means than by some sort of misuse or even of usurpation of the functions of government. Thus we have never heard of any criticisms of Edison on account of his wealth. People hear complacently of the financial gains of authors, explorers, scientists, inventors, achieved in the course of discoveries or as the result of individual genius and perseverance. It is only when the people suspect or perceive the meddling of business men or corporations with the elections and work of legislators or of Congress, or when it is asserted that certain forms of business receive favors from, and so become, as it were, partners with, the government for the express purpose of gain at the expense of the public, that the people get exasperated at the sight of swollen fortunes.

When wealth is used largely to benefit and not to fleece the public; when it promotes the public welfare without trying to secure a monopoly of natural resources, or of public franchises and other privileges, the people, at least in these days, have not as yet shown any disposition to criticize accumulated wealth. The source of the unrest is the suspicion that accumulated capital seeks to usurp some of the functions of government.

OLD-AGE PENSION LAW.

The old-age pension law enacted by the last parliament is now in effect in England. It provides a pension of \$1.25 a week for poor persons over seventy years of age.

It was expected that there would be a rush for application blanks, and provisions were made to meet the demand. But it seems that quite a few of the old people cannot prove their age. They have no certificates of birth, and many of them, it is said, were quite wrath with the government when it was found that their mere word as to their ages could not be accepted.

Some of the poor decline to fill out the papers and apply for aid. There is a feeling of pride among them. They say that they have never accepted parish relief, and do not propose to now. They can see no difference, no distinction, between accepting a weekly pension and accepting charity, and so they will not fill out the forms without which no pension will be paid. This modesty, we presume, will not prevent them from accepting government aid, when the difference between a "pension," and "parish relief" becomes better understood. A "pension" is not generally regarded as a "charity."

To some an old-age pension law seems a very radical departure from the established modes of dealing with the relief problems. But to an impartial thinker it will readily appear that a man who has devoted all his life to the building up of the country by means of labor, and the woman who has reared children but finds herself lonely and needy in her declining years, is just as much entitled to a pension as the officeholder who has, perhaps, had larger earnings all his life than the laborer. The general objection is that the prospect of making the laborer less careful about his savings. But if that is an argument at all it is an argument against all pensions and not against an old-age pension for all. The only real objection is the cost to the government, that is to say, to the rest of the people. As long as militarism swallows so many millions of the people's earnings, it is not easy to find money for every other purpose. But the cost of militarism could be decreased, and the money spent on good roads, the reclamation of the land and other productive enterprises. There would be plenty for all, if the resources were utilized and distributed in accordance with the demands of justice and equity.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The current number of the Pan-American contains several interesting articles on Central America. The Mexican Herald is quoted to the effect that a Central American union, similar to our own Union, is not as far off as it appears to be. The Herald claims that the sending of the Mexican gunboat "Bravo" to act with the "Mayflower" in Honduran waters, is interpreted as an indication that the American and Mexican governments have about come to an understanding on their future attitude toward Central America and that they may maintain a joint surveillance to prevent disorders, at least with respect to Honduras, which is declared to be neutral ground, until such time, at least as that country is able to take care of itself, which it is far from doing now. The paper further says that the prevention of a clash between General Zelaya and Estrada Cabrera will promote a better understanding between all the republics and that the union is now a matter of but a few years. Speculation is already indulged in as to who the first president of the new union will be, and the Mexican Herald believes that the consensus of opinion is that Dr. Luis Anderson, former foreign minister of Costa Rica, and now on a special mission to the United States, where he will remain for several weeks, will be one of the first men if not the first to administer the affairs of the new government.

Emilio de la Garza, Jr., of the City of Mexico, owner of La Patria, a leading political journal, does not agree with this view. He declares that the only solution of the problem of Central America is the extension of the Mexican frontier as far south as Panama, whereby the Central American republics would be made states of Mexico.

"However," he adds, "the Mexican government does not wish to take this warlike stand, or to become imperialistic, because the bonds of sympathy, affinity of race, custom and language, the same origin and identical aspirations, with the petty and seditious slanders of the South, do not permit it." But for all that, he says, "there is no other remedy than to advance toward Central America, now or later, as it is necessary to do so."

It seems, then, that the Central American republics must choose between union or absorption by a stronger republic. The main obstacle to union, in Central America as in our own country, is personal ambition and jealousy. In each there is an individual, or a clique, that will not sacrifice personal benefit upon the altar of the country. They are the obstacles to unification. But if Mexico undertakes the unification in her own way, their resistance will be of no avail. It will be another case of independence lost through a policy of selfishness and strife.

