

RETIREMENT FROM ACTIVE WORK AT SIXTY.

There have been so successful in making money and piling up the power that goes with it that a man tires of the great game and decides to retire in the prime of his life is a new phenomenon in American affairs. The doctrine sounds all out of tune with the song of the "almighty dollar" incessantly harped upon by foreign critics, who from the days of Mrs. Trollope have dashed hastily over seas to write books about materialistic American life.

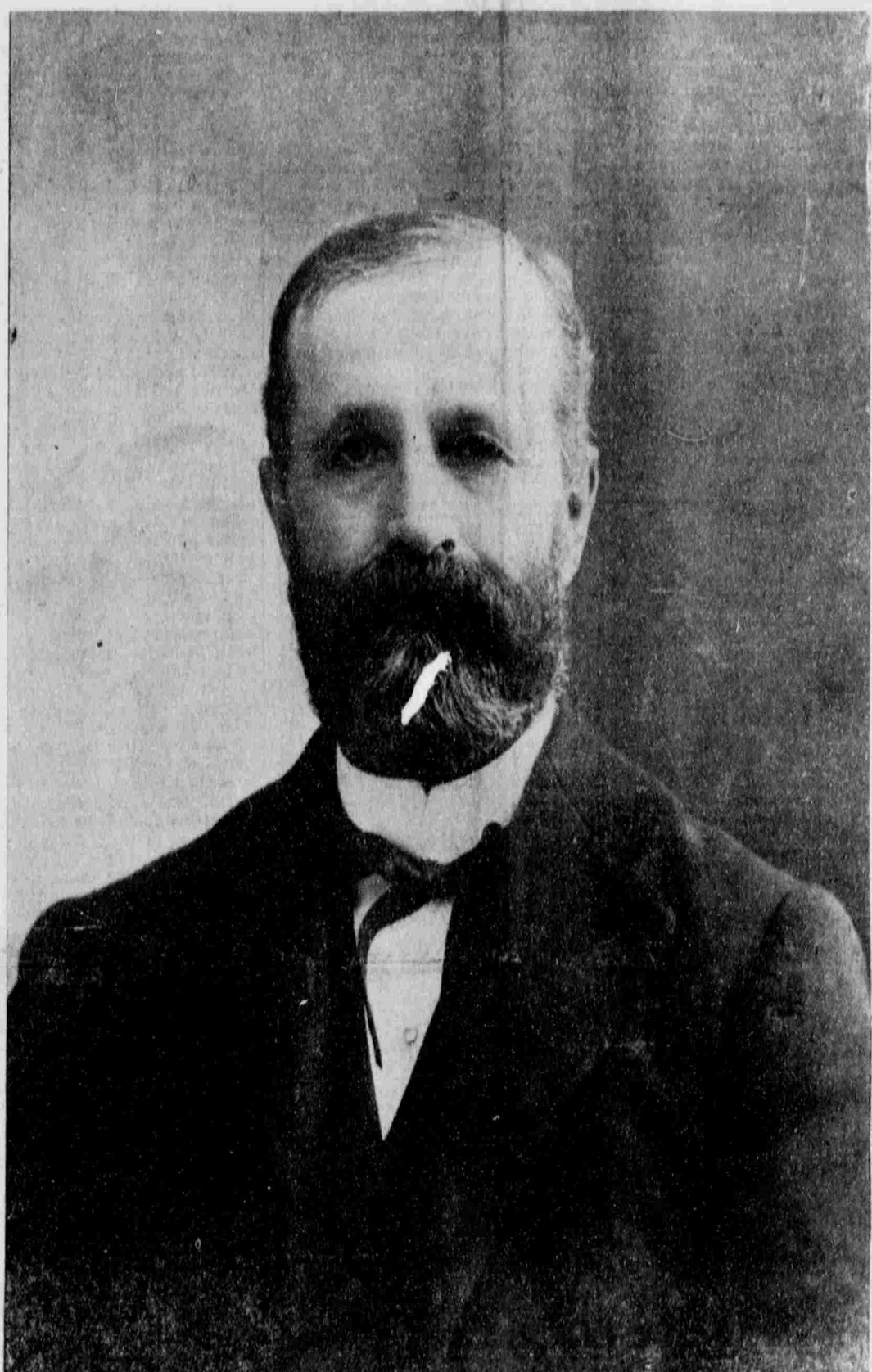
Tradition is confounded at the illustrations set by such men as William C. Whitney and Andrew Carnegie, who hold that at 60 years of age the successful man in the whirl of for-

active producer, while in the ripened years he may cultivate the tastes and achieve ambitions which have been denied him during the hard fought battle for success.

