DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

METHODS OF MIGHTY MEN.

Interesting Incidents Showing Their Different Ways of Attaining the Same En1-How Some Men Achieve Greatness.

ID YOU ever get a job, just the ! of which both were members, and dra sort of job you had been wanting for a long time, only to find out that there are more kinks and late William C. Whitney, but on the about it than you had ever way he mot Frederick W. Vanderblitt twists about it than you had ever dreaved of, and that you'd be pretty lucky if you managed to hold it? That you had either to reform your methods lent out or give way to some one else?

If your answer is yes, then you know just about how Dr. Arthur Hadley, then rather new in the presidency of Tale university, felt one day, when met somewhere on Fifth avenue, in New York, by his friend. Matthew C. D. Borden. Borden saw that the eminent educator was cast down the moment he set eyes on him.

"What's the matter, Arthur?" askel Mr. Borden; "you look as if you'd lost

your last friend."

-your last friend." Dr. Hadley was glad to pour his tale of woe into the ear of a friend. Briefly, the story was that Yale unly versity needed \$600,000 of "new money," and needed it at once. Hadley, as '9 duty bound, since he was prosident, had been trying to raise this money, but without success, and this had made hinf think that maybe he wasn't quite up to the tob of being a university president after all. For, while in the old days it was the chief duty of the college head to supervise the teaching (and do some of it himself), in these days his great-est task is to find the money to keep the institution going, and, if possible, to put it at the head of the educational race.

race. Perhaps Dr. Hadley hadn't fully ap-preciated the situation when he accept-ed the presidential job at Yale, but his trouble over the \$600,000, which Re couldn't raise, had brought the facts forefully before him, and the longer he talked to his friend Borden the bluer he got. He needed more than half a million, and the utmost he had been able to do was to raise a few thou-send collars.

and dollars. "Pshaw!" cried Borden, after Hadley had finished, "we'll fx that up in short order. You haven't gone at it in the right way. Your methods are all wrong. right way. Your methods are all wrong, Let me take your paper. The trouble with you is that you haven't had quite nerve enough. When you've got a big lot of money to make up you want to make every name on the paper count. You don't want to have any five and ten thousand-dollar subscriptions on your paper at all. The men who have signed here would pay \$50,000 or \$100,000 apieco as readily as one-tenth as much if you went at them right. Now, let's fix up a new paper; I'll head it and take it about a little for you."

up a new paper to which, as he had proposed, Mr. Horden put his name first. Then he started out to call on the Borden told the story of Hadley's dis-couragement to Mr. Vanderbilt; he said he'd he very glad to do as much as Borten had done to help the college presi-

Vanderbilt didn't wince a bit, either when he saw that Borden's name stood for \$100,000, but put his own down promntly for a like amount. Then Borpromitly for a like amount. Then Bor-den went his way to Whitney's office, where, after some discussion, another \$100.000 was pledged, and then various other friends of Yale, of Hadley and of Bordeb, were visited. Not every one of them put up \$100,000, but it wasn't long uil a half million had been sub-sorthed

or hed

scribed. Borden went next to James J. Hill, Just then stopping at one of the famous uptown New York hotels. Hill had some in Yale at the time, and Borden thought that would make his task easy. It didn't help much at first, though, for Mr. Hill thought \$25,000 quite enough, but Bor-den stuck to him so tenacionally that finally, after several hours of strenuous work, the Great Northern magnate's name was added to the list with the coveted \$100,000 written after H.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S LES. SON.

Some 40 years earlier Frederick W. Vanderbilt's grandfather, the commo-dore, learned an equally valuable lesson in methods from Edward Crane, one of the early railroad builders who was as-

the early railroad builders who was as-sociated with him in the reconstruction of the New York & Harlem railroad, the commodore's first venture. Crane was calling on the commodore at his house on South Washington square, where he had a private trotting track, and was examining the commo-dore's light road wagons and suikles. He told Crane that he had spent con-siderable time and money getting the weight down as low as possible with-cut sacrificing strength.

weight down as low as possible with-out sacrificing strength, "Why do you have them built so light, commodore?" queried Crane. The commodore was smazed that so intel-ligent a man as Crane should ask a question with so obvious an answer. "Don't you see," said Vanderbilt, "that a horse can make faster time with a light is than with a heavy with a light rig than with a heavy

"Why don't you apply that principle to your railroad rolling stock?" asked Crane. "It's altogether too heavy for any use. Every wheel of every truck on your railroad weighs pounds too much. Why don't you get rid of all the useless weight on the trucks under your railroad oars the same as you

vent at them right. Now, let's fix up the paper; I'll head it and take it bout a little for you." GOING AT IT THE RIGHT WAY. Bo they went to a convenient club,



Mr. M. E. Ingalls, who is a member of Frick's investigating committee and is one of the supporters of Mr. Hyde, may be placed at the head of the Equitable Life. Mr. Ingalis was at one time president of the Big Four Railroad

System. He is a strong Democrat and in 1903 ran for mayor of Cincinnad,

but was defeated. Mr. Ingalls' home is in Cincinnati, but he spends most of

trains and the faster they can haul the passenger trains. It's a poor rule that won't work as well on a railroad as on a tretting track."