Shall Austria boss Bosnia?

The forerunner of winter tastes just like winter.

Making hieroglyphics is not character building.

Love never dies but often it is in a comatose state.

A campaign question: Should Oiled acquaintance be forgot?

Taking advice is harder than swallowing most medicines.

So after all Miss Elkins is to "dot" the Duke of the Abruzzi's is.

With food prices so high living examples are very expensive.

Where is the Brete Harte that will write the tales of the aeronauts?

Some look upon the campaign subscription book as a sort of book of life.

It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. The average boy is a poor rule.

All a man has to do to lay down the law is to pick up the statute book and put it down.

If not very careful every time one reads about Vice Admiral Ijima he will read it injin.

Bulgaria is said to have backed down. She couldn't have done this if she had her back up.

In the Balkans war clouds pass and re-pass as gentlemen did in the desert of Goswell street.

Men do not progress faster because most of them think they are already far in advance of the crowd.

With the voting machine so the people have to scratch their heads before they know just how to scratch a ticket.

"We are seven"—the presidential candidates, but after November 3, four more than two will in the political churchyard lie.

Mr. Bryan's grand children do not play with Teddy bears. They play with little lambs, presumably the same kind that Mary had.

No political party has ever chosen the leopard as its emblem. Probably for the reason that the leopard cannot change its spots.

Judge Taft is a strong believer in the conservation of natural resources. He says that for the remainder of the campaign he will try and conserve his voice.

President Roosevelt after his retirement next March is to enter the field of Journalism. But where is the editor who will dare to bludgeon his matter?

"What we want today is to have the Mormons join us, and help us, and go hand in hand in building up and go hand in hand in building up better Salt Lake country, as we are building up a better Salt Lake City," says "American" party orator Judge A. J. Weber. This can't be, Judge, for you know "it ain't a knowing kind of cattle that's ketched with moulty corn."

"As to Reed Smoot, with whom I am on good terms, when I say to him, 'I don't like you and your policy,' I am not saying anything disrespectful of his church. I say you believe as you choose; if God has chosen you for his work go ahead and do that work, but for heaven's sake keep out of politics," says Mr. E. B. Critchlow. But would Mr. Critchlow want Mr. Smoot to keep out of politics if Mr. Smoot would join the "American" party?

RAILWAY ECONOMIES IN ENGLAND.

London Economist.
The beginning of October was the appointed signal for a series of severe curtailments in the British railway service. About a thousand trains in all were cut out of the time tables. But about two-thirds of this large number of withdrawals merely mark the commencement of the usual slack season for railways. The remaining 300 or 400 withdrawals, however, are the result of mutual arrangement and concern the part of the various railway companies concerned. It is sincerely to be hoped that this reduction of facilities will not prove disastrous to the general trade of the country.

NATIONAL NEGLIGENCE.

Chicago News.
This country has been paying, in forest fires that cost \$1,000,000 a day while they lasted, for the laziness and short sightedness of lumbermen and the lack of patrols. Was it Wu Tung-Fang who said that Americans were not an intelligent race?

AMITY THROUGH INTERCOURSE

Boston Herald.
President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, improved the opportunity at the inauguration of President Garfield, of Williams college, to argue that just as exchange of professors between

European and American universities had promoted the higher internationalism, so an exchange of professors between northern and southern colleges would promote the higher nationalism. It is sound logic.

JUST FOR FUN.

No Choice.

A Ellville literary society debated the following question recently:

"Which is best for the poetical temperament—pork or beef?"
An old farmer, who ran a boarding house, arose and said:

"It cleans up both in fine style."—Exchange.

Exclusive.

Mulligan—The boys say ye licked poor Casey. Shure, he never hurt my man's feelin's.

Harrigan—He's a snake in the grass. He'll be an exchange of professors to me as his contemporary, and I'll be the contemporary to no man livin'.—Punch.

Social Butterflies.

"The scientists are now wondering how long a butterfly can go without food."

"Not above four hours, and then they are constantly wanting bonbons and ice cream between meals."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tact.

Irish Lover (to his sweetheart, who has a big mouth)—Is it Molly ye're jealous of, with her measley little mouth? Paix, I could kiss yours three times over and never wance in the same place.—Punch.

What a Cannibal Is.

"What is a cannibal, pa?"
Asked little Harry Dunn.

"A cannibal is one, m'boy, who loves his fellow man."—Lippincott's.

Both Were Ruled.

Never joke the man who is always joking everybody else. There isn't anybody in the world more sensitive to ridicule.—Somerville Journal.

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