William C. Whitney is more abundantly equipped for realizing these ideals than almost any other man of prominence in the United States. The young lawyer of nearly 40 years ago, just graduated from Yale, who came to New York to fight his way to the top, had to work for every step he climbed up the ladder of success. Making fame inspired him long before the making of money played a part in his early life. As a young man Mr. Whitney was fond of books, of music, of the society of intellect, and he continued to foster the "inward resource" which should make the later years of leisure more than rusting idleness. When he could

W. C. Whitney Elects to Put Aside the Making of Money and the Piling Up of Power That Goes With It and Breaks the Golden Thrall—The Story of Some Prominent Men Who "Can't Let Go," As Told by the New York Herald.

OUR BUSIEST MEN.



SAM C. EWING.

Proprietor Sam C. Ewing, of the Cullen, is one of the best known and most successful hotel men in the west. He came originally from Pittsburg, Pa., which he left in 1863 for the Pacific coast, going via the Isthmus route. Mr. Ewing remained in California but three months, when he went to Virginia City, remaining there in business until the fall of 1863. Then he moved to White Pine, where he engaged in merchandising, and also went into the hotel business. In 1871, Mr. Ewing came to Utah, engaging in mining at Ophir for three years and for the five succeeding years at Alta. In 1878, Mr. Ewing located in Salt Lake City and deciding to enter the hotel business again, leased the old Salt Lake House, which stood on the site of the Progress building and was afterwards used as a furniture establishment by Barrett Bros., before it was torn down, and Mr. Ewing subsequently gave up the Salt Lake House and leased the Cliff House, which he conducted successfully for nine years. He then vacated it for Andy Brixen and became landlord of the newly erected Cullen hotel, which he has conducted for 14 years.

and enthusiastic distribution of his sturdy vitality over the golf links of Scotland and America, and once remarked to a friend in this connection: "Scotland has given two great boons to humanity, the shorter catechism and the game of golf. I am a victim of golf."

He did not sell out of his business interest because they were unprosperous, he said, recently; "but in pursuit of my policy not to spend my old age in business, struggling for more millions. I believe in a useful, dignified and unselfish retirement after the age of sixty years. It is the duty of a wealthy man to provide a competence for himself, and for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him. After doing this, he should consider all the surplus which he has been able to accumulate as a trust fund which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner, which, in his judgment, is best

calculated to produce the most beneficial results. The man of wealth thus becomes the trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

William C. Whitney has a much wider range of personal interests than has Mr. Carnegie. He is a keen sportsman of the finest type, a man of literary and artistic tastes, a royal host, and enjoys gathering his friends around him in his magnificent city and country homes. He is a man of highly cultivated and varied pursuits, with an abundance of resources to prevent any danger of his "rusting out" in the richly stored years of freedom from business cares. He will never furnish an example for the "awful warning" of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who considers retirement at sixty as little short of a crime, by his own statements and personal vindication of his busy doctrine, at the age of 68.

"I believe that Shakespeare died at fifty," said the senator, "because he had retired from business. He had demonstrated for the glory of human intellect that myriad minds could be housed in one brain, and then retired to Stratford to live at ease. I have observed that health and longevity are indissolubly connected with work. Work furnishes the ozone for the lungs, the appetite and the digestion which support vigorous life. It is the occupation which keeps the brain active and expansive."

ROCKEFELLER'S BURDEN OF WEALTH.

John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world, whose annual income makes that of the czar of Russia look like a comfortable competence, would like to retire at sixty years of age, but his interests are so vast that he "can't let go." He has been "breaking in"

his two sons for several years, to prepare them for a gradual assumption of his responsibilities, and it has been said upon good authority that Mr. Rockefeller hopes to be able to have them fitted to take up his executive duties in a few years, in order that he may enjoy some leisure and freedom from care before he is overtaken by old age.

Judge William H. Moore, one of the greatest industrial organizers of the age, planned to retire from active affairs as many years earlier than the age of sixty as he could accumulate a fortune sufficient for his ambitions. He piled up the fortune, but lost it all—\$10,000,000—in the Bryan panic of 1896, which landed him, with his brother, \$5,000,000 in debt.