The commodore saw the point, and forthwith, gave the order for equipment wherever it could be introduced with-cut the sacrifice of strength.

his time in New York.

methods. This was discovered by a certain Englishman about the same time that the commodore began to have his trucks built lighter. He was one of the first of the army from over the sea to visit America to find out how things were done in this country. He had heard much about two men. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railroad king. He went to see Stewart



Isanc W. Durham, who was in favor of the gar lease, has been badly besten by Mayor Weaver. Although Mr. Dur-ham, the head of the machine, virtually acknowledged that the machine had lost its power when he "advised" his friends to stand by the mayor, after many descritons of its leaders, it is understood he will try to keep in the political game for the sake of his friends. United States Senator Penrase and James P. McNichol, city contrac-tor.

Stewart was immensely flattered by the call, since the caller was a man of no mean standing "at home," and showed him over the big dry goods showed min order to garret. Then he exhibited his extensive and well-order-ed system of records and his scheme of checks for the prevention of mistakes, When the visitor left the Stewart place he was vasily impressed, but not so much as when he left Commodore Van-derbilt, after a visit which he paid the railroad king the next day, For the commodore, instead of show-

ing a complicated scheme of written records and duplicate checks, pulled out a drawer of his desk and took from it a little memorandum book, which, he declared, contained all the records he needed to keep his railroad business straight. It is likely that the commodore was putting on a little "side" so to speak, when he said that, but it fair-ly dazzled the Englishman.

The change that has taken place in the methods by which the railroads of the country are run is no greater than the change that has taken place in the conduct of the newspapers. Thus the the methods by which the railroads of the country are run is no greater than the change that has taken place in the conduct of the newspapers. Thus the founder of one of America's greatest

journais used to spend the afternoon and evening of every day writing, gath-ering up and writing the news for his publication. Late at night he supervis-ed its setting. In the small hours of the morning he looked after its print-ing, and in the gray of dawn he took his place behind the sales counter and dealt out the freshly printed sheets to the few newsboys of that day, remain-ing at his post till the forenoon was ing at his post till the forencen was fairly well advanced.

His son, the present owner of the pa-per, keeps himself in Europe most of per, keeps himself in Europe most of the time, visiting his newspaper offices once in two of three years only; he di-rects the conduct of the paper very carefully, though, but by means of the submarine cable, almost exclusively, which he uses with a freedom and contempt of expense shown by no one else on earth, save those who have to conduct affairs of state between the conduct affairs of state between the nations of the earth.

THE WAYS OF LITERARY LIGHTS.

The methods of various literary lights differ as radically as those of college presidents, railroad men journalists and merchants. Thus, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, merchants, Thus, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the physician novelist, who devoted darkself to the medical profession ai-most solely till past 50, since when he has made for himself a great literary name, has adopted methods as different from those of William Dean Howells as can well be imagined.

from those of winagined. can well be imagined. Dr. Mitchell writes all his stories by hand, and is very particular that his lock shall be of midnight blackness when first written. This seems so im-portant to him that he has devoted a good deal of time and some money first and last to the discovery of an ink ex-actly suited to his needs. He never dictates "literary matter," but he dis-lates "literary matter," but he disdictates "literary matter," but he dict tates all his personal letters, prescrip-tions, etc., though, unless he has a pen in hand when doing so, his dictation is very halting and prone to be full of er-

Howells divides his work into two grand divisions-first, the study of the types he wishes to portray, and, sec-ond, the typewriting of the story. He walks a good deal every day, and when in New York walks east and west, when in New York walks east and west, on the cross streets mostly, for in that way he can see practically all grades of human society, whereas walking north and south on any of the avenues he meets with much less variety. He never writes anything with a pen now-adays except his verses; they cannot easily be done "on the machine:" he is an expert typist, but he has to revise his stories and essays severely before they are ready for the printer, and oc-casionally to typewrite them the sec-ond and even the third time before they suit him.

suit him. James Whitcomb Riley is working al-

James whitcomb Riley is working al-most all the time, save when asleep, though his periods of actual composi-tion are sometimes widely separated. Bue he is always on the lookout for quaint phrases such as are ut-tered by his beloved Hoosiers, and whenever his ear catches something he thinks worth preserving he hastens to lot if down-mot in a note hook for he Jot it down-not in a note book, for he never carries one-but on any old scrap of paper-envelope, or newspaper mar-gin or what not-that he chances to have in his pocket.

Thomas A. Edison isn't so fond of the

the lead he is after-or some other one equally valuable. There is one thing, however, about the methods of al isuccessful men. They are all in deadly earnest, first, last and all the time.



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