The colossal failure of the Moore brothers was the sensation of the hour. The Diamond Match Trust was the cause of their downfall, after having successfully promoted a group of combinations whose total capitalization was \$225,000,000. Within four years the Moores paid the last dollar of indebted-

ness and had rolled up another fortune of \$10,000,000.

Judge Moore thought he saw another chance for retirement, and invested nearly a million dollars in what might be called his "leisure plant." He bought a New York house at No. 4 East Fifty-fourth street which was building for W. E. D. Stokes, and paid \$25,000 for the property. When he had finished and furnished this splendid home nearly \$600,000 of his newly made fortune had been invested. Judge Moore, like Mr. Whitney, C. G. Ballinger, James R. Keene and other leading men of finance, is fond of fine horses, and lots of them. He built a stable in New York at 202-204 West Fifty-fourth street which the average man would call a mansion. The building is of three brick and granite stories and cost, with equipment, nearly \$100,000. There are quarters for fifty horses.

DRAWN INTO THE VORTEX.

To this sporting palace Judge Moore brought the best private stable of highly bred horses in Chicago, and has since added many prizes purchased with small regard for cost. By way of completing the necessary "plant" for a wealthy gentleman of leisure, Judge Moore acquired management of the country place at Fride's Crossing, near Boston, and at the age of fifty-two was fairly well equipped for a life of comparative leisure. He had weathered in triumph a financial typhoon which would have wrecked beyond repair the fortune of any man who did not happen to be one in ten thousand for courage, honesty and the genius of industrial organization.

Simple and domestic in his tastes, golf and horses his chief diversions, Judge Moore wished to retire from the madding crowd of Wall street, and his strongest inclinations drew him toward the honorable choice of Andrew Carnegie and William H. Whitney. But his retirement was only a breathing spell for the world of great business affairs would not allow him to retreat. His experience and unquestioned supremacy as a master in the legal and financial mastery of capital consolidation forced him back into the whirl during

the organization of the "Billion Dollar Steel Trust."

In a few months Judge Moore was again handling millions as most men careen dollars, and in June, 1901, it was reported that the "Moore group" of interests had obtained control of the Rock Island railroad, an operation in which \$60,000,000 worth of securities was involved. Judge Moore, who is only 53, talks retirement with as much hope and enthusiasm as ever, and believes that he will be able to achieve this, his dearest ambition, long before he reaches the age of 60. His tastes are all for the quiet life of the well rounded man whose philosophy of the things "worth while" cannot be obscured by the dazzle of wealth amassed only for wealth's sake.

Andrew Carnegie's observation that many men have an abundance to retire upon but little to retire to does not apply to such an exceptional millionaire as Judge Moore, who has ready at hand the ideal life for his years of retirement whenever he can win his

WEALTH A TRUST FUND—CARNEGIE.

AN opportunity to retire from business came to me unsought which I considered it my duty to accept. My resolve was made in youth to retire before old age. From what I have seen around me, I cannot doubt the wisdom of the course, although the change is a serious one and seldom brings the happiness expected. But this because so many, having the abundance to retire upon, have so little to retire to. The fathers in olden days taught that a man must have time before the end of his career for the making of his soul. I have always felt that old age should be spent, not, as the Scotch say, in making "milkie more," but in making a good use of what has been acquired. My retiring from business while still in full health and vigor I can reasonably expect to have many years for usefulness in fields which have other than personal aims, and not to spend my old age in struggling for more millions. As a wealthy man it is my duty in the best years of life to turn my energies toward administering my accumulations as a trust fund in the manner which, in my judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

freedom.

American men of millions are learning what their millions can purchase, and to cultivate tastes that enrich their lives when money making loses the fierceness of its fascination. Art collections, country places, yacht, time horses and philanthropy become occupations in which the direct "getting at ease," as pictured by Chauncey M. Depew, has no opportunity to blight able minds.

Another far-seeing financier who has been shifting his business burdens through several years in C. K. Stokes of Chicago, who is more widely known to the public as an owner of the most extensive stables of high class trotting stock in the country than as president of the People's Gas Company of Chicago. Mr. Stokes has so arranged his business interests that he divides the greater part of the year between residence in New York and on board his yacht, and his real business in life is more dissociated with the making of money by dint of working hard for it.

Young men here and there are using the wealth of their fathers as a competence, and not as a foundation for building fortunes of their own, while they turn their energies into fields of endeavor where the rewards are not stunted with the dollar mark. The young man in politics, often as wealthy as he is earnest, has been heralded as a cheering sign of the times.

The two sons of Anson Phelps Stokes of New York illustrate a similar tendency in a more conspicuous way. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., is secretary of Yale university and assistant clerkman of St. Paul's church, in New Haven, while Graham Stokes has devoted his wealth and effort since his graduation from Yale, in 1883, to sociological work in New York. One practical result of his convictions of the needs of the people is Huxley House, a social settlement which was built and is maintained by Mr. Stokes.

These young men may be said to have retired from the race for wealth before they had begun.—New York Herald.

DEPEW SAYS, KEEP AT WORK.

SHAKESPEARE died at fifty, and I am sixty-eight, with the consciousness of firmer health, fuller powers and keener enjoyment of life than ever before. I believe that Shakespeare died at fifty because he retired from business. He had demonstrated for the glory of the human intellect that "myriad minds" could be housed in one brain, and then retired to Stratford to live at ease. I have observed that health and longevity are indissolubly connected with work. Work furnishes the ozone for the lungs, the appetite and the digestion which support vigorous life; the occupation which keeps the brain active and expansive. When a man from fifty upward retires, as he says, for rest, his intellectual powers become turbid, his circulation sluggish, his stomach a burden and the coffin his home. Bismarck, at seventy-five, ruling Germany; Thiers, at eighty; France, Gladstone, at eighty-two, a power in Great Britain; Simon Cameron, at ninety, taking his first outing abroad and enjoying all the fatigues as well as the delights of a London season illustrated the recuperative powers of hard work. Such men as these never ceased to exercise to the full extent of their abilities their faculties in their chosen lines.—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

CAN'T LET GO, SAYS ROCKEFELLER.

I DO not see how I can let go until I die. My interests are so many and far-reaching that there is no possibility of my being able to retire at sixty, or even ten years later, if life and the capacity for work are spared me. But it is, of course, possible gradually to transfer many of the burdens to younger shoulders, as has been already done.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

example throws out a lifeline of hope. He has demonstrated that the far-sighted man may devote his genius to getting rid of the burdens of wealth as successfully as he has been able to accumulate them. This is the novel message his retirement at 60 sends to the startled ears of Wall street.

Wealth is the power to buy freedom for achieving ambitions far removed from mere money getting. In the prime of his life and the full flight of his powers the wealthy man comes the distributor and no longer the

tributed before his death for what are, in his judgment, the best interests of the community. Inasmuch as he must give away \$30,000,000 annually for the next ten years to fulfill his ambition of dying a comparatively poor man, his retirement has not brought him any idle hours.

The ironmaster said not long ago that he had never been busier nor worked more hours a day in his life than since he began systematically to place his millions where they would do the most good. Yet he finds time for a frequent

THE MAN OF THE FUTURE.

Henry L. Bruner, professor of biology and geology at Butler college, Indianapolis, has recently aroused great interest in scientific circles by his novel theories regarding "The Man of the Future." Exactly what those theories are he explains in this article.

We can foretell the future of man only as we understand his past and present. Assuming that present influences will continue to operate, we may expect that the future man will continue to become more and more distinctly human.

In his higher development the brain will play a pre-eminent part and will undergo great improvement. In other parts of the body no radical changes are to be expected. It is probable that new organs will be developed, but organs which now play an important function will be mod-

ified or lost. Such changes in the human body are rendered unnecessary by the fact that man adapts his surroundings to himself instead of adjusting himself to his environments, as is the case with lower organisms.

Notwithstanding this general stability of the human body, however, certain minor changes are indicated by its present structure and past history. There is reason to believe that the number of ribs will be reduced by the complete loss of the floating ribs, and perhaps also by further degeneration of the upper end of the thorax.

The human foot, which has been degraded from a grasping organ, such as we find in certain apes, to a mere ambulatory appendage, will probably undergo still further modification by the loss of the little toe, the number of whose joints is reduced to two in a large percentage of cases. The future man will not suffer from appendicitis. At the present time the

appendix undergoes considerable reduction during the course of an ordinary life. This change begins already in embryonic time and progresses steadily with advancing age. In adults about one-third of the cases examined show the appendix wholly or partly closed, while in old age complete closure occurs in 50 per cent of the cases observed. These facts point to the complete closing of the appendix in the course of a few generations.

In the man of the future the muscles of the face, which are steadily developing in response to the improvement of the mind, will display still greater dexterity of adjustment and better adaptation to higher use.

The nose plays a relatively subordinate role among civilized men and even in the savage its importance is limited. If we take into consideration related animal forms, the olfactory organ of the savage is less acute than that of the animal, but more acute than that of higher races.

This loss of efficiency has been compensated in the course of human development, by the application of the organ to higher and more varied uses. To the uncivilized man, as well as to his animal ancestors, odors have importance only as they minister to his material well-being; to the civilized man the fragrance of the flower becomes a means

of intellectual activity and enjoyment. As man advances to the conquest of the natural world the sense of smell will always have important work to do, and its range of usefulness must constantly increase.

The ear of man may be expected to become more complex in the future, in response to its continued education in music, and the demand for finer distinctions in pitch and quality of sound. The future man will be able to distinguish a greater variety of sounds and to hear vibrations above and below those audible to the man of the present.

The most remarkable development in the structure of the future man will occur in the brain, which, as the organ of the expanding mind, registers in its own structure the intellectual experience of the individual and the race. Not all parts of the brain, however, will share alike in this development. There are certain regions, including the sensory and motor centers, which will vary relatively little, for they present much the same simplicity of structure from the ape up to man.

The similarity of structure means similarity of function, for both apes and man feel and move—though not precisely in the same way. In other regions, however, the brain of a savage shows much greater simplicity than the brain of a philosopher, in which the

convolutions are much more complex. This region of variable structure includes the so-called association centers, whose importance is clearly indicated by the above comparison. It is supposed to be the seat of those higher mental faculties which especially distinguish civilized man. In this region at any rate the brain of the future man will undergo the greatest modification.

The improvement in the brain will probably affect also its quality. Civilized man has a larger and heavier brain than lower races of men and there is no reason to believe that the limit has been reached in this direction.

The higher development of the brain will probably be accompanied by a general enlargement of the physical man. Civilized peoples have, in general, better and larger muscles than savages, in which the muscles are thin and the calf of the leg slender. The average European or American of the present is taller than the average man of 2,000 years ago. In spite of the tremendous influence of the Olympian games, which were observed throughout the period of Greek nationality, Greek athletes excelled those of modern times in few, if any, of the tests of strength and agility.

So far as the records go, the present generation has excelled any other of recent times, and our grandchildren will

probably surpass us still more. The increase in complexity of the brain in the future man will require a prolongation of the period of infancy and youth for the development of body. The brain will need a longer time to reach maturity and the growth of the entire body will be correspondingly retarded.

But if the maturation of the future man be retarded he will probably be compensated by a still greater extension of the period of life. Such an expectation is warranted by the great advances made in recent years in the control of disease. Long life depends largely upon the conservation of the vital forces, which in the average man of the present are apt to be weakened or dissipated by disease. The better control of disease or their complete eradication by the destruction of the cause, will leave this store of energy to drive the machinery of the body for a longer period.

In regard to the hair the relative frequency of baldness among civilized people is due to close-fitting hats. Better care in the future will gradually restore the natural headcovering, which is almost superfluous with the present form of man's hat.

The beard seems to have been a retrograde movement also. Long hair and beard were at one time a means

of sexual attraction, but today brains are more highly esteemed among civilized people. In certain races, including the majority of the Chinese, there is in general a slight development of hair on the face, and the beardless face is the natural ideal of manly beauty. The existence of an ideal lends quite naturally to its perpetuation by sexual selection. If such an ideal should take root among existing white races it would do much to hasten the reduction of the beard and bring on a condition similar to that existing among the Chinese.

The man of the future will probably learn to predetermine the sex of his offspring, as do bees and certain other forms.—N. Y. World.

A NEW ANESTHETIC.

Paris.—Acoline is the name of an interesting product which is destined to oust cocaine, morphine, ether, antipyrine and other anesthetics. A little pinch dropped into a gnawing tooth instantly banishes pain.

Acoline's properties were recently reported to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Chauvel, and are based on divers experiments. Acoline has the great advantage of not being toxic.—New York Journal.